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# Thirty-second Annual Report

OF THE

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1926



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE

March 3, 1927

Printed at  
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**STATE OF NEW YORK**

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**IN SENATE**

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**March 3, 1927**

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**Thirty-second Annual Report**

**OF THE**

**STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS**

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**COMMISSIONERS**

JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York  
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath  
CECILIA D. PATTEN ----- Saratoga Springs  
FRANK E. WADE ----- Buffalo  
WALTER W. NICHOLSON ----- Syracuse  
COLBERT A. BENNETT ----- Ogdensburg

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**OFFICERS**

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- President  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- Vice-President  
JOHN F. TREMAIN ----- Secretary

# REPORT

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TO THE LEGISLATURE:

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its thirty-second annual report in compliance with section 43 of the Prison Law.

There was no change in the personnel of the Commission during the year. The attendance at meetings of the Commission was as follows.

January 5. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Patten, Wade Nicholson and Bennett.

February 5. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

March 2. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

April 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

May 4. At the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten and Wade.

June 5. At the New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

July 3. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

August 3. At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Wade, Davenport, Patten, Nicholson and Bennett.

September 4. At Great Meadow Prison, Comstock. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

October 2. At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Wade and Nicholson.

November 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.

November 16. At Hotel Statler, Buffalo. Present Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

December 7. At National Republican Club, 54 West 41st St. New York City. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

December 28. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Patten, Wade, Nicholson and Bennett.



## A SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

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After thirty-two years of activity the State Commission of Prisons goes out of existence on December 31, 1926. Under the provisions of the constitutional amendment passed in November, 1925, reorganizing the State government and consolidating its departments, the Commission on January 1, 1927, becomes the State Commission of Correction and is made a part of the Department of Correction, although it still retains the same constitutional powers of the visitation and inspection as were delegated to the State Commission of Prisons.

The Department of Correction, one of the eighteen civil departments in the State government, will be in charge of a commissioner of correction who is also, by constitutional provision, the chairman of the State Commission of Correction, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold office until the end of the term of the governor by whom he was appointed. The Commissioner of Correction will be in charge of the administration of the department and will be directly responsible to the Governor. The Department will have four divisions as follows:

- (1) Division of Administration
- (2) Division of Prison Industries
- (3) Division of Parole
- (4) Division of Probation

A first deputy commissioner will be in charge of the Division of Administration, and a second deputy commissioner, to be in the competitive class of civil service, will have charge of the Division of Industries. The Board of Parole for State Prisons will be the head of the Division of Parole. The Commissioner of Correction, however, is given authority, subject to the approval of the Governor, to abolish the Parole Board and to establish in its place such other board or boards, or such procedure as he may deem necessary to carry out the powers and duties of such Parole Board. The State Probation Commission is continued and is made the head of the Division of Probation. It is to be constituted as now provided by law except that the State Commission of Correction, instead of the State Commission of Prisons as formerly, will designate one of its members to be a member of the State Probation Commission.

The present members of the State Commission of Prisons are continued in office until their successors are appointed and qualify. The Commission of Correction is to elect from its members a Vice Chairman, who shall preside at the meetings and perform all of the duties of chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman.

The amended constitution makes it the duty of the State Commission of Correction to "visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors," which provision is the same as in the revised constitution adopted in 1894. As heretofore pointed out, the only constitutional change is that the Commission is to be known as the State Commission of Correction instead of Prisons, and the head of the Department of Correction is to be its chairman. Thus, the duty of the Commission is to visit and inspect state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county and city jails, and town and village lockups.

Because this is the last report of the State Commission of Prisons, the Commission believes it fitting to review some of the accomplishments in its thirty-two years of service. The Commission was created by chapter 1026 of the laws of 1893, and its members were first appointed June 25th of that year. It organized July 17th and its duties were defined by law as follows:

"It shall be the duty of said commission to visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors; to aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all said institutions subject to its inspection; to aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of such institutions, and to approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement; to investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the visitation of said commission and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management; to secure the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates; to collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of said institutions, the number and condition of the inmates thereof: and to ascertain and recommend such system of employing said inmates as may, in the opinion of said commission, be for the best interest of the public and not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution relating to the employment of prisoners."

Thus, for the first time in the history of the State all of the penal institutions designated in the law were brought under one supervising body.

An amendment to the constitution adopted in 1894 provided that prisoners should not be employed at contract labor or at any work by means of which any corporation or individual profited thereby. The Commission at its inception realized that its first and most important task was to prepare for the time when the contracts in force would expire, leaving the prisons and penitentiaries without labor for inmates or market for their products. The law restricted the sale of prison-made goods to the State, its institutions and political subdivisions and it was first necessary to determine what was needed by those who could buy, what articles should be manufactured and whether their manufacture was practicable in the institutions. After deciding this, the Commission had to inform the officials and provide a market. In January, 1898, the Commission was able to advise the legislature that it had successfully transferred the prison industries to the "State use" system. Road work by convicts was recommended by the Commission years ago and still continues.

The Commission in the course of its work found that under the old laws the county penitentiaries could receive prisoners charged with felonies and sentenced for long terms, both by the courts of this State and by federal courts both in and out of the State. Under the contract system the penitentiaries profited by receiving these long-term prisoners and employing them in the industries. The Commission, however, discerned the danger of permitting long-term prisoners charged with serious crimes to commingle with those convicted of minor offenses and sentenced for a few days or weeks. Furthermore, these prisoners on being discharged from custody frequently would remain in the vicinity of the penitentiary, thus making the State and the sections immediately adjacent to the penitentiaries, dumping grounds for criminals. Legislation was recommended and enacted which prohibited the admission of federal prisoners, sentenced by courts outside the State, to any of the institutions within the State. Admission to penitentiaries of prisoners sentenced for terms of more than one year within the State was also prohibited. Provision was also made that females sentenced for felonies for more than a year should be sent to the State Prison for Women at Auburn.

At the time the Commission undertook the work of visitation and inspection the penitentiaries and county jails were for the most part overcrowded and insanitary. The penitentiary buildings were old and had almost no modern sanitary appliances. Prisoners were herded together without regard to separation of the old and hardened offenders from the younger and more susceptible. The county jails were too small and dungeon-like and were generally characterized as "a blot upon civilization." They were poorly heated, lighted and ventilated and without any modern means of sanitation; little attention was paid to the legal sepa-



ration of the various classes of inmates committed to them, and in those days the jails were invariably overcrowded. Year after year the Commission inspected these institutions and urged upon the local authorities and public-spirited citizens the matter of improvement, with the result that forty-four new county jails were built and improvements made in all. The old obsolete penitentiary of Onondaga county at Syracuse was condemned and a new one constructed at Jamesville. The old Erie county penitentiary at Buffalo has been abandoned and one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country has been constructed on a large farm about 18 miles from the city. A new penitentiary was constructed on a farm site in Westchester county.

The State itself has lagged in improvement of its prisons. Auburn and Sing Sing continue to use their century-old cell blocks without modern sanitary facilities, although Sing Sing is being re-built. Clinton Prison at Dannemora also has archaic housing conditions. Great Meadow Prison at Comstock, the one modern prison in the State, opened in 1911, is just now being surrounded by a wall and has been all these years without industrial facilities. A new prison partially constructed at Wingdale has been converted into a hospital for the insane.

The progress of the State in the improvement of its penal institutions is comparable to that of the city of New York. Most of the prisons in that city are old, obsolete and overcrowded. Some of the buildings which are used for housing prisoners are dangerous fire risks and should be demolished. Improvements urged by the Commission have been made from time to time as funds permitted, but in general the city is years behind the times in its correctional facilities.

The Commission found that most of the city jails and town and village lockups were either dangerous fire traps or insanitary and inadequate. In 1914 the Commission secured the enactment of a law permitting it to close any of these institutions which were a menace to health or inadequate. Authorities generally have complied with the Commission's recommendations for improving these places of detention, but where they failed to do so the Commission has closed them. Many new jails and lockups have been constructed, the worst as a rule giving way to the modern and up-to-date. A few years ago the law was amended to include county jails in addition to city jails and lockups which can be closed by the Commission where the authorities refuse or neglect to provide adequate and sanitary facilities. As a result of the Commission's activities there are comparatively few bad jails and lockups in the State, and the minor institutions of the State rank in the foreground with those of any state in the country.

During its long years of service the Commission has made many suggestions and recommendations which eventually have been carried out. Among the more important are the following:

Abolition of the lock-step, stripes and closely cropped hair in prisons and penitentiaries.

The parole and probation systems.

Abolition of the fee system in the county jails.

An indeterminate-sentence law.

The establishment of a tuberculosis hospital at Clinton Prison.

The centralization of executions in one institution.

The establishment of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants in the City of New York.

The establishment of the institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

The erection of a classification building and new housing accommodations at Sing Sing Prison.

A wall around Great Meadow Prison and a new shop building.

Legislation which permitted police officers to accept cash bail in instances where they had authority to accept bonds.

Legislation permitting persons charged with felony to plead to the charge without awaiting action by the grand jury.

Legislation designed to prevent overcrowding of jails by federal prisoners.

While much has been accomplished in the field of correctional work, there is still much to be done, and the State Commission of Prisons gives way to the new State Commission of Correction with every wish for a successful continuance of the work.

## PRISON POPULATION

Reports to the Commission from officials in charge of the state prisons, reformatories, county jails, New York City institutions, county penitentiaries and the Institution for Defective Delinquents show that there were 15,819 persons, 14,610 males and 1,209 females, detained in these institutions on June 30, 1926. This represents an increase in population over the same date, 1925, of 1267 or 8.7 percent. and exceeded the number of prisoners in custody at the close of any fiscal year during the past decade.

Population of the various institutions or groups as reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, is as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Auburn Prison -----	1455	105	1560
Clinton Prison -----	1559	--	1559
Great Meadow Prison -----	1113	--	1113
Sing Sing Prison -----	1542	1	1543
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Total -----	5669	106	5775
New York State Reformatory -----	1270		1270
Institution for Defective Delinquents--	596		596
Albion State Training School-----	--	166	166
N. Y. State Reformatory for Women--	--	277	277
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Total -----	--	443	443
Albany County Penitentiary-----	111	4	115
Erie County Penitentiary-----	581	46	627
Monroe County Penitentiary-----	232	12	244
Onondaga County Penitentiary-----	171	7	178
Westchester County Penitentiary-----	272	--	272
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Total -----	1369	69	1436
County Jails-----	1289	89	1378
New York City Institutions-----	4419	502	4921
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Grand Total -----	14610	1209	15819



Increases were general in all institution groups with the exception of the reformatories for women and the county jails where there were decreases of 2 and 104 respectively. The largest increase was in the state prisons where the population on this date exceeded that of the previous year by 648 or 12.6 per cent; next, the New York City Institutions with an increase of 578 or 13.3 per cent. Increases in other institutions or institution groups were: Reformatories for males, 39 or 3.1 per cent; Institution for Defective Delinquents, 72 or 13.7 per cent; county penitentiaries, 36 or 2.6 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of females in custody of 133 or 12.3 per cent., the main increases having been in the state prisons where 106 women were reported in custody, and in the New York City institutions with a female population of 502 as compared with 83 and 395 respectively on June 30, 1925. There was also an increase of 14 in the number reported held at the county jails, while the number in the county penitentiaries and reformatories slightly decreased.

That the increase did not reflect a condition which existed only on the last day of the year is shown by the comparison of the reported average daily population of the various institution groups:

	1925			1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State Prisons -----	4715	82	4797	5158	90	5248
N. Y. State Reformatory --	1125	--	1125	1205	--	1205
Reformatories for Women *						
County Penitentiaries ----	1232	62	1294	1300	69	1369
County Jails -----	1694	67	1761	1637	83	1720
N. Y. City Institutions ----	3957	465	4422	4212	391	4603
Total -----	13185	676	13861	14075	633	14708

\* Not included, as average reported included infants at institution.

Commitments during the year ending June 30, 1926, however, decreased 5,281 or 4.4 per cent, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, but exceeded the total number of commitments during any year since 1917, excepting 1925. The following table shows the commitments to the institution groups during the past two years:

	1925	1926	Increase		Decrease	
			%		%	
State Prisons -----	1989	2269	280	14.1	--	--
N. Y. State Reformatory ----	824	801	--	--	23	2.8
Inst. for Defective Delinquents	93	112	19	20.4	--	--
Reformatories for Women --	350	434	84	24.0	--	--
County Penitentiaries -----	10205	10264	59	.6	--	--
County Jails -----	40165	39681*	--	--	484	1.2

N. Y. City Institutions -----	65892	60676	--	--	5216	7.9
					442	5723
Net decrease -----					5281	4.4

\* Includes 926 lodgers in Greene County Jail listed in the sheriff's report as prisoners, this class not having been included in last year's report.

It will be noted by comparing the two previous tables that there is no direct correlation between the number of commitments and the average daily population of the institution groups. Commitments to the state prisons increased 14.1 per cent. and the average daily population 451 or 9.4 per cent.; there were 23 less males sent to the New York State Reformatory than during the preceding year, yet the daily average population increased 80 or 7.1 per cent.; commitments to the county penitentiaries increased but .6 per cent., but the daily average number detained increased 6.6 per cent. In the New York City institutions, notwithstanding a decrease of 5215 or 7.9 per cent. in the number committed, the average daily population increased 181 or 4.1 per cent.

The increase in population has resulted in overcrowding in some instances, particularly in the state prisons where the total cell capacity is 5,450, including 344 beds in dormitory at Sing Sing prison. This number is only slightly below the average daily population in custody and considerably below the number detained in these institutions at the close of the fiscal year. It is probable that the average daily population of the state prisons will increase under the provisions of the so-called Baumes laws enacted by the Legislature of 1926, which in some instances provide for longer sentences and do not permit as early parole as in former years. Two new cell blocks are to be erected at Sing Sing prison with a cell capacity of 1,032.

The New York City institutions are badly overcrowded and the Commission has urged for years a program of prison building by the city which would properly take care of its large prison population.

The Institution for Defective Delinquents is filled to capacity and additional housing facilities are needed.

There was no serious overcrowding in any other institutions, although the Westchester County Penitentiary has had a capacity population for some time, partly because of the increased number of federal prisoners committed to it. Some of the county jails have been crowded from time to time, due in some instances, as in Bronx county, to local conditions, while in others comparatively large groups of federal prisoners caused an excess population.



## COST OF MAINTENANCE

Reports to the State Commission of Prisons from the officers in charge of the institutions under its jurisdiction show that there has been an increase in the cost of maintenance of the institution groups over the preceding year. Generally, the increases may be ascribed to increased population, the daily average population having increased in all the institution groups except the county jails.

The following table shows the expenditures as reported and the increase over the preceding year:

	1926	<i>Increase</i>
State Prisons -----	\$2,013,834.22	\$192,335.41
Reformatories -----	748,528.98	15,857.42
Institution for Defective Delinquents	237,832.24	12,955.75
Penitentiaries -----	"749,562.49	39,849.45
N. Y. City Institutions -----	*2,212,538.14	-----
County Jails -----	971,635.00	**5,708.10

" Includes cost of boarding prisoners at the Albany and Onondaga county jails.

\* For the calendar year 1925. Later figures not available.

\*\* Decrease

Per capita costs at the State Institutions for the past two fiscal years were reported as follows:

	1925	1926
Auburn Prison -----	\$360.43	\$377.38
Auburn Prison, women -----	622.13	599.08
Clinton Prison -----	355.63	381.23
Great Meadow Prison -----	447.61	378.34
Sing Sing Prison -----	374.62	382.90
New York State Reformatory -----	370.90	351.08
Albion State Training School -----	654.30	553.23
N. Y. State Reformatory for Women -----	720.22	657.68
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	486.64	422.29

The apparent decrease in cost of maintenance of county jails is due to a change in the manner of charging salaries of sheriffs to jail management. Formerly, all the sheriff's salary was charged to jail management, with explanation, but in this instance an arbitrary figure of fifty per centum of sheriffs' salaries has been charged against the jail, assuming that the sheriff devotes at least half his time to civil work. If all the salaries of the sheriffs had been included as in the past, there would have been an increase in reported expenditures at county jails of \$102,991.90.

Jail costs as reported cover only salaries and cost of boarding prisoners. Items for heat, light, clothing, medicines, repairs, improvements, office expenses, etc., are not reported. It is very difficult to obtain this information, as many of the jails are lighted and heated in connection with other county buildings, and the value of these items can only be estimated. If all charges for these items were available, a much larger increase might be shown. The Commission has been desirous of having a uniform system of accounting installed in all county jails, but until the consummation of this plan statistics as to the jail costs will continue to be incomplete.

## FEDERAL PRISONERS

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The United States Government has no jails in the State of New York in which to care for those charged with or convicted of crimes by federal officials. It has been the custom of the Government for many years to commit offenders to state, county or city institutions for various periods. The majority of such prisoners are cared for in county jails. Violators of the immigration laws come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and some of them spend long periods of detention pending their deportation, sentence or release. For the maintenance of these prisoners the Department pays from fifty cents to one dollar a day. Clothing and medical attendance are also a charge against the Government. Those charged with criminal offenses are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice which pays a rate for maintenance which varies in accordance with the amount which may be fixed by the Government's representative. The rates range from 36 cents a day in Tompkins county to one dollar in institutions in the Department of Correction of the city of New York. In several instances the rate reported by the county is less than the reported expenditures for the actual necessities of life.

The Commission during the year appointed a special committee to secure detailed information on the subject for the purpose of using its good offices toward obtaining a rate for this class of prisoners that would be fair and adequate to all concerned. Data received by the Committee was in many instances incomplete, but enough was secured to warrant the Committee in suggesting a rate of not less than one dollar a day. A conference was held in December with a representative of the Department of Justice. The Department took the position that the Government should pay on the basis of a maximum rate of sixty cents a day per prisoner. The Committee in its report recommended

that the sheriffs and boards of supervisors throughout the State be advised that it is the opinion of the Commission that one dollar a day is a fair rate to charge for the maintenance of federal prisoners, but agreed not to so notify these officials until the United States authorities could have an opportunity to go over the report and decide as to their future action.

The number of federal prisoners committed to the various state, county and city institutions within the jurisdiction of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was 5,616 as compared with 6,271 the preceding year—a decrease of 10.4 per cent.—as follows:

	1925	1926	<i>Decrease</i>
Reformatory (Elmira) -----	6	2	66.6%
Penitentiaries -----	370	351	5.1%
County Jails -----	3935	3384	14. %
New York City Institutions -----	1960	1879	4.1%
Total -----	6271	5616	10.4%

Upon the recommendation of the Commission the Legislature of 1926 amended section 96 of the County Law relative to the commitment of prisoners by United States courts, so as to provide that heads of institutions may refuse to receive such prisoners if their admittance would make it necessary to violate the State law relative to the custody and classification of prisoners. The law becomes effective March 1, 1927, and is designed to prevent the overcrowding of institutions by large numbers of federal prisoners.

The Commission has urged the erection of a federal prison in this State to care for United States prisoners.



## PROBATION AND PAROLE

Under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions law the State Commission of Prisons annually designates one of its members as a member of the State Probation Commission. Commissioner Frank E. Wade is at present serving in that capacity.

Statistics regarding parole and probation, as reported to the State Commission of Prisons by the Parole Board, the State Probation Commission and officers in charge of institutions are shown in the following:

	Year ending June 30th		% of
	1925	1926	Increase or Decrease
Placed on probation during year -----	24,606	24,006	2.4*
Total on probation during year -----	45,578	46,229	1.4**
Discharged from probation during year	23,355	23,075	1.2*
Remaining on probation at close of year	22,223	23,154	4.2**

\* Decrease

\*\* Increase

	Paroled during year ending June		Ret'd for vio- lation of		On parole but not dis- charged June 30.			
	30, 1926		parole		1926			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
State Prisons -----	1299	24	173	8	*1839	55	"548	8
N. Y. State Reforma- tory -----	724		68		806			
Institution for Defec- tive Delinquents --	112		25		234			
N. Y. City Institutions	1979	110	520	9	**			
Total -----	4114	134	786	17	2879	55	548	8

\* Prisoners sentenced on indeterminate sentence, first offenders.

" Prisoners sentenced on determinate sentence, other than first offenders.

\*\* Not reported.

NOTE. Figures showing the number on parole but not discharged from state prisons were supplied by the Parole Board.

The Commission reiterates its recommendation—that more paid officers be provided to supervise paroled prisoners to the end that supervision may be eventually taken over entirely by the State and the practice of paroling discharged prisoners in charge of relatives, friends, and semi-private and religious societies discontinued.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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Despite the efforts of the Commission to abate the evil of committing juveniles to county jails, the practice continues. Reports to the Commission from sheriffs show that during the year ending June 30, 1926, 48 boys and 4 girls were committed to 13 jails, as compared with 38 boys and 7 girls to 16 jails during the previous year. Sheriffs of six counties, to which children were committed in the year ending June 30, 1925, reported none held during the last fiscal year, while three jails in which there were no detentions during that year were reported as having received juveniles this year.

These children were not held on charges which warranted committing them, under the Penal law, to a county jail. Two boys were listed as prisoners in the Greene county jail—one, only 12 years of age as “kidnapped”, and one, 15 years of age, was held as a “lodger.” Why a kidnapped boy should be held as a prisoner, and by whom he was committed, did not appear; the lodger was probably a runaway from home.

Commitments to the various jails were made by local justices, city court judges, judges of the Children's Courts, and United States Immigration officers. Under the provisions of the Children's Court Law there appears to be no legal reason why any local judge or justice of the peace should commit children to a jail or other institution, jurisdiction over all juvenile cases being vested solely in the Children's Court (Chap. 547, Laws of 1922, Sec. 5, subdiv. 1) As regards commitments by United States officers and courts, there may be some question as to the right of the sheriffs to refuse to accept persons committed by federal officers of courts under section 96 of the County Law which is mandatory in its provisions. The children so committed are charged with illegal entry into the United States, but they probably are innocent parties, having been brought in by their parents and the whole family apprehended. These children should be kept in some place outside the county jails, and if there is not sufficient legal authority for the sheriffs to refuse to accept them, necessary legislation to that end should be enacted.

However, most of the commitments of juveniles to the jails have been made by judges of the Children's Courts; temporary commitments, it is true, but none the less illegal. The worst record in this respect was in Orange county, where there were 18 commitments reported of children between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age who were detained for periods ranging from 1 to 38 days. The provisions of section 21 of the Children's Court Law permit the judge to arrange with fit persons or "duly authorized associations, agencies, societies or institutions maintaining a suitable place of detention for children in said county to provide a temporary care in such place of detention for any child detained." The section further provides that the board of supervisors shall provide a reasonable sum for the care of children so detained.

The Commission has maintained that there was sufficient statutory provision prohibiting the commitment of children by courts of the State to county jails. However, to be absolutely sure in the premises, the Attorney-General was requested to give a formal opinion on the matter, which opinion coincided with that of the Commission at every point. The opinion follows:

Albany, N. Y., May 26, 1926.

State Commission of Prisons,  
The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Your letter of May 17th has been received in which you request a formal opinion on matters therein set forth as follows:

"Can children who come under the jurisdiction of the Children's Court Act be committed to a county jail under any circumstances?

"Again, what can be done with children who are taken into custody under the provisions of Sec. 486 of the Penal Law?

"As we understand Sec. 486, it applies to neglected and delinquent children and the word 'delinquent' as defined in this section would cover practically every crime of which a child might be accused, and yet the section forbids the commitment of a child to any prison, jail or penitentiary, but states that they shall be committed to an 'institution'."

Section 5 of the Children's Court Act, Chap. 547 of the Laws of 1922, provides as follows:

"1. Children. The children's court in each county shall have within such county exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases or proceedings involving the hearing, trial, parole, remand or commitment of children actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years for any violation of law, and in all cases involving juvenile delinquency; children who are material witnesses, as provided by law; children who are mental defectives, as provided by law; improper guardianship, or neglected children, as provided herein."



Section 20 of the Children's Court Act reads as follows:

**"CUSTODY OF CHILD; RELEASE.** If it appears from the petition that the interest of justice requires the immediate apprehension of the child, the judge may endorse or cause to be endorsed upon the summons an order that the officer serving the same shall at once take such child into custody or he may issue a warrant as provided by law.

In the case of any child who has been taken into custody, the court may discharge such child in accordance with law, or pending the final disposition of any case, such child may be released on bail or in the custody of a parent, the guardian or other person or a duly authorized agency, association, society or an institution having it in charge or may be placed in the custody of a probation officer or a duly authorized agency, association, society or an institution or other person appointed or designated by the judge, to be brought before the court at the time specified. When not released as herein provided, such child, pending the hearing of the case, shall be detained in such place of detention as is hereinafter provided."

Section 21 of this act reads as follows:

**"PLACE OF DETENTION.** No child coming within the provisions of this act shall be placed in or committed to any prison, jail, lockup, or other place where such child can come in contact at any time or in any manner with any adult convicted of crime or under arrest and charged with crime. Unless the county shall have provided suitable and permanent accommodations for the detention of children held for hearing or as a witness, the court or the judge, for the purpose of this act, may arrange for the board of such children temporally in a private home or in the custody of some fit person, subject to the supervision of the court, or the court or judge may arrange by order with any one or more 'duly authorized associations, agencies, societies or institutions' maintaining a suitable place of detention for children in said county to provide a temporary care in such place of detention for any child detained.

A reasonable sum shall be appropriated by the board of supervisors of the county for the care of such children, so detained by the court."

Subdivision 3 of Section 486 of the Penal Law provides:

"The word 'delinquent' shall include any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, (a) who violates any law of this state or of the United States or any municipal ordinance or who commits any act which if committed by an adult would be a crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment; (b) who is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the control of his parents, guardian, custodian or other lawful authority; (c) who is habitually truant; (d) who, without just cause and without the consent of his parent, guardian or other custodian, deserts his home or place of abode; (e) who engages in any occupation which is in violation of law; (f) who begs or solicits alms or money in public places under any pretense; (g) who associates with immoral or vicious persons; (h) who frequents any place the existence of which is in violation of law; (i) who habitually uses obscene or profane language; (j) who so deports himself willfully to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others."



Subdivision 4 of this Section reads, in part, as follows:

"Any court having jurisdiction may commit, temporarily, to an institution authorized by law to receive children on final commitment, and to have compensation therefor from the city or county authorities, any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, who is held either as neglected or delinquent child, and may, in like manner, so commit any such child held as a witness to appear on the trial of any criminal case; which institution shall thereupon receive the same, and be entitled to like compensation proportionately therefore as on final commitment, but be subject to the order of the court as to the time of detention and discharge of the child. Children shall be committed only to some such institution, and not to any prison or jail or penitentiary.\*\*\*No child under restraint who is actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any courtroom, or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime."

Section 2186 of the Penal Law, in part, reads as follows:

"A child of more than seven and less than sixteen years of age, who shall commit any act or omission which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment, shall not be deemed guilty of any crime, but of juvenile delinquency only."

From these statutory provisions it is clear that children under sixteen years of age cannot commit a crime and it must be equally clear that a person who has never been accused of crime cannot be confined in a jail or prison, county or otherwise. It would seem unnecessary to cite authorities for this proposition.

Whether the Children's Court Act was intended to supersede the provisions of Sec. 2186 of the Penal Law, it is not now necessary to decide. If a child under sixteen years of age should be arrested, charged with a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, the question of exclusive jurisdiction of Children's Court under Section 5 thereof may be brought in question, but it is not now necessary to pass upon that question. It is my opinion that no child under sixteen years of age charged with any offense against the laws of the state, can be committed either before or after trial and conviction to any jail or prison, for the reason that such detention is plainly prohibited by the statutes above referred to.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT OTTINGER,  
*Attorney General.*

By Henry C. Henderson,  
*Deputy*

Copies of this opinion were sent to judges of County and Children's Courts, sheriffs, and chiefs of police of cities, the Commission believing that these officials would take cognizance thereof and be guided by it in their dealings with juvenile delinquents.

## STATE PRISONS

The number of actual commitments to the four state prisons - Auburn, Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing - for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was 2,269 as compared with 1,989 in 1925. The following table shows the population of these institutions at the end of the last two fiscal years, the average daily population, and the cell capacity of each:

	<i>Population at close of year.</i>		<i>Average daily population.</i>		<i>Cell Capacity</i>
	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Auburn -----	1455	1560	1351	1419	1392
Clinton -----	1450	1559	1370	1430	1194
Great Meadow -----	782	1113	669	937	1168
Sing Sing -----	1440	1543	1407	1462	*1352
	5127	5775	4797	5248	5106

\* Dormitories 344 additional capacity.

The ages of prisoners committed during the last fiscal year ranged from 16 to 79 years. The oldest prisoner committed was a woman. The records of previous occupations show that 382 laborers, 160 chauffeurs, 124 clerks and 100 painters were received. No other occupation reached the hundred mark.

Of those in custody 2200 prisoners had been previously confined in penal institutions, 382 had previously served time in the institution to which they were committed during the present year, and 28 had served four or more terms in the prison to which they were sent this year. Forty-three were serving life sentences. Of those committed, 1702 were native born and 570 foreign born; 42 per cent. of those committed during the year were from Greater New York.

Auburn Prison is the oldest in the State. As has been often stated, "this prison, to be operated successfully, must be essentially a manufacturing plant." A new laundry is to be constructed and a new school building is needed. The Commission recommends that this prison be modernized.

The Commission has also recommended that the Women's Prison be removed to another site in the southern section of the State and its buildings and grounds included in the plant of the men's prison.

Clinton Prison is located in the mountains in the northern part of the State and might be termed the disciplinary and hospital prison. There is a hospital for tubercular patients in connection with the institution. The number of prisoners with tuberculosis appears to be rapidly decreasing.

The Commission recommends the erection of a new cell block and additional shop buildings. A new shop building has been completed, the prison wall is being built, and new reservoirs have been constructed by prison labor.

It is expected that the wall around Great Meadow Prison will be completed during 1927. It has not been possible to fill this prison to its capacity, owing to the lack of a wall, as there was not a sufficient number of prisoners who could be trusted to fill the so-called "honor prison." A new shop building has been completed. The construction work on the wall and shop was done by inmates.

It is planned to make Sing Sing the reception and classification prison of the State. It is expected that the classification and clinical section will be opened early in 1927. The Clinical Building, which has never been occupied, will furnish modern facilities for phychiatric and physical examinations and give adequate medical and surgical accommodations for the whole prison.

A contract has been let for the erection of two cell blocks providing 1032 cells, an assembly hall which will also serve as a chapel, and an administration building.

As soon as the new buildings are completed it is proposed to demolish the old cell block which has been in use for more than a hundred years.

The entire group of new buildings will be surrounded by a wall 24 feet in height. A system of flood lighting is to be installed.

During the year some road building has been done by the prisoners. Road gangs were sent out from Auburn and Great Meadow prisons, and road work was done at Sing Sing in connection with the reconstruction of that plant.

There is a shortage of guards in the prisons and more should be employed in the interests of efficiency.

In the matter of commissaries and the purchase of luxuries by prisoners, the Commission reiterates the position it has taken in former years. It is opposed to the extensive system of permitting prisoners to purchase their own food, even for one meal. The large sums expended by inmates cause discrimination in the prisons and impose hardships upon relatives and friends who furnish money to men who do not need it, as the State amply cares for all its prisoners.

It is expected that a bill will be introduced in the legislature of 1927 to provide for the erection of an additional prison, which is needed because of the rapidly increasing prison population. When this prison is completed, some of the prisoners can be removed from Auburn and new cell blocks constructed there. There is sufficient room at Clinton to build an additional cell block before demolishing the old East Hall.

Details as to improvements, betterments, recommendations, etc., will be found in reports of inspections annexed to this report.



## PRISON INDUSTRIES

No special reports were made by the Committee on Industries during 1926, but the industries are referred to in the various reports of inspections of state prisons.

The following table shows the assignment of the population of the four prisons at the time the various inspections were made.

	<i>Mainten- ance</i>	<i>Indus- tries</i>	<i>Construc- tion</i>	<i>Road Work</i>	<i>Non-pro- ductive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Auburn (Oct. 22) -----	362	830	22	58	155	1427
Clinton (Nov. 26 -----	339	853	112	--	517	1551
Great Meadow (Nov. 12)	614	154	140	25	41	974
Sing Sing (July 13) ---	551	709	50	42	178	1530
Total -----	1866	2276	324	125	891	5482

In the Women's Prison at Auburn on September 25th, 51 were employed in maintenance, 32 in the shop, 11 in the garden, and 11 were classed as non-productive; total 105.

The following table shows the detailed sales and earnings of the industries in the four state prisons for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and the total sales and earnings for the years from 1914 to 1926, both inclusive:

*Sales and Earnings of the Industries for year  
ending June 30, 1926.*

	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Earnings</i>	<i>Earnings % of sales.</i>
Auburn -----	\$ 861,821.25	\$ 170,267.31	
Auburn Women's Prison	8,152.13	2,197.20	
Clinton -----	277,228.74	39,932.76	
Great Meadow -----	32,359.53	12,784.63	
Sing Sing -----	443,541.76	40,618.07	
	<hr/> \$1,623,103.41	<hr/> \$ 265,799.97	
<i>Year</i>			
1914	\$ 856,371.47	\$ 133,860.81	15.6
1915	941,917.04	169,629.87	18.
1916*	610,043.47	78,334.17	12.8
1917	784,522.40	95,155.20	12.1
1918	1,047,006.49	184,909.25	17.5
1919	1,250,231.63	249,717.84	19.9
1920	1,272,134.86	304,587.23	23.9
1921	1,514,355.97	172,698.98	11.4
1922**	1,176,623.18	45,771.33	3.9
1923	1,328,102.41	258,476.38	19.5
1924	1,328,102.41	239,663.58	16.8
1925	1,381,593.08	208,396.30	15.1
1926	1,623,103.41	265,799.97	16.3

\* The amounts shown are for nine months only, as the end of fiscal year was changed from September 30th to June 30th.

\*\* Fire destroyed shops at Clinton Prison and there was a sharp decline in the price of steel after the materials had been purchased for the manufacture of automobile plates in Auburn Prison.

In 1921 the Committee on Industries of this Commission made a survey of the industries in the four state prisons and reported the following conclusions.

- “1. That less than half of the population of the prisons is employed in the industries.
2. That there seems to be an unnecessary number of inmates used in maintenance.
3. That the men employed in the industries work on an average of less than six hours a day, or less than thirty-four hours a week.
4. That too many interruptions are permitted in the work in the shops.

5. That the matter of 'self government' has been allowed to interfere with the production of the industries."

The first conclusion continues to be true and will continue until sufficient shop room is provided.

The second is necessarily linked up with the first, but it is better to employ the convicts in maintenance than to have them idle.

The third situation will continue to exist until a sufficient number of guards are employed to permit the extension of the working hours. At present, practically all the guards are compelled to work over time in order to carry out the prison schedules. This matter is explained in detail in reports of this Commission.

There has been an improvement in the conditions referred to in the fourth conclusion, but there is still much to be done in this respect.

The "self government" idea has been gradually dying out in the prisons in which it was inaugurated.

Some of the suggestions made at the time of this survey were as follows:

That the Legislature be requested to consider the matter of appropriating funds sufficient to employ guards, to work eight hours a day and yet have adequate recreation; the repeal of Section 176 of the Prison Law relative to printing; and the matter of increasing somewhat the salaries of the foreman in charge of the industries so that competent and intelligent men will be attracted to these positions.

The enactment of Legislation to permit the convict to earn a reasonable wage with a view to benefiting the individual prisoner as well as the State.

That the actual working time in the prisons be made eight hours a day except on Sundays and holidays.

That the Superintendent of State Prisons establish such rules and regulations as will cause the bathing, shaving, etc., to be done outside of working hours, and also arrange to have less conflict between the school and the shops.

That the Superintendent of State Prisons insist that the rules and regulations promulgated by him be carried out *in the same manner by all wardens.*

That the Superintendent of State Prisons cause all wardens to make proper arrangements for the carrying out of Rule 27 of the "Rules and Regulations for Innates of the New York State Prisons," so that the receipt and disposal of food shall not interfere with the industries.

That the prison products be standardized as much as possible and that fewer styles and designs of the various articles be manufactured.

That future consideration be given by the prison authorities to the plan of grading the institutions so that each prison will contain a different class of prisoners.

The Legislature has not as yet appropriated funds so that all the necessary guards can be employed.

The number of guards in the prisons has been increased, but not sufficiently to make the necessary number of shifts to man the institutions so that the inmates can be kept at work eight hours and have some time for recreation.

Bills have been introduced in the Legislature amending the Prison law relative to increasing the amount of printing done in the prisons, but they have failed of passage.

Recently, the salaries of the foremen have been somewhat increased, but the amounts now paid are not enough to attract competent men in case of vacancies.

Legislation has been enacted under which some of the convicts employed in the industries are paid, but the present arrangements are not satisfactory and the matter of payment of wages to the convicts is a subject which will require a great deal of time and attention before a satisfactory solution of the problem can be reached.

The matter of bathing, shaving, etc., out of working hours cannot be satisfactorily adjusted until there are a sufficient number of guards.

The Commission believes that men required to attend school should not be assigned to the industries but placed in a semi-idle company, so that part of their time could be spent in school and the remainder in institutional work.

At present three of the prisons are supposed to operate under one set of rules and the other has a different set. This has caused some trouble for the wardens.



As has been previously stated by this Commission, "It is very evident that every warden has a different method of interpreting the rules issued by the Superintendent of State Prisons. A more uniform administration of them would tend to a better feeling among the men throughout the institutions." In our opinion, there should be a uniform set of rules for all the prisons and they should be administered in the same manner by each warden.

The matter of additional food for prisoners has occasioned more or less discussion in recent years. In one of the prisons no food is permitted in the shops; in another some eating is permitted after working hours; and in another some of the prisoners are permitted to eat their meals in the shops. The Labor Law prohibits the taking of food into shops similar to some of those operated in the prisons. This matter is more fully discussed in another part of this report.

Something has been accomplished in standardizing the products of the prison shops, but much remains to be accomplished.

The new buildings at Sing Sing Prison, which were constructed for the purpose of properly classifying the prisoners, are expected to be opened during the coming year.

At Auburn Prison considerable new machinery has been installed, the foundry is to be enlarged, new roofs have been placed on some of the shops, and a one-story addition has been constructed for the automobile plate industry.

At Clinton Prison the new shop building is being prepared for occupancy and new machinery is being placed in it. During the coming year the industries will be rearranged, which should result in an increased output. Another new shop building is needed.

At Great Meadow Prison the two principal industries are mat making and stone quarrying. A new shop building has been constructed and it is proposed to establish a chair factory in it. An additional shop building should be constructed.

At Sing Sing Prison the shoe shop was closed for some time until the building could be strengthened. More shop buildings are badly needed at this institution. Here, as in other institutions, men are assigned to the industries who are not really needed, in order to give them something to do.

To sum up the industrial situation, none of the prisons has sufficient shop room and most of that now in use is old and not entirely safe. The equipment generally is in the best condition it has been in several years. However, the production in point of quantity and quality has not come up to expectations, but on the contrary has retrograded.

## STATE REFORMATORIES

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The State maintains three reformatories—the New York State Reformatory at Elmira to which males are committed - and two for women - the Albion State Training School at Albion and the New Yory State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

The population of the Reformatory at Elhnira shows an increase over the preceding year. At the end of the fiscal year in 1925 it was 1231, and at the end of the present fiscal year it was 1270. During the year 883 were received, only two of whom were federal prisoners; 116 were committed for burglary third degree, and 113 for grand larceny second degree. The next highest number committed for any one crime was 45 for attempt burglary third degree. The ages of inmates run from 16 to 30 years; there were but three of the latter age. During the year 536 of those committed had served time in other penal institutions before commitment to Elmira, but only two had served previous commitments in the institution. There were 298 classed as laborers, 67 as clerks, and 45 as chauffeurs; 694 were native born and 107 foreign born. Forty-two percent of the commitments were from the five counties in New York City.

The institution has been in existence for half a century and "is the model upon which the reformatory system has been built." The indeterminate sentence was made workable in this institution.

After January 1, 1927, the institution will be under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Correction. The Board of Managers is continued as a Board of Visitors, but their action is subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Correction, and in case of a disagreement between the Board of Visitors and the Commissioner, the Governor's approval or disapproval is final. The superintendent of the institution is placed in the competitive class of the Civil Service.

The institution was established for first offenders and the education and upbuilding of offenders between the ages of 16 and 30, but now "the reformatory receives the residue which sifts through all of the efforts of beneficent probation laws and social agencies to reclaim erring youths." On account of the class of prisoners now detained in the institution, additional guards are badly needed. Additional parole officers are also required.

The two reformatories for females—the Albion State Training School and the New York State Reformatory for Women—will also be under the control of the Department of Correction on January 1, 1927. The boards of managers are also continued as boards of visitors, as in the case of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the superintendents are to be appointed in the same manner as at that institution. The reformatories for females have been under the dual inspection of the State Board of Charities and this Commission. After January 1st they will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Charities. The population at Albion was 166 at the end of the fiscal year, and that of Bedford 277. This does not include infants. In 1925 there were 350 commitments to these two institutions, and this year there were 434.

The institution at Bedford Hills has a division for mental defectives. The result of attempting to care for inmates of this class in connection with a reformatory institution have not been altogether successful. The mentally defective should be in a separate institution.

It has been recommended that the Women's Prison at Auburn be turned over to the prison for men at that place and the women's prison be established at Bedford under the same management as the Reformatory. It would be necessary to construct new buildings for the purpose, as the reformatory and the prison, while under the same management, must necessarily be two distinct institutions.

The industrial section at the Bedford Hills institution has somewhat enlarged its output and it is hoped that more of the inmates can be employed in the industries during the coming year.

There is no physician at the Albion institution; the medical services are rendered by a doctor who is a resident of the village of Albion. If a trained nurse is needed, she is also secured in the village. This institution should have a physician and nurses, the same as Bedford. The number of commitments during the past year was the largest in a decade.

Both of the institutions for women are constructed on the cottage plan and while practically all the buildings are brick, their interiors are of wood and every precaution should be taken to guard against fire.



## INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

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The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch has the custody of male mental defective delinquents over sixteen years of age, who are committed directly by the courts or transferred from other institutions. So far as the Commission is informed, there is but one other institution of its kind now in operation. It is a valuable addition to the correctional system. Under the laws reorganizing the State government, effective January 1, 1927, this institution is placed under the control of the Department of Mental Hygiene, but it is expected that legislation will be enacted in 1927 placing it in the Department of Correction.

The population at the end of the present fiscal year was 596; last year it was 524. During the year 220 were received, of which 112 were actual commitments. The latter ranged from 16 to 66 years of age: 107 were native born and 5 foreign born. The average population during the year was 563.

There are 496 cells and by the use of dormitories 600 persons can be housed. It is planned to request an appropriation to increase the capacity so that 250 more inmates can be cared for. The plant is of sufficient capacity to care for a population of 1,000 if there were buildings to house them. There are inmates in other institutions who should be transferred here, but cannot be accommodated with the present capacity.

A new hospital was opened during the year.

Considerable has been accomplished in industrial training and production. In addition to supplying its own needs the institution has sold some of its product to the State or its political divisions.

A number of the inmates are employed at farming and additional farm land is needed and should be purchased.

Military drills were put into operation during the present year and the results have been helpful to the management.

During the year, 112 inmates were paroled and a satisfactory percentage is reported to have "made good."

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

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On November 3, 1926, three inmates armed with revolvers attempted to escape from the City Prison, Manhattan, better known as the Tombs. The warden, a keeper and the three inmates were killed. The affair served to focus public attention for a time, not only on the Tombs but upon the institutions generally under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of the City of New York. Their shortcomings were retold, buildings old, obsolete, overcrowded and insanitary; institutions under-manned by underpaid employees; inmates in danger of fire in wooden shacks or crowded into dormitories; lack of medical supervision and care; inadequate industrial facilities with many prisoners in idleness; inmates in some institutions commingled in violation of law; lack of educational facilities. All of these things have been told repeatedly in reports of the State Commission of Prisons. The Commission has endeavored to point out from year to year the needs of the Department and has urged the modernization of its institutions. The New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New Hampton and the Women's Farm Colony at Grey-court, modern institutions in Orange county, are unfinished.

For years, officials in charge of the Department have been endeavoring to secure funds for new buildings. This year, efforts have been made to secure an issue of corporate stock or tax notes in the amount of \$4,850,000 for the erection of a new Penitentiary and Industrial Building on Riker's Island. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for preliminary work and tentative plans for a new penitentiary have been prepared by the Department of Plants and Structures. Results this year have been as fruitless as in the past. Meanwhile, little beyond ordinary repair is being done at any of the institutions.

The policy of Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, head of the Department, is to merge the Penitentiary on Welfare Island, the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island and the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island into one large institution. His program as outlined also includes the following matters:

"The entire custodial care of prisoners in the five boroughs should be immediately consolidated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, and thus avoid daily duplication and overlapping.

"The three central fingerprint and criminal indentification bureaus should be merged in one Greater New York central bureau. This would not only effect economy, but afford an immediate and complete criminal record for every interested department of the city.

"All court detention pens and custody of prisoners while in court should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction. As it is today, the Department of Correction, the sheriffs and court officials are walking over one another, looking after prisoners under divided responsibility and authority.

"The consolidation of the transportation of prisoners throughout the five boroughs. It is no uncommon occurrence to see the sheriff's van proceeding with one prisoner, while along the same route, at the same time, and moving to the same destination, are several vans of the Department of Correction transporting from 75 to 150 prisoners.

"The merging of the Parole Commission into the Department of Correction as the Legislature has provided for State administration."

The Commissioner points out that under present conditions the prisoner works on an average of less than one hour a day. "If the idle brain is the devil's workshop," he comments, "we have thousands of highly organized devil workshops busy day and night, men lying around all day in idleness, gossiping and scheming. Indeed, many crimes will be committed next week and next month that have been conceived and planned within our prison walls. These very institutions which exist for the express purpose of protecting society are literally incubators of crime and hot beds of criminality, and are daily releasing to New York City men and women who are more confirmed in crime than before they entered."

The institutions within the Department of Correction include the Penitentiary and Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, City Prison, Manhattan, City Prison, Brooklyn, City Prison, Queens, the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, and the various district prisons. These institutions are described with recommendations for improvements in reports of inspection annexed to this report.

The Penitentiary on Welfare Island is nearly a century old. It lacks modern facilities, is badly overcrowded, and its inmates are largely unemployed. It serves as a receiving institution for the Department.



The Correction Hospital, also on Welfare Island, was designated on December 14, 1925, as the hospital institution of the Department. At that time the whole institution was a place of detention for females, the south wing having been converted into a hospital. The order designated the north wing as a Penitentiary hospital for men and the Medical Director of the Department was placed "in full charge of both hospitals with the jurisdiction in all that pertains to medical treatment and administration."

The Commission believes there is much room for improvement in the hospital and medical service of the Department. The north wing has been used during the year principally for the treatment of drug addicts. The so-called Narcosan treatment for drug addiction has been administered at the Correction Hospital during the year. The Committee on Investigation of the Commission was authorized to investigate the treatment and has asked the State Department of Health to cooperate.

The Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island is the industrial institution of the Department, but the shops are inadequate to utilize the man power now going to waste. If facilities were available, thousands of dollars worth of supplies which the city requires annually could be manufactured. The present output of the industrial department is comparatively small. The institution houses the aged and crippled prisoners in the Department in the old wooden shacks at one end of the Island. The buildings are a constant fire menace. The Commission for years has advocated the purchase of about four acres of privately-owned land at the south end of the Island. During the year the city acquired the land by condemnation. There are a number of wooden buildings on the tract, most of which it is planned to raze.

The Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, where it is proposed to locate the new penitentiary, was used for a number of years for the detention of drug addicts. After the order was issued, designating the Correction Hospital as the hospital institution of the Department, the addicts under treatment were transferred there. The wooden dormitories, which have been in use many years, are a constant fire menace. Because of the agitation for a new penitentiary on the site, little more than ordinary repairs have been attempted.

The City Prison, Manhattan (the Tombs) lacks facilities for legally classifying the large number of prisoners committed to it. There is almost constant commingling of classes on the various tiers as well as lack of medical and hospital service. There is but one physician to look after the hundreds of inmates day and night. The institution, like others in the Department, is undermanned. A report of inspection of the institution, dated July 9, 1926, says:



"The overcrowding is disgraceful. There are available 320 cells in the main jail, 53 cells in the annex, and two dormitories. In these restricted quarters prisoners in varying numbers up to 707 on April 30th have been confined. Some relief could have been secured by opening the closed annex and reopening the Harlem Prison which has been closed at night on account of insufficient guards. Separate cell accommodations could then have been provided for more than 100 additional prisoners. Because New York City has not supplied the keepers, illegal and immoral conditions have been created and continued."

Since the fatal outbreak in November there has been a general tightening up of discipline in the institution and efforts have been made to correct some of the conditions which made it possible to smuggle in guns.

The City Prison, Brooklyn, functions for the borough of Brooklyn the same as the Tombs for the borough of Manhattan. It lacks a sufficient force to properly administer it, but fortunately no serious outbreaks have occurred here during the year. This is also true of the City Prison, Queens at Long Island City.

Some of the district prisons have been criticized as insecure.

The New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange county, is one of the newer institutions of the Department and although constructed several years ago, is still unfinished. It lacks a kitchen, mess hall and assembly hall; the primitive shacks which were erected when the institution was moved there, are still being used. Permanent fireproof construction is needed, as the present buildings are of frame construction and a fire hazard. The institution has a capacity of 258, exclusive of the hospital. There is a colony at Warwick Farms, an honor group from the Reformatory, where farming and dairying are carried on. The title of Superintendent was changed during the year to Warden.

The Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, Orange county, is another comparatively new institution. Most of the women are drug addicts transferred from the Correction Hospital. Additional matrons are needed to properly look after the institution. There is a noticeable lack of facilities for employing the inmates.

The necessity for a women's court and house of detention continues. An appropriation of \$750,000 was made in 1922 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a building to provide for the examination, classification, segregation and treatment of the female offender and a women's court. Plans for such an institution were submitted to the Commission for approval, but were disapproved because if erected on the site selected on West Thirtieth street, surrounded by high buildings, it was apparent that adequate sunlight and ventilation would not be

provided. The present site of the Jefferson Market Prison with adjoining property is being considered as a possible site for the proposed institution. The court house could be preserved and considerable of the present prison structure could be utilized in connection with the new building.

The number of inmates of the various institutions in the Department of Correction at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was 4,419 males and 502 females, a total of 4,921 as compared with 3,948 males and 395 females, a total of 4,343.

The number of admissions to the various institutions for the fiscal year was 102,067 males and 8,199 females, a total of 110,266.

In a special report dealing with the number of youths who have embarked in careers of crime in the State, annexed to this report, it is shown that during the fiscal year 4,484 boys and young men were received in the various city prisons of the City of New York, not including a considerable number whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts, and who were not committed to city prisons.

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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The number of divisions in the Police Department of the City of New York was increased during the year to eighteen, five more than last year. The first six divisions are in the borough of Manhattan, the seventh and eighth in the Bronx, the ninth in Richmond, the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth in Brooklyn, and the fourteenth and fifteenth in Queens. Seventy-three precinct station houses are maintained in these divisions, in thirty-seven of which jails for the detention of persons under arrest are in use. The sixteenth division controls traffic conditions in all of the boroughs, the seventeenth is the detective division, and the eighteenth is known as the headquarters division.

Of the thirty-seven precincts in which prisoners are detained, twenty-six are designated as main places of detention and eleven (starred in the following list) as auxiliary station houses:

### FIRST DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters. 16-20 Beach St.

*Precinct:*

1st, Old Slip.

2nd, 16-20 Beach St.

5th, 135 Charles St.

### SECOND DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters, 118-120 Clinton St.

*Precinct:*

4th, 118-120 Clinton St.

6th, 321 East Fifth St.

## THIRD DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters, 150 West 68th St.

*Precinct:*

7th, 138 West 30th St.

\*9th, 345 West 47th St.

## FOURTH DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters, 153 East 67th St.

*Precinct:*

10-A, 153 East 67th St.

## FIFTH DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters, 182nd St. and  
Wadsworth Ave.*Precinct:*

15th, 1854 Amsterdam Ave.

## SIXTH DIVISION

(MANHATTAN)

Headquarters, 229 West 123rd St.

*Precinct:*

13th, 177 East 104th St.

14th, 229 West 123rd St.

## SEVENTH DIVISION

(BRONX)

Headquarters, 1086 Simpson St.

*Precinct:*

19th, Third Ave. and 160th St.

\*22nd, 1925 Bathgate Ave.



## EIGHTH DIVISION

(BRONX)

Headquarters, 3016 Webster Ave.

*Precinct:*

24th, 3016 Webster Ave.

## NINTH DIVISION

(RICHMOND)

Headquarters, 78-82 Richmond Terrace,  
St. George*Precinct:*

66th, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George

70th, 116 Main St., Tottenville.

## TENTH DIVISION

(BROOKLYN)

Headquarters, Bath Ave. and Bay 22nd St.

*Precinct:*

28th, 2951 West 8th St.

\*29th, 86th St. and Fifth Ave.

\*30th, Bath Ave and Bay 22nd St.

31st, Ave. U and East 15th St.

\*32nd, 4302 Fourth Ave.

\*34th, 154 Lawrence Ave.

## ELEVENTH DIVISION

(BROOKLYN)

Headquarters, 485 Bergen St.

*Precinct:*

\*32-A, 575 Fifth Ave.

42nd, 67 Sixth Ave.

\*42-A, 653 Grand Ave.

45th, 72 Poplar St.

46th, 298 Classon Ave.

## TWELFTH DIVISION

(BROOKLYN)

Headquarters, 421 Empire Boulevard

*Precinct:*

37th, 421 Empire Boulevard.

\*37-A, 1661 Atlantic Ave.

43rd, 2 Liberty Ave.

## THIRTEENTH DIVISION

(BROOKLYN)

Headquarters, 148 Vernon Ave.

*Precinct:*

47th, 627 Gates Ave.

\*48-A, 178 Wilson Ave.

49th, 2 Lee Ave.

\*49-A, 263 Bedford Ave.

## FOURTEENTH DIVISION

(QUEENS)

Headquarters, Fulton St. and Flushing Ave.

*Precinct:*

56th, 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.

## FIFTEENTH DIVISION

(QUEENS)

Headquarters, 85 Fourth St., Long Island. City

*Precinct:*

59th, 85 Fourth St., Long Island City

65th, 42 North Prince St., Flushing.

Conditions in these places of detention under the jurisdiction of the Police Department continue to improve. A fine new police headquarters building for the borough of Brooklyn was opened November 16th. It is known as the 42nd precinct police station and is located at Bergen street and Sixth avenue. Another new station house was completed and occupied on June 20th at the corner of Catalpa avenue and Chaffee street in the borough of Queens. It is known as the 54th precinct station house, but has no cells for the detention of prisoners.

Plans were approved during the year for a station house in the 58th precinct at 91st avenue and 168th street Jamaica, which will be the general headquarters for the borough of Queens. Both male and female prisoners will be detained in this station. It is expected to be completed about June 1, 1927, and will take the place of the present station house at Flushing avenue and Fulton street.

Plans are under way for a new station house in the 53rd precinct at Far Rockaway, and another in the 52nd precinct at Rockaway Beach.

The 13th precinct station house has been renovated and is now used for the detention of male prisoners from the 13th and 13-A precincts, as recommended by the Commission. The jails in both these Manhattan precincts were formerly designated as auxiliary places of detention.

Two additional station houses in Brooklyn, which had been closed, were put in commission in November. One at Atlantic and Schenectady avenues was designated as 37-A and the other at Snyder and Flatbush avenues as 37-B.

The jail in the station house in precinct 10-A at 143 East 67th street, borough of Manhattan, has been frequently criticized by the Commission as insanitary and inadequate. It is one of the worst in the city and the Police Department has promised to submit plans for alterations which will improve conditions temporarily until a new station house can be constructed. It is the only jail in use in the five station houses in the Fourth Division and male and female prisoners are detained here from several precincts. During the first six months of the year 4,360 men and 508 women, were reported as having been detained. There are eighteen cells for men and ten for women, those in the women's section being particularly dark and insanitary.

Minor improvements have been made in several precinct stations during the year and the Department has cooperated with the Commission in carrying out its recommendations so far as funds will permit.

## MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

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The question of responsibility for court pens attached to the various magistrates' courts in the city of New York has engaged the attention of the Commission during the past year, but without definite result. Early in the year the authorities of the city were cited to show cause why the detention pens attached to the magistrates' courts in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th districts of Queens and the 9th and 10th districts of Brooklyn should not be closed because of inadequacy or insanitary conditions, or both. The superintendents of buildings in the boroughs who responded to the citation stated that the borough presidents disclaimed responsibility other than for the maintenance and ordinary repairs of these buildings. The Board of City Magistrates, whose officers are in charge of these pens, place the responsibility upon the borough presidents and say they are without power to act.

Later in the year plans for improvements in the three pens in Queens borough were presented through the office of William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, who subsequently applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds to make the improvements. In making the request the Chief Magistrate expressed the opinion that new magistrates' courts are sadly needed in both Brooklyn and Queens and that the final solution will be the erection of such buildings as will properly accommodate the courts in those growing boroughs. Funds for the improvement of the five court pens, concerning which the show-cause proceedings are still pending, have not been forthcoming.

There is no question as to the need for new court buildings. The borough president of Brooklyn is seeking funds for housing the 9th District Magistrates' Court and the 5th District Municipal Court, 53rd street, South Brooklyn, in a new combination court house, and the 10th District Magistrates' Court at 133 New Jersey avenue and the 7th District Municipal Court on Pennsylvania avenue in a similar building, each to cost approximately \$500,000. A new court or judicial center to house the



1st Municipal District Court, the 1st District Magistrates' Court and other departments is also proposed at an estimated cost of \$4,500,000.

Detailed reports concerning the condition of pens attached to the various courts of the city are annexed. Attention is called in these reports to the failure to provide meals for prisoners who are held over the lunch period. There is reference to the absence of matrons in some of the courts of Brooklyn and the recommendation is made that legislation be enacted to provide for the appointment of matrons in those courts where there are none.

Plans were approved during the year for proposed alterations in the Traffic Court pens at Lafayette and Bedford avenues in Brooklyn, which is one of the busiest courts in the city. The alterations had been recommended by the Commission and are designed to improve what was an intolerable situation.

## PENITENTIARIES.

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There are five county penitentiaries—Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester counties maintaining them. Oneida county plans to establish an institution of this nature on the present jail farm near Rome. The institution known as the New York County Penitentiary, on Welfare Island, is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of the city of New York, and is the principal institution and clearing house for the group controlled by that department.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the State paid or was indebted for the board of 873 male and 5 female prisoners in the penitentiaries outside of New York City. These were felons and tramps. The remaining prisoners were misdemeanants and were maintained by the counties. Counties, other than those in which the penitentiaries are maintained, paid or were indebted for the board of 273 male and 13 female prisoners. The State pays at the rate of 60 cents per day per capita for the board of its prisoners, and the rates charged other counties ranged from \$4.20 to \$6.30 per week.

The amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the fiscal year was \$41,710.07; from counties other than those in which the penitentiaries are located \$43,579.52; and from the Federal Government \$29,178.48.

But two counties, Erie and Westchester, show credits from labor of prisoners for the fiscal year. The former reports \$5,374.86 and the latter \$59,727.82. In Onondaga county no credit is given the institution for the labor of inmates. The prisoners employed in the stone quarry, which is the principal industry, are under the supervision of the county highway department officials. The penitentiary sends the men to the quarry and furnishes the guards, but the institution receives no compensation or credit from the county for the labor of the prisoners; all receipts go into a county contingent fund. In a report of inspection made in 1922 the following statement was made regarding this matter:

"While this is a matter that is entirely local, it would seem if the accounts were kept in such a manner that the penitentiary was given credit for the work done that it would be an incentive to the management, and if this were done the tax payers of Onondaga county would know whether or not the institution was self sustaining. The reports made to the State Commission of Prisons show large payments by the county to the institution for the board of prisoners, but little credit is given for production, consequently the reports as given to the public show a deficiency which really does not exist."

There was a slight decrease in the number of federal prisoners sent to the penitentiaries during the past fiscal year, the number being 351; in 1925 it was 370.

The number of actual commitments to the penitentiaries during the past year was 10,264 as compared with 10,205 in 1925.

The three charges on which the largest numbers were committed during the year were disorderly conduct, intoxication and vagrancy. The number committed for each offense in the order named was 2,828, 2,662 and 1,112.

The ages of the prisoners committed ranged from 16 to 83 years.

In the list showing the previous occupations of prisoners, laborers lead with 5,122 and painters and chauffeurs follow with 293 and 275 respectively. Those committed for the fourth time or over numbered 1,888; 6910 were native born and 3,357 foreign born.

It was expected that the Albany County Penitentiary, which was constructed in 1846, would have passed into history before this, but the county authorities have failed to carry out the plans which contemplated the abandoning of the institution and the construction of a new county jail upon a farm which has been purchased for the purpose. This penitentiary has been repeatedly condemned by the State Commission of Prisons. Its cells are practically of the same type as those in the old cell block in Sing Sing Prison. The south wing is used as a county jail, but the north wing has not been used in many years and is entirely out of repair as are most of the old shop buildings. In fact, it is doubtful if the whole plant is of sufficient value to pay for the cost of demolishing it.

Erie County has one of the most modern and best equipped penitentiary plants in the country. It provides cell accommodations for 864 inmates. It is located on a farm of over 700 acres, about 18 miles from the city of Buffalo. The latter part of December the institution was almost filled.

While the Monroe County Penitentiary is an old institution, it is kept in an excellent state of repair. It can house 450 men and 72 women. It is located in a residential section of the city

of Rochester and the Commission has recommended that the matter of removing the institution to a farm site be considered.

Farming is the principal employment, so that in winter when there is the greatest number of inmates there is not sufficient employment for the prisoners.

The Commission recommended in the last report of inspection that:

"If there is no immediate prospect of the institution being moved to a farm site, steps be taken to modernize the plant by the installation of toilets \*\*\* in the cells of the newer section."

The Onondaga County Penitentiary is at Jamesville, near Syracuse. It is a fairly modern institution and has a capacity of 220 males and 38 females. There is also a section of 48 cells which is used as a county jail. It has been recommended that this section be enlarged to permit a better classification of inmates.

The prisoners are employed eight hours on each working day. It is one of the few penal institutions in the State where all the able-bodied prisoners are employed.

The Westchester County Penitentiary differs from the other penitentiaries, owing to the fact that no women are detained there. All female prisoners are housed in the county jail at White Plains. The quarters for women at the county jail are inadequate and it would be an improvement if there were a section for women at the Penitentiary.

This penitentiary is a modern institution, located at East View, and has been in use about nine years. There are about 950 acres of land in connection with the plant, approximately 500 acres of which are tillable. Prisoners work eight and one-half hours a day, weather permitting. The last report of inspection states:

"The labor problem has been well worked out in this institution and merits the highest praise."

More federal prisoners were received here than at any of the other penitentiaries during the past year. The rate charged the United States Government for their maintenance was 90 cents a day, and the warden states that with the opportunity for keeping these men all employed this is a reasonable rate.



## COUNTY JAILS.

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During all the years of its work the Commission has devoted special attention to the improvement of county jails and their proper conduct. Very gratifying results have been obtained in nearly all such institutions.

Each of the counties in the State maintains a jail and in three counties - Oneida, Orange and Seneca - there are two jails. Broome county also maintains on a farm a detention jail for sentenced prisoners, and Albany, Onondaga and Washington counties have a court house jail in addition to their regular county jails, making a total of 69.

At the end of the year 1926 these jails were classified as modern, 44; fair, 13; obsolete, 8. They are listed as follows: Modern: Allegany, Bronx, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida-Utica, Orange-Goshen, Orange-Newburg, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca-Waterloo, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wyoming and Yates.

Fair: Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Herkimer, Kings, New York, Onondaga, Ontario, Rockland, Schoharie, Steuben, Tompkins and Westchester.

Obsolete: Albany, Hamilton, Lewis, Oneida-Rome, Queens, Seneca-Ovid, Schuyler and Wayne.

The three court-house jails have been improved and are satisfactory for the purpose of detention during terms of court. The detention jail on the farm in Broome county is new and modern. Five of the jails indicated as "obsolete" are little used.

During the year all these jails have been visited at least once by representatives of this Commission and reports of inspection with recommendations filed with the county authorities.

Proceedings are pending against the officials of Albany county looking to the construction of a new jail to take the

place of the old penitentiary and jail located in the heart of the city of Albany.

The work of installing new modern toilets and lavatories in the Chautauqua county jail has been completed.

The Chemung county jail, which was inadequate to legally classify its prisoners, has been enlarged by the construction of a two-story annex which affords much needed relief.

During the year plumbing and modern toilet fixtures have been installed throughout the Chenango county jail and the ventilation improved.

The Clinton county authorities, against whom proceedings were pending since September, 1925, have completed many improvements which add to the safety of the jail and assist in the matter of classification of inmates. The proceedings were discontinued June 5, 1926.

Niagara county has completed a modern three-story and basement wing, containing 54 cells, and the show-cause proceedings which were instituted by the Commission against the authorities of this county in February, 1924, were discontinued September 4, 1926.

The old New York County Jail on Ludlow street, New York City, is soon to be abandoned, as new quarters are being fitted up at 434 West 37th street. The function of this jail is to care for civil prisoners only.

Oneida county is completing a new modern jail in the city of Utica on plans approved by the Commission. Show-cause proceedings were instituted January 6, 1925, and the old jail was ordered closed by the Commission July 7, 1925.

The Commission has received specifications for the installation of tool-proof corridor gratings and for other improvements to the Richmond county jail.

During September an investigation into the management and affairs of the Schenectady county jail was conducted by the Commission, following a complaint made by certain citizens of Schenectady relative to conditions in and about the jail. As a result, the conditions complained of were corrected.

An investigation into the management and affairs of the Washington county jail was conducted by the Commission in November as the result of a complaint that prisoners were illegally employed. The conditions complained of were corrected.

The county judge of Schuyler county by agreement has designated quarters in the Yates county jail for the detention of certain classes of prisoners from Schuyler county, the jail in the latter county having been criticized for a long time by the Commission as inadequate. As this is a small rural county, the authorities maintain that the county is financially unable to provide a new jail.

During the year ending June 30, 1926, the total number of admissions to the county jails in the State were 37,283 males and 2,401 females, as compared with 39,040 males and 2,352 females during the preceding year. There was a decrease of 651 admissions of federal prisoners during the fiscal year, as compared with the same period in 1925, affording some relief to the jails of the border counties which were being used extensively for this class. The legislature of 1926 amended Sec. 96 of the county law in relation to the commitment of federal prisoners to county jails, authorizing sheriffs to decline to receive such prisoners if in so doing the provisions of the law relative to classification of inmates are violated. This law becomes effective March 1, 1927.

The Commission has for many years urged the appointment of a matron in each county jail and a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1926 which would make such appointment mandatory. The bill failed of passage. Its enactment is again recommended.

The appointment by the board of supervisors of a physician for each county jail is a legal requirement. The Commission advocates the physical examination of all incoming prisoners for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those suffering with communicable diseases. This is an important endeavor, but its achievement has been hampered in many counties by inadequate compensation for such medical services.

In spite of the provisions of the Penal Law and Children's Court Law, which prohibit the detention of children under sixteen years of age in jails, and an opinion of the Attorney General relative thereto, the records show that 48 boys and 4 girls were received at certain of the county jails of the State during the past fiscal year. However, the number of such commitments has greatly decreased during recent years and it is hoped that the opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered in May, 1926, will be effective and that proper quarters will be provided for children apart from any jail or lockup.

While the majority of county jails in this State are well managed, there is still laxity in the conduct of some, as indicated by reports of inspection of these institutions. The Commission believes that much of this is due to lack of competent assistants, and in some counties this can be corrected only by legislation, as the local law fixes the compensation and prohibits the employment of additional help even in an emergency.



## CITY JAILS AND COUNTY, TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

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On July 27, 1926, the town hall at Saranac Lake in the town of Harriestown, Franklin county, was destroyed by fire. The lockup of the village was located in the building and there were three men in cells at the time. All three were injured before they could be released. One of them has since brought an action against the village of Saranac Lake for \$50,000. damages. Only a short time before the fire the Commission sent to the village officials a report of inspection in which it was recommended that a modern fireproof police headquarters and lockup be provided and that pending this "constant vigilance be exercised to prevent loss of life when anyone is locked in the cells."

The old city jail in the town hall at Ogdensburg was destroyed by fire in January. Fortunately there was no one in it at the time. Had there been there would have been difficulty in effecting a rescue, as the jail was in the basement of the building. This jail had been criticized by the Commission for many years.

A smouldering fire in the town lockup at Easthampton last April was discovered in time to take out a young man who had been locked up earlier in the day. He was removed to a hospital and died a few days later. The death certificate gave pneumonia with first degree burns of the body as the cause of death and "automobile accident and exposure" as contributory causes.

These events serve to emphasize the importance of constant and competent supervision of jails and lockups when prisoners are detained.

The Commission has authority to close county jails, city jails and town and village lockups which are insanitary or inadequate, but its authority to close a place of detention because it is unsafe is questionable. Many of the smaller lockups throughout the State are fire risks, and local authorities have been advised from time to time that supervision should be provided when the lockups are occupied. The Commission recommends an amendment to the Prison law which will permit it to close a jail or lockup that is considered a dangerous fire risk.



There were 92 city jails and police stations, 266 town and village lockups and 2 county lockups outside of New York city on December 31, 1926. On December 31, 1925, there were of record 82 city jails and police stations and 268 county, town and village lockups. During the year, 378 reports of inspection of these jails and lockups with recommendations for improvements were made, copies of which were sent to the local authorities. Many of the recommendations have been complied with.

The city jail at Utica was ordered closed during the year, effective February 16, 1927, because of its inadequacy and insanitary condition. The city authorities contemplate the erection of a modern police headquarters and jail. Officials of the city of Schenectady are under citation to show cause why the city jail in that city should not be closed. It is obsolete and inadequate. Use of the city jail at Plattsburg has been discontinued and police prisoners are being housed temporarily in quarters set apart for that purpose in Clinton county jail.

The Commission during the year ordered closed town lockups at Allegany, Bellmore, Greenwood and Oswegatchie, and village lockups at Barker, Cleveland, Fair Haven and Sherman.

Lockups were closed by town or village boards at Chappaqua, Churchville, Coxsackie and Philmont. The use of the old lockup at the State Fair at Syracuse was ordered discontinued by the State Fair Commission.

A new city jail is under construction at Yonkers to take the place of the old one condemned by the Commission. Dunkirk is building a new City Hall and jail, its old one having been destroyed by fire in December, 1924. Fire damaged the municipal building at Johnstown in November, 1925, and that city is constructing a new municipal building and jail. Plans have been approved for two additional precinct police stations and jails in the city of Buffalo, and Syracuse has added two new precinct station houses with jails. A new police station and city jail was completed at White Plains early in the year, as was a new headquarters building for the police and fire departments in the city of Troy. Use of the old precinct station houses in the first and second precincts of Troy was discontinued when the new building was occupied. The third precinct station house was closed in 1925, so that the city now has the new building and the fourth precinct station house and jail in the Lansingburg district.

When the city jail in the town hall at Ogdensburg was destroyed by fire in January a temporary jail was provided in a nearby building. The city has acquired the site of the damaged building and is to erect a City Hall and jail. The city of Niagara Falls has acquired a site for a new precinct station house and jail, plans for which are under way.

New town lockups have been completed or are under construction at Bedford Hills, Clinton, Edwards, Orchard Park and

Cheektowaga. Plans are being prepared for a new town hall and lockup at Saranac Lake to take the place of the old building razed by fire.

New municipal buildings and lockups are under construction in the villages of Mineola and Dobbs Ferry, and new village lockups have been completed or are being constructed at Cassadaga, Elmira Heights, Freeport, LeRoy, Oriskany Falls, Scarsdale, Silver Creek, Trumansburg and Waverly Square.

The authorities of several cities, towns and villages were cited by the Commission during the year to show cause why insanitary and inadequate jails and lockups should not be closed. Action in these proceedings was as follows:

### CITY JAILS

Schenectady: Authorities cited for June 2, 1925. Proceedings pending.

Utica: Authorities cited for October 7, 1924; jail ordered closed, effective February 16, 1927.

Yonkers: Authorities cited for July 7, 1925; new jail under construction; proceedings discontinued December 7, 1926.

### TOWN LOCKUPS

Allegany: Authorities cited for January 5, 1926; lockup closed, effective April 15, 1926.

Oswegatchie: Authorities cited for November 6, 1926; lockup closed, effective February 22, 1927.

Portland: Authorities cited for November 16, 1926; recommendations complied with, proceedings discontinued December 7, 1926.

Bellmore: Authorities cited for December 28, 1927; lockup closed, effective March 30, 1927.

### VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Barker: Authorities cited for July 3, 1926; lockup closed, effective October 8, 1926.

Cleveland: Authorities cited for August 3, 1926; lockup closed, effective November 11, 1926.

Fredonia: Authorities cited for November 16, 1922; recommendations complied with; proceedings discontinued December 28, 1926.

Mineola: Authorities cited for July 7, 1925; lockup ordered closed, effective October 14, 1925; operation of closing order suspended until March 1, 1927, pending construction of new lockup.

Hamilton: Authorities cited for December 28, 1926; proceedings pending.

Sherman: Authorities cited for November 16, 1926; lockup closed, effective February 23, 1927.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

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The Commission recommends:

1. That provision be made for additional housing facilities for State prisoners.

2. That if Auburn Prison is to be continued indefinitely, it be modernized.

3. That the Commission be authorized by law to close county jails, city jails and police stations, and town and village lockups that are unsafe as well as those that are insanitary and inadequate.

4. That the State establish industrial farms for the confinement of the class of prisoners now sentenced to county penitentiaries and county jails, using for this purpose such existing county penitentiaries as are properly located and equipped, and that the use of county jails as places of confinement for sentenced prisoners be discontinued.

5. That a constitutional amendment be enacted, making possible the re-election of sheriffs.

6. That an amendment to the Prison Law be enacted to make it the duty of jail physicians to examine persons committed to jails as soon as possible after admission.

7. That the County Law be amended to provide for the appointment of matrons for county jails.

8. That the inferior Criminal Courts Act of the city of New York be amended to provide for the appointment of matrons in courts where females are detained in cells or rooms adjacent in such court.

9. That an institution be established for the custodial care of psychopathic delinquents, and for the so-called borderline cases of mentally defective delinquents not considered fit for commitment to a state hospital for the insane and criminally insane.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY

*President.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*



# SPECIAL REPORTS

## DELINQUENT YOUTHS

December 28, 1926.

### TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

In reviewing the work and experience as commissioner during the past year, probably the outstanding thing that has impressed itself upon the mind of the writer is the appalling showing of youths who have embarked in careers of crime in the State of New York, particularly in the City of New York. In practically every place where criminals are confined, boys sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one years of age are found, charged with crimes of violence, murder, burglary, assault, hold-up and robbery, and in so many instances these youths showed a boldness and bravado and the lack of repentance for their crimes beyond understanding.

For the year ending June 30, 1926, 4933 boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty were admitted to the county jails of the State, and 1357 were twenty-one years of age. During this same period, the up-State penitentiaries received 535 between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and 231 twenty-one years of age. The State's prisons received 282 convicted of felony between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and 128 who had reached their twenty-first year. For the City of New York, 5484 boys and young men were received in the various city prisons. This does not include a considerable number whose cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts and who were not committed to city prisons. The table below shows the distribution by ages and boroughs:

Age	<i>City Prison Manhattan</i>	<i>City Prison Brooklyn</i>	<i>City Prison Queens</i>	<i>County Jail Bronx</i>	<i>County Jail Richmond</i>
16	174	297	71	66	41
17	174	380	98	99	40
18	211	497	116	126	77
19	110	470	98	141	74
20	188	482	94	120	45
21	230	628	113	132	92
	1087	2754	590	684	369



The reasons for this condition have been so widely discussed in the press, pulpit and public platform that no attempt will be made to enter into a summary of the claimed causes for this startling exhibit of young criminals. From a varied experience extending over a period of nearly ten years and personal contact with thousands of men in prisons, the writer is fully convinced that the failure to observe the biblical injunction—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it."—is the principal cause of youthful delinquency. With the failure of proper parental guidance, a great responsibility rests upon the State, city, churches and individuals who have the welfare and future of their country at heart.

A study of the individual criminals shows that 60% are medical problems and 30% are pronounced unstable minds, and the State and City can, through the school system, where parents have failed, locate the children of mentally abnormal and subnormal types, concealed epilepsy, anti-social tendencies, sex perversion and all other mental and physical defects which are such potent factors in the making of criminals. This work should also be carried into the parochial, church and other private schools where children under high school age are instructed. Special training and treatment should be provided for these types in an effort to readjust and fit them for free life. Those incapable of readjustment who have no proper homes or intelligent parental supervision should be placed in custodial care and, in this way, many potential criminals detoured from the road which they are bound to travel. Special attention and investigation should be made of the children whose parents have come into the Family Courts because of marital troubles, particularly those of abandonment or separation of husband and wife.

The penal institutions of New York City, with the exception of those at New Hampton and Greycourt, are a disgrace to the fair name of this City. Men and boys, first offenders and recidivists, mentally normal and feeble-minded, sane and insane, deserters, inebriates, pilferers, thieves, bandits, vagrants, drug habitues, thugs, normal degenerates, sex perverts, and a host of others, native and foreign born, are all dumped together in unsanitary cells and dormitories, doubled up in cells, the bad with the hopeful, two-thirds without any employment, no educational facilities—simply time servers until they go out, many worse than when they came in. If there are any places in New York that can merit the designation of schools for crimes and vice it is the penitentiary and allied institutions on the Island. The importance of this factor in the crime situation can be seen when it is known that from 4000 to 5000 men and boys are in these wretched places the year round.

The churches have a definite and well defined duty in this emergency and it is fair to say that in many instances they have not met their obligations. Beyond a weekly sermon from the pulpit, some have done nothing else. Their duty is to look beyond the pews of their churches and into the homes of all their people. They can persuade the recreant parents of their duty to the erring child and oft-times these are to be found in the most unexpected places. They should seek out those of their faith who do not attend church and help them in their problems. The pastors of the prosperous and favorably located, with few such problems, should reach out a helping hand to their brother pastors in the lowly places and slums and aid them in the manifold trying cases with which they have to deal. They can do a wonderful service to the boys and girls in an effort to "prepare and prevent rather than repair and repent."

A survey of men and women in prison develops the statement that although 90% give on their history case a religious belief or association with some religion, close questioning of them brings out the information that not 10% had practiced their religion from infancy. Religion with a strong arm, forceful and unrelenting action, can do an all powerful work in preventing crime.

The individual citizen can find much to do in lieu of throwing up his hands in horror at crime conditions. Justice Cropsey says that only 10,000 out of 200,000 boys in Brooklyn belong to the Boy Scouts. One of the reasons is that only a small number of capable, intelligent men can be induced to become scout masters, and extension of this work is impossible because more competent men will not spend a little of their time in this most commendable work. The same situation exists in the other boroughs.

The records of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, where 10,000 youths have been committed for juvenile delinquency during the last fifteen years, have shown that not one of the offenders against the law has been a Boy Scout. The Superintendent says: "The Scout movement unquestionably serves to keep boys out of the ranks of criminals." The Boy Scout movement should be brought into localities and classes where criminals develop. These places should be sought out and troops located there. The Big Brothers, Big Sisters, Boys' Clubs, Girls' Service League, and the multitude of fine organizations that are striving unselfishly and successfully to help the rising generation to be good men and women, need men, women and funds. It costs \$461 to keep a boy in a reformatory for one year. It costs the Big Brother Movement \$11.61 a year to keep him out of the reformatory and save him to the State.

The great political parties can do a real job too. In New York City, no one comes closer or reaches into the homes with more understanding than the district leader and his captains. They can detect the bad boys and girls and give them a helping hand, leading them to good living and away from crime. If they will make the welfare of boys and girls a part of their duties, incalculable good can be done.

It is to be hoped that, during the new year, officials and agencies having to do with the up-building of moral standards in the State, and citizens generally, will become interested in this great problem and that the coming year will not present any such exhibit of youths in crime as is given here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## ESCAPES FROM ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

## TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

Early Sunday morning, March 21, 1926, four prisoners escaped from the Erie County Penitentiary. I investigated the circumstances of the escape on March 22nd and found the facts substantially as follows:

Joseph Townsend,\* age 27 (colored) was serving a sentence of one year and \$500. fine for petty larceny. He had previously been committed to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for burglary, third degree. He was thereafter sentenced to Sing Sing for burglary on an indeterminate sentence of from 10 to 19 years. He was transferred to Auburn and Clinton prisons, was paroled from Clinton Prison November 25, 1925, and sentenced to Erie County Penitentiary January 28, 1926. A warrant awaited him for violation of parole upon completion of his term in the Erie County Penitentiary.

James Riley, 23 years old, was serving a sentence of one year and \$100. fine. He had previously escaped from the Erie County Penitentiary and was recaptured.

Ray Mantell, 25 years old, was serving a term of one year and \$500. fine.

Patrick Madigan, age 40, was serving a sentence of one year and \$500. fine. He had previously been sentenced for non-support.

All of these prisoners were confined in gallery N, south wing of the east cell hall.

Two guards patrol the east cell hall at night—one in the south and the other in the north wing. Gilbert Personius, an experienced guard, was in the south wing. He heard a man groaning on gallery N and found Townsend, apparently suffering, in cell 4 who complained of intense pains in the stomach, and asked for treatment. Personius went after hot towels and water bag. He opened the corridor door and the door to cell 4. As he entered Townsend's cell, Townsend stunned him with an instrument he had concealed, bound him with some cord he had secured, and gagged him with the towel. Townsend then took from the guard the keys to the door on the stairway and the door opening into the prison yard. By operating the locking device, with which he appeared to be familiar, he opened the cell doors of Riley, Mantel and Madigan. They unlocked the prison doors with the keys secured from the guards, found a ladder about 16 feet long attached to the transformer building, scaled the walls, and escaped.

It was evidently a well-planned getaway, engineered by Townsend who was a theatrical performer and staged the faked illness. The other three were undoubtedly parties to the plan. The instrument used to assault the guard and the cords which bound him were without doubt secured for that purpose, and the location of the ladder in the yard previously noted.

The escape was made possible by the guard opening the cell door without requesting the assistance of the guard in the north wing, and by the guard having in his possession the keys of the outside door.

Such an escape can be obviated in the future by a guard never opening a cell door containing a prisoner at night without another guard accompanying him. Neither of these guards should be in possession of the keys to the outside door. If overpowered, a general jail delivery might be possible. There should be a third guard in each cell hall at night whose duty should be to watch the hallways, stairways and doors, and retain the keys to all outside doors. Ladders should be removed from the yard. Walls are not of much use if ladders are available.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.



IN THE MATTER OF THE ESCAPE OF RALPH JONES  
FROM THE ERIE COUNTY JAIL.

.....

Ralph Jones, a Negro, 19 years of age, indicted for burglary, third degree, was confined since July 10th on the top corridor, west side, reserved for minors, in the Erie County Jail.

The pipes for the toilet and water supply are encased in shafts about two feet square one for every two cells on each floor. A steel door opens into the corridor from the shafts. The shafts from floor to floor are covered over by secure gratings. There are 8 of these shafts from the top corridor to the roof on west side, only one of which comes out at an open place, or small room enclosing the ventilator. Picking out this shaft showed some familiarity with the construction, and Jones had evidently done some prior investigating. The doors to the shafts on the top floor are reported not necessary, and can be permanently closed.

Jones was a refractory prisoner, and the sheriff kept him under double lock. On the evening of September 27th about 7-30 the guard let him out of his cell to take a bath, and should have kept him under supervision. Jones opened the door to the shaft in the corridor, climbed up the pipes to the roof, dug the grating over the top of the shaft out of the cement, and came out into the ventilating room. He dug his way through the partition of this room on to the roof. He presumably came down from the roof by dropping from the cylindrical bars over the windows on each floor, a very hazardous performance. No instrument for digging, no rope or other things were found. He evidently had no outside assistance. The guard who was careless in not keeping Jones under surveillance when released from the cell, has been suspended. Jones is still at large, but a message was received today from Erie, Pa. stating that a Negro answering to the description was held for identification.

It is recommended:

That the doors to the shafts enclosing the plumbing on the top floor be permanently closed and cemented over.

Dated Buffalo, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner



**IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE  
MANAGEMENT AND AFFAIRS OF THE  
SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL.**

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**TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:**

On August 26, 1926, a written complaint dated August 25, 1926, was received from Mrs. Elizabeth Canwright of 324 Veeder avenue, Schenectady, making certain allegations relative to the management and affairs of the Schenectady County Jail at Schenectady. The communication was addressed to James L. Long, Superintendent of State Prisons, and was referred by him to the Commission. The complainant makes the following allegations:

1. That she and her family live next to the jail and had been annoyed during the summer, especially by women who sat in front of the jail windows almost nude.

2. That these women "holler" at her family "continually."

3. That she tried to drive away from her gate on her premises a man who, as near as she could tell, was passing something to a woman in the jail on a string from the upper windows.

4. That she had complained numerous times to the sheriff, but he did not stop it.

5. That one night she and her family were kept awake until 5 o'clock in the morning by prisoners fighting among themselves.

6. That during this night she called the jail five times and was informed that they could not stop the noise.

7. That she had seen the supervisor about the matter, but nothing had been done about it.

The complaint was presented to the Commission at its regular meeting on September 4, 1926, and referred to the Committee on Investigation, consisting of Commissioners Leon C. Weinstock, Frank E. Wade and Cecilia D. Patten.

Your Committee conducted a public hearing in the Court House at Schenectady on September 14, 1926. Commissioner Wade was unable to be present, but upon reviewing the testimony joined in the report.

Because of her advanced age and physical condition, the testimony of the complainant—Mrs. Canwright—was taken at her residence. The sheriff—George E. Ramsey—and his attorney—Col. R. K. Gillette—being present. Subsequently, at the Court House the following witnesses were examined: Two daughters and a granddaughter of the complainant: a tenant who resides in the upper part of the complainant's house; the sheriff and his wife, who is matron; six employees of the Schenectady County Jail; the jail physician; the Health Commissioner of the city of Schenectady; a former night guard at the jail; the supervisor of the Fifth Ward of the city of Schenectady in which the jail is located: two former female inmates and a male inmate of the jail; the chief clerk and an inspector of the State Commission of Prisons. A copy of the testimony is submitted as a part of this report.

Taking up the allegations in the complaint in their order, your Committee finds:

1. That the female prisoners were not locked in their cells at night; that they had access to the windows and were seen at the windows partially nude during the hot weather in August.

2. Jail officials admitted that inmates at times called from the windows. It was shown that steps had been taken to prevent it and that there had been noise in the jail under previous administrations. There was no proof that female inmates of the jail "hollered" continually at the complainant's family.

3. That the complainant tried to drive from the gate on her premises a man who apparently was trying to pass something to a female inmate of the jail by means of a string lowered from an upper window.

4. That complainant admitted that she had never talked with the sheriff personally and the sheriff testified that he had no knowledge of the complaint until informed by the State Commission of Prisons.

5. There was no denial of the assertion that the complainant and family were kept awake until early one morning by prisoners fighting in the jail.

6. It was shown that a member of the complainant's family called the jail three times during the night of the fight; that no reply was received to one of the calls; that when replies were received they were courteous; and that the jail authorities had taken steps to quiet the disturbance.

7. The supervisor admitted that complaint had been made to him but that he had done nothing about it; that he had forgotten it.

Your Committee further finds that the discipline in the jail has been lax, and for this the Sheriff is wholly responsible. There appears to have been lack of cooperation between the employees at the jail and carelessness in some instances, particularly with reference to withholding commutation under the provisions of section 250 of the Prison law, in the care and custody of the female prisoners and in the supervision of the trustees. One of the female inmates who participated in the disturbance in August was given five days off her sentence as compensation for efficient and willing performance of duties assigned." The deputy who allowed this compensation testified that no record of this inmate's bad behavior was made.

There is no guard's corridor in the department for females and when inmates are permitted in the corridor the lower sash of the windows should be kept down. As the glass in the windows is not transparent, this would obscure the view of the interior of the jail and make it more difficult for inmates to communicate with persons outside.

Male prisoners, including trustees, should be permitted in the guards' corridor only while necessarily employed there, and then only under the direct supervision of an officer. They should not be permitted to loiter about the windows, as this affords opportunity for the introduction of drugs, saws, weapons, and other contraband articles.

The Sheriff testified that one of the reasons female inmates were not locked in their cells was that in winter it is very cold in the cells and it is almost impossible to heat the whole women's department. Of course this had no bearing on the failure to lock the women in their cells at night in August.

The Sheriff further testified that the locks to the cells throughout the jail are in need of repair and that he had asked the Superintendent of Buildings to give the matter attention.

Your Committee finds that the Sheriff acted promptly as soon as he was aware of the conditions complained of and that he required the guard, who was on duty during the disturbance in August, to resign. The sheriff testified that he had given instructions to the guards on night duty not to go to the women's quarters and that he be called in the event of any disturbance. These instructions, he said were violated by the guard who resigned, and that the fact that the said guard went to the women's quarters without notifying the sheriff was, in itself, sufficient cause for his dismissal.

The rules of the Commission for the management of jails provide that no males should be allowed to enter the department for females unaccompanied by a matron.

The Sheriff appears to have shown a desire to cooperate with the Commission in improving the administration of the jail. During his

testimony he stated "I might say that this office is always open to criticism or complaint and we have nothing to hide."

Your Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That better discipline be maintained, particularly in the women's department.

2. That all prisoners be locked in their cells at night.

3. That male prisoners, including trusties, be not permitted to loiter about the windows in the guards' corridors in the section for males, and that no males, prisoners or otherwise, be permitted in the women's department unless accompanied by a matron or sheriff.

4. That a record be kept of violations of jail rules and regulations by inmates with a view to withholding commutation allowed by section 250 of the Prison Law.

5. That the Board of Supervisors provide an additional matron to assist in caring for the female inmates, as recommended in a report of inspection of the jail approved by the State Commission of Prisons on July 3, 1926.

6. That the Board of Supervisors provide for adequate heat for the women's department of the jail, and that the defective locks throughout the jail be repaired.

7. That copies of this report be sent to the Board of Supervisors and Sheriff of Schenectady County with the request that the recommendations and suggestions contained therein be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

CECILIA D. PATTEN.

FRANK E. WADE,  
*Committee on Investigation.*



REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER OF  
ALLEGED ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS  
OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

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At a meeting of the State Commission of Prisons held November 16, 1926, the Committee on Investigation of the Commission was authorized to conduct an investigation into the management and affairs of the Washington County Jail, it appearing from a report of inspection of the said jail made by Commissioner Cecilia D. Patten on October 27, 1926, that prisoners had been employed in violation of Section 29 of Article 3 of the New York State Constitution and Section 177 of the Prison Law.

Subsequent to the mailing by the Commission of copies of the said report of inspection to the Board of Supervisors and Sheriff of Washington County, and also releasing copies to the press, there appeared in the columns of several local newspapers statements accredited to Sheriff N. Austin Baker denying the accuracy of certain facts set forth in the report relative to the employment of prisoners.

The investigation was held November 22, 1926, in the Court House at Salem and at the Queensbury Hotel in Glens Falls by Commissioners Cecilia D. Patten and Frank E. Wade, Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock of the Investigating Committee being unavoidably absent.

Seven witnesses, including the sheriff and his employees, two residents of Salem and a reporter for the Glens Falls Post-Star were called and gave sworn testimony which is annexed and made a part of this report. This testimony shows that for many years past it has been the custom at times, in the management of the Washington County Jail at Salem, to allow prisoners to do odd jobs for private individuals without remuneration. During the incumbency of the present sheriff—N. Austin Baker—prisoners have been permitted to mow lawns of private individuals residing in the neighborhood of the jail from one to eight times during the summer, and on several days assisted in the haying on the farm of a nearby resident. Neither the prisoners nor the county received remuneration for the work.

There was no denial of the facts by any of the witnesses concerning the employment of prisoners for the benefit of private individuals as stated, and the Sheriff and his employees cooperated with the Committee in the conduct of the investigation. The Sheriff admitted the accuracy of the facts as stated in the report of inspection of the jail and denied that he gave to any reporter statements in which he contradicted such facts. He stated that the misunderstanding probably grew out of the fact that in a telephone conversation with a reporter the Sheriff denied that he was employing prisoners to take care of his own lawn, as he hired a man outside to do the work.

It further appears from the testimony that the officials and employees in charge of prisoners at the Washington County Jail are familiar with the constitutional provisions regarding the employment of prisoners, as furnished to all sheriffs by the Commission in its printed "Rules for the Management of Jails." They expressed the belief that the evasion was technical so long as no compensation for services was received by any one and that such willing service by the inmates employed did no harm but was beneficial to such inmates.



The Sheriff testified that as soon as the matter was called to his attention the practice of employing prisoners by private individuals was stopped, and would remain so during the balance of his term.

Your Committee accordingly finds that the custom of working sentenced prisoners of the Washington County Jail in violation of law, for private individuals without remuneration, has existed for many years, at times, and has been continued on several occasions during the past two years of the present sheriff's administration; that the practice has been discontinued by the sheriff, and should hereafter be discontinued; and that the statements in the report of inspection dated October 27, 1926, in reference to such use of prisoners are true in every respect.

Dated November 27, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*

## CASE OF HARRY N. BAKER

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In the matter of the complaint of Mrs. Alma Baker concerning alleged mistreatment of her son - Harry N. Baker - at Easthampton, Suffolk county.

### TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

A communication dated August 17, 1926, was received August 18th from Mrs. Alma Baker of Montauk, N. Y., stating that between the hours of 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock (date not stated) her son, Harry N. Baker, was put in the lockup at Easthampton "without being thoroughly examined, such as matches, etc., taken from him and he was nearly burned alive. There was no water to be gotten to put the fire out which could of been done before he was overcome by smoke. He died April 26, 1926, from effects."

The communication was presented to the State Commission of Prisons at its meeting on September 4, 1926, and referred to Commissioner Cecelia D. Patten and the Secretary for inquiry and report.

Subsequently, further communications dated September 15, September 18, and October 7, 1926, were received from Mrs. Baker, giving additional information, including names of witnesses, and alleging that her son was mistreated by the police officer who placed him in the lockup.

From statements made by those interviewed in connection with the affair it appears that on April 20, 1926, Harry N. Baker, 19 years of age, residing with his mother at Montauk, N. Y., went to Easthampton where he made some purchases at a grocery about 11 A. M. The manager of the store states that at that time the young man was "perfectly sober."

About 2.30 P.M. James S. Black of Brooklyn, while motoring about five miles from Easthampton, found a Ford coupe overturned by the side of the road and a person underneath. Summoning assistance, a young man, who subsequently proved to be Baker, was removed from under the car in an unconscious condition. As he was being placed in Black's car he regained consciousness. Black drove to the office of a physician in Amagansett and later to the office of Dr. P. Edwards at Easthampton. During the trip to Easthampton Black says "the man was very disorderly, interfered with the wheel, attempted to choke me and also issuing threats to 'get me' if I took him any place that I shouldn't take him."

Dr. Edwards was not at home and the young man was so disorderly that Black went for a village officer, - Alexander Garrow. They drove to the lockup, which is owned by the town and occupied jointly by the town and village. Garrow says that Baker was intoxicated and that when he attempted to put him in the lockup he broke away and ran; that he followed him, tripped him, and returned him to the lockup where he placed him in a cell.

This lockup is a small one-story brick structure and contains two steel cells with square barred fronts facing a corridor. There are two windows. The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. The floors of the cells are steel and the floor of the corridor concrete. At the time Baker was placed in the lockup each cell had two canvas hammocks and comfortables. Garrow says he placed Baker in an upper hammock in the cell to the right. He did not lock the cell door, but locked the outer door. There was no fire in the stove at the time. Before leaving Baker, Garrow says he called Dr. Edwards to examine him to ascertain what injuries, if any he had received in the accident. While waiting for the doctor, Garrow states he searched Baker and took away from him a box of matches which he later gave to Samuel A. Gregory, village president. Dr. Edwards examined Baker and stated that he found no injuries.

Garrow states that he visited the lockup twice during the afternoon and each time found Baker apparently asleep in the upper hammock. About 6.45 P. M. smoke was seen coming from the lockup. The chemical engine was summoned and Mr. Gregory called Garrow, who lives a short distance from the lockup, stating that the lockup was on fire. Garrow, Police Officer Anthony Bedell and the chemical responded. When the door was opened by Bedell, George Hand (a local fireman) and John Gay (a constable) and Garrow, who were present, found the place filled with smoke. Baker was lying face downward in the upper hammock in an apparently semi-conscious condition and was moaning. He was carried out of the lockup, given artificial respiration and Dr. Edwards summoned. The doctor responded in a few minutes, called an ambulance, and Baker was removed to a hospital in Southampton where he died April 26, 1926, at 8 P. M.

Mrs. Baker, the complainant, alleges that her son was mistreated at the time he was placed in the lockup; that he was not thoroughly searched; and that matches were found in his clothing after he had been taken to the hospital. She named four women who saw her son placed in the lockup. All of these were interviewed, but their statements vary as to details, six months having elapsed since the affair took place. All agree that there was a scuffle in front of the lockup, the young man breaking away and running toward a church, near where the women were standing, with the officer in pursuit. Two of the women state that the officer struck Baker, knocking him down, and two say he tripped him, while Black states it appeared to him that Baker tripped and fell. Garrow says he tripped the young man while he was running. The four women are agreed that the officer sat on the young man, two saying he struck him while in this position, one that he held Baker's hands above his head, and the other did not remember seeing any blows struck. Black says the officer did not sit on the boy. All say no club or billy was used at any time.

All of these witnesses state that the search of the young man was superficial, the officer simply running his hands over Baker's clothing, known as "frisking," and that he did not look in his pockets or remove anything from them. The superintendent of the hospital, to which Baker was taken, in a letter states that their records show that a purse containing \$6.01, an auto license, receipts, cards, and a gold watch were found on Baker's person when admitted. Two women, who examined the clothing



of the deceased at his home, make affidavit that they found matches, cigarettes and a grocery order in his pockets. Mr. Gregory, president of the village, says Officer Garrow turned matches over to him which he said he found on Baker. Garrow (a former State Trooper) says his experience has taught him to search persons before locking them up.

At the time Baker was removed from the lockup a comfortable was found smouldering in one corner of the cell which Baker occupied. How it became ignited we were unable to determine. Officer Garrow states that there is a possibility that matches may have been left in the cell or corridor by lodgers who are permitted at times to occupy the lockup, but Garrow says he saw none when he placed Baker in the lockup. Garrow further states that he summoned Dr. Edwards to look Baker over and that after the doctor had examined him he went through his clothing to make sure he did not overlook any matches, but did not find any more.

Mrs. Baker states that she visited the hospital the morning after her son was injured. He was conscious and in telling of the affair stated that the officer had choked him when he was on the ground. He said he "was smoking and dropped off to sleep and was awakened by smoke; he attempted to fight the fire but could not and after being badly burned, gave up."

The death certificate on file with the State Department of Health gives the cause of death as "Lobar Pneumonia" with "First degree burns of body." "Automobile Accident and exposure" are given as a contributory cause. The certificate is signed by Morley B. Lewis, coroner.

The embalmer states that Baker's hands were badly burned and the face slightly. He did not notice any bruises on the body.

Since the death of Baker the hammocks have been removed from the cells in the lockup and iron cots, equipped with mattresses and blankets, have been substituted.

From all the statements in the case, both written and oral, it appears that the scuffle at the lockup was such as might occur between an officer and a prisoner, and that no unnecessary violence was used to place Baker, who attempted to escape, in the lockup. Baker, however, according to the officer's statement, was not placed under arrest, as Black did not want him arrested, and the mother of the deceased was notified that she could come and get him. Before she arrived, however, the fire had occurred and the young man had been taken to the hospital.

As to whether Baker was thoroughly searched, there is a marked conflict of statement between Garrow and those who saw the affair.

This case emphasized the importance of thoroughly searching prisoners before locking them in and the necessity for adequate and competent supervision of the lockup when occupied.

The signed statements and affidavits in the matter are on file in the office of the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.



## COSTS OF OPERATING COUNTY JAILS

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(With special relation to the sums paid counties by the Department of Justice of the United States Government for the board of Federal prisoners housed in the county jails.)

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Report and conclusions of a Special Committee of the New York State Commission of Prisons.

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The question of the proper rate at which the United States Department of Justice should compensate the various counties of the State of New York for the board of Federal prisoners lodged in the jails of the respective counties, having been under discussion for some time it has been decided that the State Commission of Prisons should endeavor to secure detailed information on the subject, for the purpose of using its good offices toward obtaining a rate that will be fair and adequate.

At the present time the county officials have but little to say as to what they shall receive, the rate being arbitrarily fixed by the United States Marshal for the district in which the jail is located. Apparently, no studied effort is made to compensate the counties on the basis of value or cost of service rendered.

The sheriff of a county is required by law to receive all Federal prisoners duly committed to the jail of his county, and has no recourse but to admit them. The county then receives the rate as fixed by Federal authorities.

A letter was sent to a selected group of sheriffs in December, 1925, requesting specific information as to the costs of operating the jails of their respective counties. A simple form was prepared and information was requested as to the amounts expended during the preceding fiscal year for (a) salaries of jail employees, (b) food, (c) fuel, (d) gas and electricity, (e) new equipment, (f) repairs and betterments, (g) medicines, (h) hospital care for prisoners outside the jail, (i) clothing, (j) office expenses, (k) traveling expenses (later omitted), (l) miscellaneous supplies, and (m) other incidental expenses. The daily average population of the jail during the period reported for was also requested.

Replies containing information which could be used were received from the officials of 51 counties and covered expenditures in 52 jails. From some counties no reply was received, although several follow-up letters were written to the officials. Some sheriffs stated that it was impossible to give the information and in two instances the information forwarded was too fragmentary to be of value. Therefore, it would seem that after several months of effort to obtain the information, all has been received which will be, and probably what is in hand is sufficiently inclusive to make a study upon which definite conclusions may be based. Statistical tables showing the results are appended.

All counties do not close the fiscal year on the same date, but as the majority reported for the year ending June 30, 1925 for the purpose of this study all replies were considered as representing expenditures for the year preceding that date, unless specifically noted otherwise on the tables.

In computing costs it was determined to use an arbitrary figure of 50 per centum of the sheriff's salary as a proper charge to jail management. It is realized that this is in many instances too high, especially in the counties comprising Greater New York and those counties in which there are large cities and where the jails are in charge of wardens. In the smaller counties the sheriff will devote this amount or more of this time to jail work. However, the tables have been prepared to also show the costs without salaries so that the matter may in a measure be disregarded.

The data as received was in many instances incomplete, as will be noted by the explanatory notes accompanying the tables. Some officials were obliged to estimate expenditures for various items and in some cases the item was left blank, the officials stating that it could not be given. However, the information has been used as received.

The total per capita cost as reported ranged from 64 cents a day at the Cortland County Jail to \$33.32 a day in the Queens County Jail. In nine county jails the total cost was not over \$1.00 a day; in 24 counties, between \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day; while costs of 19 were reported as exceeding \$2.00.

It will be noted from the accompanying table No. 1, that salaries comprise the greater part of the total expenditures in many of the jails. Per capita costs, as computed, exclusive of salaries, ranged from 25 cents a day at the Chenango County Jail to \$7.90 a day at the Hamilton County Jail. In 17 jails the per capita cost, less salaries, was not over 75 cents a day; in 27 it was between 76 cents and \$1.50 a day; and in 8 it was reported as in excess of \$1.50. The average for the 52 jails studied was \$1.165.

In order to determine the expenditures for the bare necessities of life in the jails, the expenditures for food, fuel, lighting, clothing and medicines were segregated, so far as possible, and the costs computed on that basis. From the figures available for such a study it was found that the per capita cost of these items ranged from 27 cents a day in the Schenectady County Jail to \$1.95 a day in the Queens County Jail. (Hamilton County was not included, as there were but two prisoners in the jail for a short time during the summer, when no heat is necessary and but little light is used). In 13 jails the expenditures for these items did not exceed 50 cents a day per capita; in 17 jails they were between 51 cents and 75 cents a day; and in 8 jails between 75 cents and \$1.00. Costs for these items were reported from 8 jails as exceeding \$1.00 per day. In some of the latter the costs of food for the sheriff and staff was included in the cost of food inmates, thus largely increasing the item for food. As this is really a part of the salary or pay of the jail attaches it should, if possible to segregate same, be charged rather to salaries than food. The average for the 46 jails for which this data could be compiled was 76.6 cents per day per inmate.

The rate paid by the government as reported to this office varies from 36 cents a day in the Tompkins County Jail to 90 cents a day in Kings County. Nineteen (19) counties are paid at the rate of 60 cents a day; 18 at less than 60 cents; and 4 over that amount. The average for the 41 jails from which the figures were available was about 56 cents per day.

In 18 instances the government rate is less than the reported expenditures for the actual necessities of life; in 24 jails the costs, exclusive of salaries, exceeds the rate paid by the government, and in no case does the government rate equal the total cost, including salaries. From the foregoing it can be seen that the counties are, in many instances, caring for Federal prisoners at a loss.



Counties ought to be compensated at a figure which will cover items other than the expenditures for the bare necessities of life. The argument ascribed to government agents - "The jail must be maintained anyway, whether you house Federal prisoners or not," is not entirely true. Additional prisoners in a jail necessitate increased expenditures for supplies, wear and tear on plant and equipment, and in some instances more guards should be furnished, that the prisoners may be safely kept. Also, it has been necessary in some cases to enlarge the jails for the sole purpose of caring for Federal prisoners, the local jails, while adequate for the ordinary number of county prisoners, having been found too small to properly house the added number of Federal prisoners. If the conditions were the same all over the country, it might not be such a serious matter, but when this additional expense must be met by a few small counties, in many instances almost entirely rural, it is most unfair to expect these counties to assume the added burden.

The detention of Federal prisoners in county jails is, perhaps, in some degree a matter of courtesy, the law covering the subject having been made many years ago, before the advent of Government prisons and prior to the enactment of the Federal laws which now result in so many more violators being sent to the jails than was contemplated at that time.

Prisoners in the county jails of New York State receive as good care and food as in any jails in the country. Buildings and sanitary conditions in the jails, as a whole, are equal to those of any other State in the United States. A report of the State Board of Charities of Kentucky states that the Department of Justice pays the State \$1.25 a day for the board of female prisoners at the State Reformatory, Frankfort, Kentucky. Why the service in Kentucky should be worth \$1.25 a day, as compared to the average of about 56 cents a day in New York State, is hard to understand.

The committee on lockups, municipal and county jails, of the American Prison Association, Mr. Hastings H. Hart, Chairman, in a report dated November 10, 1925, says in part, regarding Federal prisoners in county jails:

"The average number of prisoners boarded out was about 7000 (1924) and the average paid per day by the United States Government was 69 cents, ranging all the way from 20 cents for each prisoner per day for boarding, housing and guarding prisoners in the five jails of Porto Rico to \$3.00 per day in the three jails of Alaska. There appear to be no fixed standards of payment. The reports show no less than 48 different prices paid. The rate does not appear to be determined by the quality of the service, but by the amount which the county officials are willing to accept. In the State of New York in 1924, 11 different prices were paid, ranging from 28-4/7 per day to 90 cents per day."

Attention is directed to the illuminating information contained in Tables A, B and C accompanying the October 20, 1926, report of the above committee, copies of which are attached hereto.

We believe that the United States Government should compensate the counties at a rate which is commensurate with the service rendered and which would at least permit the county to break even on the cost of maintaining Federal prisoners. It is realized, however, that it would be almost impossible to arrive at a figure which would be fair for all parties in all jails, as in some the average population is high, thus reducing the per capita overhead charges, and in some jails a better dietary is maintained than in others. And, as will be seen from the accompanying Table No. 2 the percentage of Federal prisoners in the

various jails covers a wide range, in some jails constituting a very large percentage of the total admissions, while in others the percentage is negligible.

The Department of Labor (Immigration Bureau) now pays at the rate of \$1.00 a day for prisoners held for violating the Immigration Laws and held for deportation. This, so far as we have learned, has been considered satisfactory by the counties. However, on the basis of the figures submitted by the various sheriffs this does not appear to be adequate in all instances, although it is sufficient to cover costs in the majority of counties.

It would appear that a reasonable method would be to base the rate of compensation on the per capita cost of maintenance, and it is the belief of this committee that a rate of not less than \$1.00 per day per Federal prisoner should be agreed to.

The Commission favors and has urged the erection of a Federal prison in New York State for all classes of United States prisoners, but until such an institution materializes it will no doubt be necessary to continue to house Federal prisoners in the county jails. The State Commission of Prisons desires to cooperate with local and Federal officials in an endeavor to work out a plan of payment for board of Federal prisoners which will be equitable, thus eliminating causes of friction between two sets of officials, each doubtless actuated by the same worthy motive - protection to the people who pay their bills.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

FRANK E. WADE,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Special Committee.*

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

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Pursuant to an arrangement made with Hon. Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, our Committee met with Dr. H. A. Mereness, Chief Inspector of the Division of Prisons, Department of Justice, in President John S. Kennedy's office, New York City, December 6, 1926.

The full committee was present at the conference, together with President Kennedy and Secretary Tremain.

After the purpose of the conference was briefly outlined Dr. Mereness at considerable length described the process in use in the United States outside New York State. This consists of a study by Department of Justice agents of the costs of boarding prisoners in Federal Prisons. The experience of the Federal Government in this matter is used as a basis for determining what should be paid to County jurisdictions to reimburse such counties for the cost of boarding Federal prisoners. To this basic cost is added a so-called "loading charge" which is supposed to cover any special conditions that may exist in a given county. The method of determining the "loading charge" was not explained beyond the general statement that it represented necessary adjustment to fit a given case.

Dr. Mereness described cases that had come under his official observation, in California in particular, and elsewhere, that involved a difference of opinion between local and Federal authorities as to what the actual



cost of boarding prisoners was. In some of these cases Department Agents had made a comprehensive study for the local authorities and had succeeded in convincing them that their (the local) figures were too high. One case was brought to our attention where a sheriff refused to accept Federal prisoners on the ground that the sum allowed by the Department was insufficient to cover his cost, and in this case the sheriff was compelled by Court order to take the prisoners.

One dollar per day is paid for the maintenance of Federal prisoners in the institutions in the Department of Correction of the City of New York. From 1920 to 1925 the rate paid was 90 cents per day. This was raised to one dollar per day on October 1, 1925. This rate is based on the cost of maintaining New York City prisoners, plus a charge of 6 per cent. annually on capital or money invested based upon the official assessment value of land and buildings, and a further charge of 3 per cent. for depreciation of buildings and plant.

It appeared to your Commission as the discussion proceeded that no allowance whatever was made by the Department of Justice for items of cost commonly known as "overhead," such for instance as Interest, Depreciation, Heat, Light, Clothing, Guard Attendance, etc., as it is their contention that the presence or absence of Federal Prisoners makes no difference in such items.

Much discussion, participated in by all present, covering all phases of the general subject led to the statement by the Chairman that the position of this Committee is that the Department of Justice should reimburse County authorities in New York State for the board and maintenance of Federal prisoners committed to County Jails, on the basis of a minimum rate of One Dollar (\$1.00) per day per prisoner. In reply, Dr. Mereness stated that he believed he correctly represented the Department of Justice by taking the position that the Department should pay on the basis of a maximum rate of Sixty Cents (\$.60) per day per prisoner.

A clear-cut issue is thus established, and while the determination of the question is quite outside the functions of the Prison Commission, yet we believe this Commission probably occupies the best position to obtain what appears to us to be simple justice to the Counties of the State of New York, and therefore we recommend:

That the President and Secretary of this Commission be authorized and directed to advise the Sheriffs and Boards of Supervisors of the several counties in this State, that it is the opinion of this Commission that the rate of at least One Dollar (\$1.00) per day per prisoner is a fair rate to charge Federal authorities for the board and maintenance of Federal prisoners committed to county jails, - and we recommend further -

That a copy of this original and supplemental report, together with the statistical tables appended, be sent to the Hon. Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, to Dr. N. A. Mereness, and to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

FRANK E. WADE,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*  
*Special Committee.*

# REPORTS OF INSPECTION

## STATE PRISONS

### AUBURN PRISON

#### AUBURN

Inspected October 22, 1926. Edgar S. Jennings, warden.

The population of the institution at the time of inspection was 1,427, classified as follows:

#### MAINTENANCE:

Kitchen -----	32
Mess Hall -----	20
Halls and Galleries -----	69
Engineers and firemen -----	15
Tailor Shop -----	51
Warden's premises -----	2
Barn men -----	12
Medical department -----	26
Barbers -----	10
Bakery -----	7
Laundry -----	24
Power House -----	2
State Shop -----	44
Yard Men -----	4
Outside men -----	4
Clerks and messengers -----	33
Printers and bookbinders -----	7
	<hr/>
	362

#### INDUSTRIES:

Auto Plate -----	93
Broom, Basket and Weave --	71
Woodworking -----	200
Farm -----	20
Lumber Yard -----	7
Power House -----	3
Yard Men -----	17
Barbers -----	11
Machine -----	39
Cloth -----	200
Foundry -----	50
Office men and messengers --	33
Storehouse -----	6

Engineers and Firemen -----	16
State Shop -----	64
	<hr/>
	830

#### CONSTRUCTION:

General repairs -----	15
Machine repairs -----	5
Upholstering -----	2
	<hr/>
	22

#### ROAD CAMPS:

Meridan -----	12
Fleming -----	13
Long Hill -----	18
Conquest -----	15
	<hr/>
	58

#### NON-PRODUCTIVE:

Discipline Company -----	42
Musicians -----	19
League -----	16
Idle on doctor's orders -----	42
Observation -----	1
School and Library -----	19
Punishment -----	1
Sick in hospital -----	12
At Court -----	3
	<hr/>
	155
	<hr/>
Total -----	1,427

Several improvements and betterments have been made since the last inspection of this institution. The small two-story extension of the Administration Building, which was in process of construction at that time, has been completed. The upper floor opens into the corridor of the Administration Building. This room is used as a visiting room. It is in charge of an officer who faces the prisoners and their visitors. The prisoners and visitors are not separated by screens, but the inmates are searched before entering and on leaving the room. This plan has been satisfactory up to the present time. The lower floor of this building opens into the lower corridor and also into the yard. It is to be used in connection with the recreation of the men in the yard. Men can read and write here instead of going to their cells and articles used in the recreation period can be stored here.

The room formerly used as a visiting room has been remodeled into two offices—one for the Catholic chaplain and the other for the storekeeper.

A new oven has been placed which does all the baking for the institution except bread and in case of emergency it could also be used for that purpose. This is a much needed improvement, as it replaced an oven which had been in use for forty years.

The new refrigerating plant in connection with the kitchen has also been completed.

A portion of the main room has been made into a storage room for food, so that supplies are now under lock and key.

A new coffee and tea urn has been ordered to replace the old one now in use.

A potato slicer is to be installed, the use of which will result in a considerable saving of that vegetable.

An appropriation has been made by the Legislature, which will permit the installation of the cafeteria system in the mess hall. This system is being successfully used in other institutions and the warden believes that after it is in use the men will not only be more economically but better fed.

The new sewerage system has been completed and all sewage now goes into the city sewers and none into the river.

New steam lines have been practically completed throughout the institution.

Three new boilers have been installed and it is planned to place three more within a very short time. These six boilers, it is stated, will be adequate for the needs of the institution.

An appropriation has been made, providing for a new laundry and bath house.

Another improvement, which is still under way but is to be pushed to completion is the construction of concrete roads around the buildings.

The new school building, which has been needed for a long period and for which many requests have been made, it was stated, will be constructed next year.

Additional connections have been made with the water tower, so that there is a good supply of river water ready for emergency use, which would be of great value in case of fire.

An increased number of toilets has been placed in the shops and other parts of the institution.

To quote the Warden:

"In the main, the completion of this year's work brings to a head a number of improvements which have made the prison more habitable from a sanitary point of view, and more efficient in the management."

The present water-power plant, which had been almost discontinued some years since, has been re-established by the warden and enough power is obtained to furnish about one-third of the amount needed during the



day and furnish the electric-service at night. The turbines now in use are out of date and new ones should be installed. If this is done, the power developed would at least double that now obtained.

New guard rails are needed on the prison walls as well as a new concrete mixer and equipment for new construction, building roads, and general repairs.

The hospital was found in its usual excellent condition. A new dental chair has been placed and a new X-ray apparatus purchased.

Since the last inspection a civilian surgical nurse has been employed.

A dentist and also an oculist come to the institution once a week. This does not care for the needs of the population. The fact that an inmate, who was a skilled dentist, has greatly aided in the work, has helped a bad situation. The trend of modern prison work is to attempt to salvage men and send them out in a condition to cope with the world and earn an honest living. To do this they must be in good physical condition, and to accomplish this it will be necessary to have both the oculist and the dentist give more time to the institution.

There were no prisoners in the punishment cells at the time of inspection and there were but 90 detained in them during the past fiscal year. These cells are well lighted, both by day and night.

As stated in the report of inspection last year:

"The 'Isolation Building' is now used for the storage of automobile plates, but if it were returned to its original use it would materially aid in the administration of the prison."

There has been an increased interest on the part of the inmates in the religious services conducted at the institution. The usual Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services are regularly conducted as in previous years. Clergymen and choirs from outside have, in several instances, assisted in the services. The prison band or orchestra takes part in the services.

The library, which is in charge of the chaplain, has been somewhat improved, but the funds allotted for its maintenance are insufficient and, as stated in previous reports, more should be made available. The circulation per week among the inmates is about 1,000 magazines and 700 books.

The average attendance at the prison school is over 300 each day. All inmates are compelled to complete the fifth standard before leaving school. The sessions have been increased from one hour to one hour and a half. Night schools are planned when the new building is completed. The head teacher states:

"The interest manifested by the men in their school work throughout the year is noteworthy. Despite the distraction incident to institutional life, the pupils have given close attention to their studies."

The number of illiterates enrolled has increased.

The classes in business English, stenography, typewriting, shop mathematics and mechanical drawing have done "excellent work." With few exceptions the courses undertaken have been completed by the inmates. When men are enrolled in the school, considerable time is devoted to the rudiments of business arithmetic, as a large number of the American born have been found deficient in this particular.

No one is excused from attendance at the school except on the direct order of the warden, and it was stated that the result of this change in method has been extremely beneficial to the school and no ill effects have been found in other parts of the institution.



As stated in the report of inspection made last October :

"We believe that it would be practicable to assign all men who are lacking in education and those unfamiliar with the English language to a semi-idle company, so that they could devote part of the day to school and the balance to institutional work. The teachers believe that as much can be accomplished with the average prisoner who is sent to school, by having him attend part of the day, as if he were kept in school for the entire day."

The warden in his annual report makes the following statement, with which we are heartily in accord :

"Undoubtedly, the school work gives the pupil a different outlook on life; arouses a dormant energy; and tends to show men that despite their past, there are people willing to give them a helping hand. The interest in self-improvement is the first step to reformation. School work arouses a desire for self-improvement."

Road work was conducted on six or more road projects during the past year in conjunction with the State Department of Highways.

The industries show a general condition of improvement, which is most gratifying.

In the Foundry new steel flasks for the making of school furniture have been obtained, new patterns for school furniture are almost completed, three moulding machines have been installed and the cupola has been rebuilt. It is proposed to enlarge the foundry by adding about 500 square feet of room now used for storage.

In the Woodworking Department a new roof has been placed over the upper cabinet shop and a new compartment constructed for the dry kiln. Sixteen electric motors, aggregating  $17\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power, have been installed as well as an automatic grinder, combination back and rocker bender, revolving glue clamp, belt sander, engine pump, and a spraying booth with complete equipment for varnishing and shellacking.

A new rip saw and a sand blast equipment for cleaning school furniture castings are needed.

This department cannot begin to fill the orders received at the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons. At present it is necessary to issue many certificates permitting the purchase of articles in the open market, as they cannot be produced in time to meet the requirements of the purchasing department or institution.

In the Cloth Department fifteen of the old looms have been replaced by new ones and one 240-spindle mule, one condenser (tape card), a fulling machine, a compensator and a 25-horse-power motor have been added to the equipment.

Twenty-six new looms are needed to replace those installed in 1897. It was stated that the purchase of these would double the equipment and greatly reduce the overhead.

A new wool drying and dyeing equipment is also needed. The present equipment is out of date, expensive to operate, and inadequate for the output of the shop.

This has always been considered the best industry in the prison and has never been able to supply the demands for its product. When new shops are constructed this industry should be enlarged.

In the Bed Department (machine shop) new beams have been placed and the floor repaired, and the bed shop removed from the first to the second floor into space formerly used for storage. The space formerly occupied on the first floor is to be used as a stock room.

The following new machinery has been placed: One power hacksaw machine, 1 fabric weaving machine, 1 engine lathe, and 1 fifty-horse-power motor.

Practically no stock of beds is maintained and we have learned that orders are sometimes lost, for the reason that a sufficiently prompt delivery cannot be made.

A new roof has been placed over the Broom Shop and stock room and a new lighting system installed in the Broom Shop. Two new broom winding machines have been installed. Inmates are employed in the Broom and Basket industry who cannot be employed in other industries, for physical reasons. It is planned to manufacture willow chairs, as it is believed there will be a considerable market for them.

In the Automobile Plate Department a one-story addition of steel sash construction is being built the entire length of the Plate Shop. The following new equipment has been added: Two embossing presses, 1 nibbler machine, 1 oven, 1 air compressor, 1 paint machine, 300 paint machine crates, 100 rolling crates, 2 work benches, and a roof over the wash tubs.

The following new equipment is under consideration: Steel dies for embossing auto plates, 3 shears for cutting plates from strip steel, 6 embossing presses, 1 oven, 6 numeral coating machines, 2 dipping tanks, What is really needed is a continuous "Dipping and Baking arrangement" which would increase production, improve the quality of the plates and, there is every reason to believe, reduce the cost of manufacture at least 20 per cent. This style of equipment is now used by other states in their prison production of plates with great success, and we believe that its installation in Auburn Prison would be a good business proposition.

Conditions, generally, in the shops have been improved. They have all been thoroughly cleaned and painted white inside, floors have been inspected and strengthened by the addition of steel and wood columns, the electric lighting has been improved, and additional safety guards have been placed around machines.

A general stock room is being arranged in which all raw material and supplies will be received and stored, under civilian supervision. Issues will be made only on written requisitions signed by the Deputy Superintendent of Industries. It is believed that this will result in considerable economy.

Several of the shop buildings are so old that the brick side walls are decomposing and the timbers affected with dry rot: they are dark and poorly ventilated. New shops are needed. At least one building of modern steel construction should be built each year. There is sufficient ground space, but the present buildings are so constructed that much floor space is wasted. It is imperative that this matter be given prompt consideration from the standpoint of safety alone.

In a report concerning the industries in this prison, made in 1924, the following statement was made:

"This prison, to be operated successfully, must be essentially a manufacturing plant; and with that end in view, a well-defined plan should be adopted so that the prison management can bring the industries up to a high standard. The automobile plate department will have a steady demand for its product. It might be enlarged and turn out street and road signs, which are becoming more and more necessary. The cloth industry has never been able to supply its market, and this is largely true of the broom and basket industry. In the woodworking industry, the school furniture does not supply the demand. The rest of the output of this shop should be limited to those articles which can be most easily manufactured by inexperienced labor and for which there is the most demand. There is quite a considerable market in State, county and municipal institutions for the beds and fabrics manufactured in the bed and brass department."

This statement is practically as true at the present time as when it was written.

Wages have now been paid the men in the various industries for about a year and the prison authorities believe that undoubtedly the monetary incentive to prisoners is bringing results. During the month of September, 1926, 906 men were paid a total of \$1433.13. The average monthly pay per man in the various groups ran from \$1.19 to \$2.90; the weekly average from 28 to 72 cents; the daily average from 4-3/4 to 12 cents.

The following table shows the comparative production in the industries for the year ending June 30, 1925 and June 30, 1926:

## FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

	1925	1926 *	1926 % of 1925
Cast iron lbs. -----	455,181	291,900	64.1
Brass ink wells -----	8,360	6,950	83.1

\* Foundry shut down for some time pending re-equipment with moulding machines and new patterns.

## BROOM AND BASKET DEPARTMENT

	1925	1926	1926 % of 1925
Brooms, dozen -----	3,133	8,085-1/3	258.0
Baskets, dozen -----	985	789-1/2	80.2

## WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT

	1925	1926	1926 % of 1925
Chairs -----	10,932	8,854	81.0
Rockers -----	1,291	1,737	134.6
Stools -----	906	1,566	173.0
Settees -----	406	571	140.6
Tables -----	623	841	135.0
Desks -----	780	815	104.5
School Desks -----	5,940	6,730	113.4
Dressers -----	112	288	257.0
Wardrobes -----	183	208	113.6
Chiffoniers -----	116	30	25.9
Packing Boxes -----	634	--	--
Miscellaneous -----	\$6,085.05	\$8,378.00	137.7

## BED AND BRASS DEPARTMENT

Beds -----	2,859	2,173	76.0
Bed Divans -----	44	24	54.6
Fabrics—lbs -----	18,304	26,024	142.3
Hospital tables -----	49	56	114.3
Miscellaneous -----	\$2,995.13	\$210.00	7.0
Nat Fabrics -----		43	



## CLOTH DEPARTMENT

Cloth—yards -----	51,005-1/2	50,894	99.8
Blankets—pairs -----	15,572-1/2	17,061	109.6
Overcoating—yards -----	4,378	1,150	26.3

## AUTO PLATE DEPARTMENT

Auto Plates -----	1,959,419	1,877,650	95.8
Motor Cycle Plates -----	25,025	25,025	100.0

## WOMEN'S PRISON

Mattresses -----	414	593	143.2
Pillows -----	324	255	78.7
Sheets -----	12	--	--
Pillow Cases -----	12	--	--
Discs and Bars—doz. -----	690	915	132.6
Blankets, bound -----	19,742	\$900.00	--
Bed Ticks -----	--	50	--

The Warden in his annual report says:

"The farm, situated two and one half miles from the prison, is being operated in such a way that it receives many favorable comments from the Bureau of Farms and Markets, and our reports on milk production show that we lead in comparison with other State institutional farms."

This farm is still conducted as an "industry." As stated in previous reports, we believe that this is a great mistake owing to the fact that the "Maintenance" section cannot pay from its appropriations the "market prices" which the Prison Law requires must be asked for the farm products. If, as previously recommended and for reasons explained in detail in former reports of inspection, the farm were transferred from the "Industries" to "Maintenance," it would be of financial advantage to the institution and a good business deal for the State.

While the State Commission of Prisons in previous reports has recommended a modern prison to take the place of the present plant and that it be erected on a farm site, and while there are many reasons why a site outside the city would be preferable for such an institution, the matter deserves and requires most careful and exhaustive consideration. It is very necessary that some definite plan as to the future of this prison be adopted at once.

If the women now detained in the Women's Prison could be transferred elsewhere and the buildings and grounds of that institution used for the expansion of the Men's Prison, there would be sufficient ground for a prison plant, including modern shops, which, as previously stated, would not require as much ground space as the present ones.

It is stated that it would be practicable to tear out the present masonry cell blocks and install modern steel cells in the present cell houses, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins. The cell houses could be extended so that with larger cells the capacity of the prison could be maintained or increased.

The present Prison Farm on the outskirts of the city could be utilized as at present.

If the present plant were reconstructed, it could be done in some measure by inmate labor and in such a manner that it would not greatly interfere with the administration of the institution. The completed plant would be practically a new institution, as the present shops must be replaced, as for many years only absolutely necessary repairs have been made to them.



It is extremely doubtful if the present site could be disposed of to any advantage to the State, owing to its location, while if the grounds of the Women's Prison were included, it would be well adapted to its present use. From all we can learn, the people of Auburn look upon the prison as an asset to the city and not a menace or liability.

From information obtainable, the adapting of the present site to the needs of the prison would be of economical advantage to the State.

In the report of inspection of October 23—24, 1925, it was suggested that "a modern women's prison be constructed in the vicinity of New York City, possibly in some degree combined with the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, so as to reduce overhead costs, thus making possible the utilization of the Women's Prison plant for the development of the Men's Prison."

In the same report the following paragraph appeared:

"The building in which the old 'condemned cells' are located could be remodeled into a Psychopathic and Invalid gallery with an exercise yard on top for men under the doctor's care. This building could be connected with the South Wing, thus providing the Invalid gallery. This building is greatly needed. At present there are no means of placing any number of prisoners under observation, nor are there facilities for properly separating prisoners, who are not hospital patients but should not be quartered with the other prisoners."

The matter of utilizing the Women's Prison in connection with the Men's Prison is also discussed in that report and the benefits which would result therefrom, explained.

More guards are needed for this prison for detailed reasons shown in previous reports. At least twelve additional guards should be employed. The overcrowded conditions of the prison and the increasing number of young men committed for long terms is also an additional reason why this needed help should be supplied. Some of the guards are now compelled to work 11 hours a day instead of eight.

Sixteen men are detailed to the Mutual Welfare League. The League officers are in charge only when the men are at recreation in the yard or chapel and then under the general supervision of the prison officers.

Even if it is the ultimate policy of the State to place this institution upon another site, it is certain that it would be many years before such a plant would be available for the use of the entire population of this prison, and for this reason practically all the improvements suggested in the foregoing are necessary and should be made:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the present prison plant be modernized.
2. That the Women's Prison be transferred to a new structure in the southern part of the State near New York City.
3. That provision be made for the employment of additional guards.
4. That a civilian oculist and a civilian dentist be added to the staff of the institution.
5. That a Psychopathic Building be constructed as outlined.
6. That a continuous Dipping and Baking arrangement be installed in the Automobile Plate department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,

*Commissioners.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

## WOMEN'S PRISON

## AUBURN

This institution was visited on September 25, 1926 by Commissioners Patten and Nicholson. Edgar S. Jennings, warden; Frank L. Heacox, M. D. physician in charge.

The average population for the past fiscal year was 90; the highest number in custody at any one time, 105; and the lowest, 81; 47 were committed, 8 returned for violation of parole. Twenty-four prisoners were discharged on parole but none by commutation. The ages of the prisoners received ranged from 17 to 79 years.

## POPULATION

On day of inspection the total population was 105, distributed as follows:

Kitchen -----	9	Shop -----	32
Laundry -----	16	Excused -----	1
Sewing room -----	7	In punishment -----	0
Waiters and ward help -----	8	In isolation -----	1
Superintendent's waiters -----	1	Returned to court -----	1
Miscellaneous help -----	10	Hospital -----	8
Garden -----	11		

## BUILDING

As this building was built originally for hospital purposes it has rooms in place of cells. Each room is light and well ventilated, having a large window and the doors one half bars and a large barred transom. The corridors are broad and exceptionally well lighted. Each room contains a white enamel bed, stand, commode, rocking chair and rug, and is lighted by electricity.

## ADMISSION

Prisoners, upon admission have their clothing taken from them and carefully stored pending their departure. All inmates wear institutional clothing manufactured in the prison.

A physical examination is made on entrance, and later a mental examination is made. The school teacher then examines the entrant to determine what kind of instruction is needed. The matron then assigns the work for which entrant seems best fitted.

The practice of separating entrants from inmates is not followed unless some observation indicates this course necessary. It is considered wiser policy in this form, as first impressions have a very important bearing on after care.

## EDUCATION

The teacher's report contains the following statistics:

## NUMBER OF WOMEN

(a) In prison July 1, 1925 -----	83
(b) Received from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926 -----	56
Total -----	139

## ATTENDANCE

Enrolled July 1, 1925 .....	45
Admitted from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926 .....	30
Re-admitted during same period .....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>79</b>
Percentage of attendance .....	56.8

## ATTENDANCE BY MONTH :

1925		1926	
July .....	46	January .....	51
August .....	46	February .....	55
September .....	51	March .....	55
October .....	49	April .....	60
November .....	49	May .....	59
December .....	50	June .....	60
Aggregate attendance for year .....			10,850
Average daily attendance .....			49
Number of days school was in session .....			220

## NUMBER OF WOMEN IN SCHOOL

Foreign born .....	13
Native born of foreign parents .....	17
Native born of native parents	
(a) White .....	22
(b) Black .....	27
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>79</b>
Illiterate on entering .....	14
Illiterate in English .....	5

CLASSIFICATION BY STANDARDS	ENTERING	LEAVING
Standard 1 .....	13	--
Standard 2 .....	--	2
Standard 3 .....	5	4
Standard 4 .....	8	2
Standard 5 .....	2	3
Standard 6 .....	--	2
Business class .....	6	6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>

## NATIONALITIES IN SCHOOL DURING YEAR

Italian .....	3	American:	
French .....	3	(a) White .....	22
German .....	6	(b) Black .....	27
British .....	6		
Austrian .....	12	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>79</b>

## Ages of women in school during year:

Under 20 .....	4	Between 40 and 50 .....	12
Between 20 and 30 .....	42	Over 50 .....	2
Between 30 and 40 .....	19		
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>79</b>



Number of women leaving school during year:

Parolled and discharged -----	12
For other reasons -----	7

Total -----	19
-------------	----

Number of women in school since organized -----	481
---	-----

Number of women enrolled June 30, 1926 -----	60
--	----

The school, under the supervision of a civilian head teacher, Mrs. Stone, has improved steadily since she assumed charge in 1910. Previous to this time the teacher in the men's prison had endeavored to maintain a school in this prison in charge of an inmate teacher, but his efforts met with indifferent success and the attendance was very poor.

Since Mrs. Stone assumed charge the school has been in session every month excepting August of each year and sessions are held five days each week.

The class rooms are attractive, well lighted and ventilated, have sufficient supplies and text books.

The library of the prison is also under the supervision of the head teacher. Inmates are privileged to come to the library each week and select the books they desire from the shelves.

The recreational features are the same as in former years, moving pictures, freedom of the yard, games and entertainment, basketball, and tennis. In the summer the moving pictures are shown outdoors.

#### DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The superintendent in charge reports that the system of discipline works very well in the institution. On entering the prison the inmate is acquainted with the rules and regulations, and strict compliance with same is expected. Inmates who violate these rules lose their privileges and undergo punishment according to the gravity of the offense. Punishments imposed are solitary confinement, loss of time, and restricted diet.

#### WORK ROOM

Since the last inspection four new power driven Singer Sewing machines have been installed in this room. The room is now so arranged that moving picture exhibitions are made before the inmate body three times each week.

During the month of August, 1926 the work of inmates in this room produced:

42 cotton mattresses	1,104	No. 8 double blankets
.4 hair "	160	No. 8 single "
46 cotton pillows	669	No. 5 double "
25 hair "	66	No. 5 single "
14 shirts		

The average attendance during August was thirty-one inmates.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services for inmates are held in the Chapel on each Sunday as follows:

9 A. M. for Catholics

10 A. M. for Protestants

12:30 P. M. for Christian Scientists

A Jewish Rabbi attends the prison once each week and holds services in the special Jewish Chapel in the basement.



## IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements were noted since the report of inspection last year:

The operating room in the hospital has been entirely repainted.

A new modern bread cutter has been installed in the kitchen. A new and modern dental chair has been installed in the dentist's room.

The jail cells, from one of which a prisoner under punishment escaped last spring, are being entirely lined with steel plate. One is finished and it is believed when the other two are finished this structure will be entirely safe from possible escapes.

A much needed new roof structure is now being placed on the main building.

## GENERAL

Due to inadequate room matrons are obliged to double up in their sleeping quarters and this is considered a very bad practice as those in charge of the physical care of the State wards ought to be furnished with suitable private sleeping quarters.

By enlarging the kitchen building suitable quarters for matrons could be made available, and this should be undertaken as promptly as possible, as the need is urgent.

The old wooden floors in the wards are practically worn out and need to be replaced.

Up-to-date methods as well as economy suggest the installation of a modern refrigerating machine.

The State Commission of Prisons, in previous reports, has recommended a modern prison to take the place of the present plant and that it be erected upon a farm site. There are many reasons why a site outside a city is preferable for such an institution. This does not mean that it should be isolated, but so placed that it would have ample room, with adequate railroad facilities so that its products could be easily shipped and its supplies received without expenditure for cartage. The State now owns a farm a short distance from the present location, which might be available for a new prison, but the matter of a site can be adjusted after the policy of constructing a new prison is definitely fixed. The general policy of moving Auburn Prison to a new site should be carefully weighed before a site remote from Auburn is chosen.

The continued maintenance of the Women's prison for the custody of the small number of prisoners, when the size of the plant is taken into consideration, is a wasteful and unwise policy on the part of the State. The capacity of the Women's prison is 150 inmates and the average population is about 85. Sixteen of the 33 women admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1925 were from Greater New York and the majority of those in custody are from that locality. It is suggested that a modern Women's prison might be constructed in the vicinity of New York City, possibly in some degree combined with the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, so as to reduce overhead costs, thus making possible the utilization of the Women's prison plant at Auburn for the development of the Men's Prison. There are about eight acres of land at the present Women's prison, now used by the women as a garden. The main wall of the Men's prison could be extended to include this land, which could be used for storhouses, which are badly needed, lumber yards and a coal pocket could be erected, and the building of the latter would be of great economical advantage.

The Women's prison was constructed for a hospital for the criminal insane. The inmates are confined in rooms, each of which has a large outside window. The building is so constructed that it could be made available for the use of the Men's prison without very great expense.

The Men's prison has for years lacked the necessary room for administration purposes, and offices, which should be in the main building

and accessible to each other and the public, are now scattered around the prison. When it is necessary for the storekeeper, industrial superintendent, etc, to confer with persons from the outside it is now necessary for them to come into the warden's office as their offices are so located that no conferences can be held except in the presence of the prisoners, who are employed there. The Warden's apartments, now in the Administration Building, could be removed to the Women's prison and his present quarters used for the offices mentioned in the foregoing. The Men's hospital could also be located in the Women's prison, as that building, as previously stated, was constructed for a hospital and would be ideal for the purpose. Idle men who are under the physician's care, could be placed there and be attached to the hospital; cripples and old men could be separated from the rest of the prisoners and given treatment, which they should have. This would release cells in the main prison and permit the increase of the prison population giving the additional room for prisoners, which is needed. The moral perverts, who are a constant prison problem could also be housed in this section away from all others.

The chaplains do not now have adequate quarters in which to conduct their work. There is no conference room for the use of lawyers or police officials, who visit the prison on official business, and it is now necessary to use the Warden's office for such purposes. The physicians should also have offices not accessible to convicts. The Parole Board also needs space of its own for the proper conduct of its activities in this prison. If the Women's prison quarters could be taken over and added to the present men's plant all these difficulties would be overcome.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the kitchen building be enlarged and private sleeping quarters for matrons be provided.
2. That new floors be laid on the wards.
3. That a refrigerating machine be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioners.*

#### CLINTON PRISON

##### DANNEMORA

Inspected November 26-27, 1926. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.  
The population on the 26th was 1,551, classified as follows:

#### MAINTENANCE

Kitchen .....	35	Bakery .....	12 <sup>a</sup>	
Mess Hall .....	38	Laundry .....	24	
Halls and galleries .....	70	Power House .....	10	
Engineers and firemen ..	7	Jobbing Shop .....	4	
State Shop .....	9	Yard Men .....	12	
Warden's premises .....	4	Farm .....	12	
Barn men .....	3	Clerks .....	13	
Medical Department ...	22	Library .....	5	
Barbers .....	10	Print Shop .....	1	339
Construction .....	48			
				<hr/>
				339

## INDUSTRIES

Shirt and clothing -----	64	Wood and lumber -----	29	
Dye -----	15	Weaving -----	252	
Cotton -----	108	Office men -----	7	
Machinists and repair shop	8	Blacksmiths -----	2	
Power House -----	15	Stock room and shipping	9	
Yard Men -----	15	Engineers and firemen --	12	
Barbers -----	10	Jobbing Shop -----	12	558
				<hr/> 558

## CONSTRUCTION

New Wall -----	94	Coal gang -----	8	112
Stone crusher -----	10			
State Mill (Camp Bond, Lumber Camp) -----				<hr/> 25

## NON-PRODUCTIVE

School -----	12	Sick in hospital -----	167	
Isolation -----	21	On escape -----	1	517
Idle on doctor's orders --	288			
Musicians -----	28	Total -----		<hr/> 1551

Eighteen counties comprise the Clinton Prison District, but this prison cares for the most incorrigible of the men committed to the state prisons and is also the hospital prison of the State.

The population is even larger than in May, 1925, when a previous report was made in which was stated that:

"The population still exceeds the capacity of the prison and prisoners sleep on beds placed in the corridors in front of the cells in the East and South halls."

In addition, 100 prisoners are now housed in the building constructed for a Tuberculosis Hospital on the mountainside in the rear of and outside the prison walls. The men who are sent there are those suffering from various physical ailments, rendering them incapable of any great amount of manual labor. The few active tuberculosis cases are confined in a section of the building entirely separated from the men in the main portion of the building. Tuberculosis has been on a steady decline in the prisons of the State for some years, and it is improbable that the large hospital will be needed for its original purpose in some time, if ever. The dishes and other articles used by the tubercular patients are kept entirely separate from the others in the part of the building set apart for them. The problem of housing over 1,500 prisoners in an institution intended for 1,200 is a difficult problem.

The new shop building on which construction was started in 1922 has been completed. The offices of the industrial department are on the first floor. Part of the basement is being temporarily used for storage for the industries, and four sewing machines were in use and will remain there until the clothing industry is placed in its permanent quarters.

The basement is also used for cotton storage. It is planned to use the basement and the first floor for the cotton industry and to place the weave shop on the upper floor. The new machinery is arriving and some of it was being placed. It would appear that this work has been progressing very slowly, as the shop has been ready for its equipment for a considerable period.

The plans also contemplate using the first floor of the present shop as a picking room and dye shop, and the upper floor is to be used for the clothing industry.



The present weave shop will have to be used temporarily for industrial purposes, but it is a building of little value and should be removed and a new cell block erected in its place. Another new shop building should be constructed in the space between the new shop building and the present cotton shop. The few buildings now occupying part of this space are practically worthless and of little use. The prison is, and has been, overcrowded for some years and the present cell halls contain the old style brick cell blocks. The East Hall is particularly bad, its construction being practically identical with the old block at Sing Sing. If the present weave shop were removed and a new cell hall placed where it stands, it would materially aid in caring for the needs of the population, and then the old East Hall could be removed and a modern cell house erected in its place. This work could be done by the inmates, who erected the new shop building which shows what can be accomplished by convict labor.

The fifth reservoir on the mountain side has been completed, the work being done entirely by the inmates. It is believed that the water supply will be sufficient for the present needs of this prison and the Dannemora State Hospital. The Hospital is at present supplied with water by the prison; if it would have similar reservoirs constructed on the mountain in the rear of its present plant, it should solve the water problem of both institutions. The prison management deserves great credit for the manner in which they have dealt with the perplexing water question, which in past years has been a most serious problem.

The new wall on the north side of the institution, to replace the old wooden stockade, is progressing. This work is also being done by the prisoners. When completed it will be approximately 1800 feet long, 24 feet above ground on the average, and an average depth of 6 feet below grade. The footings are all in place; the wall has been poured to grade level at all points and over 90 feet have been completed. It is expected that the wall will be finished during 1927.

Some excavating has been done for the new Power House and about 1300 cubic yards of earth have been removed. Further work is being held in abeyance awaiting instructions from the State Architect.

During the winter, work will be started on the new reinforced concrete pipe tunnel, which will connect the Power House with the prison premises and those of the Dannemora State Hospital. The main tunnel will be 8 feet high and 6½ feet wide and will be approximately one-half mile long. The entire tunnel will be below grade and operations will be conducted from several different points and pushed to completion.

New floors and ceilings have been placed in various offices of the Administration Building. Similar work was done in the kitchen and dentist's office in the hospital.

A large warming cabinet has been installed in the main kitchen, new cloth boxes placed in the laundry, and new benches arranged in the bath house, storeroom and cellar.

A new asbestos roof and ventilator were placed on the bake shop.

Two new boiler fronts have been placed and trucks and turntable for three coal cars have been installed, which aid materially in charging the furnaces. Meters, recorders, indicators, draft gauges and recording thermometers have also been added to the boiler house equipment. The fire risk has been reduced in the Weave and Cloth Finishing shops by re-wiring them and placing the wires in conduit pipe. The hospital, mess hall and punishment cells have also been re-wired, and many wires that were overhead in the yards have been placed in underground conduits. New lights have also been placed on the street side of the prison wall; the new lamp posts were made in the prison at a considerable saving to the state.

New catch basins have been installed, the drainage of the cellars improved, new toilets placed and old ones repaired, the septic tanks reconditioned, and the entire prison plumbing put in good condition. Twelve hundred feet of new water pipe is being laid. This is necessitated by the changing of the main water supply line, on account of the construction



of the new wall, which is outside the present stockade and enlarges the prison yard.

The tin utensils used throughout the institution and in the camps were made and repaired in the tin shop.

The farm continues to improve; less than 100 acres are under cultivation. There are over 13,000 acres of State land, but most of it is wood land. At present, all prisoners who can safely be employed outside are busy, but when there is less outside construction it is the purpose of the prison management to place a considerable amount of the land back of the prison under cultivation. As this is virgin soil it will be very valuable for certain crops.

The Clinton Prison farm was again the winner of the potato production contest between the farms of the various State institutions. The production per acre was 527 bushels and 45 pounds, and the amount produced by the nearest competitor was 392 bushels and 13 pounds. The farm supervisor of the prison deserves much credit for this excellent showing.

The following tables show the production from January 1 to December 1, 1926:

	QUANTITY	VALUE
141,583.8	quarts fresh milk -----	\$10,627.83
3,593	pounds dressed beef -----	453.18
890	" " veal -----	153.23
1,358.2	dozen eggs -----	494.19
1,556	pounds dressed chicken -----	544.60
108	" " duck -----	37.80
15,207	" " pork -----	3,103.81
393	" string beans -----	15.72
2,520	" beets -----	37.77
8,305	" cabbage -----	41.53
9,791.5	" carrots -----	98.83
851	" sweet corn -----	12.77
2,405	" cucumbers -----	96.20
2,813	" lettuce -----	140.65
125	" parsnips -----	2.50
367	" peas, green -----	25.69
28	" pumpkin -----	.28
743.5	" squash -----	14.87
322	" turnips -----	3.22
555 7/12	bushels potatoes -----	1,043.50
Total -----		\$16,948.17

	QUANTITY	VALUE
45	tons hay -----	\$675.00
85	" ensilage -----	425.00
1	" dry fodder -----	2.50
8	" oats and peas -----	40.00
Total -----		\$1,142.50

DEPARTMENT	VALUE
Dairy -----	\$500.00
Teams -----	45.00
Swine -----	155.00
Poultry -----	30.00
Total -----	\$730.00

LIVE STOCK PRODUCED		VALUE
33	calves born -----	\$180.00
221	pigs born -----	1,105.00
500	chickens born -----	50.00
	ducks born -----	1.95
Total -----		\$1,336.95

The following is an inventory of the live stock as of November 30, 1926:

TEAMS		VALUE
3	Horses -----	\$120.00
DAIRY		
42	Cows -----	\$4,040.00
3	Bulls -----	325.00
17	Heifers -----	700.00
19	Calves -----	361.00
Total -----		\$5,426.00
SWINE		
3	Boars -----	\$150.00
17	Brood sows -----	425.00
101	Shoats -----	1,515.00
192	Spring pigs -----	2,880.00
20	Fall pigs -----	160.00
Total -----		\$5,130.00
POULTRY		
10	Roosters -----	\$10.00
869	Hens -----	869.00
110	Chickens -----	110.00
7	Ducks -----	7.00
Total -----		\$996.00

The clothing industry is still housed in the room over the garage and will be in these small quarters until the present cotton mill is vacated. Owing to the inability of this department to fill its orders, the Superintendent of State Prisons has had to issue many releases permitting the purchase of clothing by institutions in the open market. The production for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was 49,410 pieces.

The Weave shop produced 951,352½ yards during the same period. At the time of inspection forty looms were idle. This was said to be due to the fact that the cotton shop was behind in its production of warps.

The production of the wood and logging industry for the past fiscal year was 91 boxes, 374 wheelbarrows and 19,500 brush blocks. At the prison shop 5,041 feet of spruce and 845 feet of hardwood were dressed; and 303,776 feet were cut at the lumber camp by the inmates.

Detailed information as to the proposed installation of new machinery, production of shops since June 30, 1926, the various needs of the industries, and the amounts paid to the inmates employed in the industries, which was to be furnished by the Superintendent of Industries, was not obtained.

Section 185 of the Prison Law provides in part:

"that before any compensation out of the net earnings is allowed to prisoners, the state shall first receive thirty cents per day per paid inmate and the full maintenance charge in the case of convicts employed outside of the prison walls and in addition, thirty per centum of the remainder of such net earnings after deducting the same. The remaining seventy per centum shall be distributed among the inmates holding paid positions."

The law is not definite as to how and where the money for maintenance shall be paid. This obscurity should be removed.

The gross sales for the past two years were:

1925	\$276,285.41	1926	\$278,197.95
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The "profits" were:

1925	\$27,838.40	1926	\$39,932.76
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The above amounts are taken from the report of the Superintendent of Industries to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Some of the foremen state that the prisoners have developed a more willing spirit since they have received wage payments. We are still of the opinion that the prison shops should be operated a full eight hours each working day and we hope that the number of guards will be increased in this prison so that such method of operation will be possible. The shortage of guards has been fully discussed in previous reports of inspection. It is sufficient to say at this time that this prison is and has been for a long time undermanned as to the number of guards employed. It is a bad situation and funds should be provided so that it can be remedied.

Several improvements have been made in the prison hospital. Metal ceilings have been placed in the hospital kitchen and dentist's office. A new incinerator has been installed. A dining room for the hospital staff has also been equipped.

An oculist visits the institution twice a week and dentist four times. The latter also comes in emergencies.

As stated in previous reports, a storehouse, including cold storage facilities is badly needed.

Mass is said every Sunday at 8 A.M. and also on Holy Days. The chaplain has introduced congregational singing. He stated that the attendance was from 500 to 900. Protestant services are held at 9 A. M. on Sundays, Jewish services every other Thursday, and Christian Science services every other Sunday at 11 A.M. The chaplains also conduct services at the Tuberculosis Hospital and Danuemora State Hospital.

The library is in charge of the chaplain. About 4,000 books are circulated a week; each man has two books a week and can have more if he desires. The chaplain stated that he tried to supervise the reading and make helpful suggestions. It was stated that practically every magazine received is a gift, and that many more could be used. Funds should be made available so that from 50 to 100 books could be added to the library each year.

The mess hall is well lighted; it was in its usual good condition, as were the kitchen and bakery.

The food issued is good and the ration appeared to be sufficient. The men working on the outside construction are given a slightly different ration from the others. Practically all the inmates eat in the mess hall. In a previous report it was suggested that the establishing of the cafeteria system be investigated. The matter is worthy of consideration.

Prisoners are permitted to purchase groceries twice each month, on the 10th and 24th. The amount purchased at these times cannot exceed \$6.00. In addition to this they are allowed to make purchases from their "compensation" on the first of each month. These purchases are made by a prison official from the local merchants, and the trade "is divided



among them." The prices charged are apparently reasonable. There is no limit to the amount which prisoners can spend for additional clothing, which must conform to the prison rules. No goods put up in tin containers can be purchased except milk and syrup. No other food can be received and the relatives of prisoners are not permitted to bring or send any edibles to the prison. In a report made in 1923 a member of this Commission made the following statement:

"I believe that the ideal proposition would be to permit no purchases to be made by an inmate until a short time before he was to be released, when he should be permitted to purchase certain articles of wearing apparel should he so desire. The State should and does supply sufficient and wholesome food for its wards. The physicians state that the men are better off physically when they do not receive food from outside the walls, and men sent to prison should all be treated alike as long as they observe the prison rules and regulations. While it is true that many of the more fortunate men share with their less opulent companions, yet there is, and always will be, a feeling of unfairness as long as the present system, which is of long standing, is permitted."

We believe that permitting the purchase of "extras" by the inmates of the state prisons is a poor plan. In many instances, the money with which these purchases are made comes from the members of the prisoners' families who deprive themselves of actual necessities to provide the inmates with articles which are not needed. The State provides its prisoners with practically every requisite; in fact, today they are in many instances given unusual and unnecessary privileges, and present conditions, generally, would indicate that they have not been of any particular benefit to the prisoners as a class or to the public at large. The amount received from relatives annually was said to approximate \$92,000.

If the system outlined in the foregoing were adopted in all of the prisons of the State, it would be helpful in many ways.

Clinton Prison undoubtedly houses the most desperate and incorrigible prisoners in the custody of the authorities of New York State. Convicts who are difficult to control are transferred there from the other prisons. Owing to the fact that there is not at present sufficient shop room, many of the prisoners are employed only part of the time. All the men possible are sent to the industries or kept employed at maintenance work, but with the large population under existing circumstances there are many men confined to their cells, at least part of the day. These are exercised in the yard when the weather will permit. In former years some attention was paid to the marching of the inmates to and from their meals, shop, etc. In recent years practically no attention has been given to this matter. It might be well for the prison authorities to consider the matter of re-establishing the drill. If the prisoners were marched to and from their meals in military formation, it would not only make a much better appearance but would aid in the discipline, as any officer has more control over men who are accustomed to obeying commands than over those who have no knowledge of military discipline. The plan has been adopted in another prison, with most gratifying results.

The old punishment cells in the East Hall are no longer used. The old "Death House Cells" and storage cells in the lower part of the hospital building have been remodeled; they have toilets and running water.

There were 21 prisoners in the cells in the Isolation Building, which was constructed especially for housing prisoners required to be kept separate from the general population for various reasons. They are visited at regular intervals by the prison physician. Some are detained in this building at their own request. Prisoners, who expressed the

desire, were interviewed by the commissioners. No complaints worthy of serious attention were made.

The discipline of the institution generally appeared to be excellent, and the results that are being obtained with this difficult population must be a source of gratification to the management.

Owing to the fact that all the prisons are not governed by the same rules, there has been at times some difficulty in making prisoners, who have been transferred from other institutions, understand that the rules issued by the Superintendent of State Prisons must be obeyed. If the same rules were in force in all the prisons, it would aid the officials of Clinton Prison greatly in maintaining discipline.

Conditions, generally, were found to be excellent, and the officials are to be congratulated on the splendid work being done in and about the prison.

It is recommended:

1. That the equipment of the new shop building be facilitated as much as possible.
2. That the number of guards be increased and the prison shops put on a full eight-hour schedule.
3. That an additional cell block be constructed on modern lines.
4. That another shop building be constructed.
5. That the legislature be requested to clarify the law relative to the compensation of prisoners.
6. That the warden consider re-establishing some form of military formation when prisoners are moved in bodies.
7. That funds be made available for the purchase of additional books for the library.
8. That the Superintendent of State Prisons give consideration to the matter of curtailing the purchases made by prisoners.
9. That the Superintendent investigate the matter of applying the same rules and regulations to all prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

COLBERT A. BENNETT.

*Commissioners.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

### COMSTOCK

Inspected November 12-13, 1926. William Hunt, warden.

Great Meadow Prison during the past fourteen years has presented an interesting experiment in prison construction and management. It represents an effort to create an "honor prison", confine employment chiefly to farming, and dispense with an enclosing wall. In all these purposes it has in large measure failed, but not for lack of support or favorable opportunity.

A large farm was purchased. It was made a prison solely for transfer. Selected prisoners were transferred to it from other state prisons; able wardens in sympathy with its ideals were placed in charge.

It may be claimed that farm employment did not have a fair chance, because the site consisted mostly of stony and uneven soil. This did not lessen employment, as fully as many prisoners were employed in grading and removing stone as could have been used on a more fertile farm.

The problems involved had not been carefully investigated and studied.



An honor prison is a sort of sentimental term. All prisons are honor prisons whenever selected prisoners are allowed greater liberty or insecurity of confinement.

Most prisoners who have homes and families to which they expect to return will not attempt to escape; many others, not always of the best type, realize the futility of attempting to escape. Although these classes make up the majority of the prison population, prisons must be constructed to hold the minority who will escape if they can.

A farm does not furnish sufficient employment for the inmates of a large institution. One hundred men can ordinarily cultivate the largest farm. Farm work is seasonal and limited. Prisons should be built on farms, to give outdoor employment to those physically needing it, to promote the general health of the inmates and produce food for maintenance. When the institution is large, farm work must be supplemented by other kinds of work.

A wall requires less guards and gives greater security. It may be unnecessary if enough guards be provided to keep the inmates under continuous oversight, but such supervision is too expensive. The difference is largely sentimental, more in the effect on the visitor than on the inmate if he must be watched, in any event.

The difficulty with Great Meadow Prison was that a limited number of guards were furnished, and the Prison Department did not trust prisoners who could be transferred, more than sufficient to fill half the cells, and the cultivation of the farm and other outdoor work did not keep fully employed those who were transferred. The other state prisons were overcrowded, containing dormitories, and several hundred of the best cells in the State were kept vacant in Great Meadow.

In order to secure the full use of this excellent prison it became necessary to build a wall and establish shop industries. It took almost 15 years to bring about this change, and the experience should be of value in developing the future prison system of the State.

#### WALL AND SHOP BUILDING

The construction of the wall and shop building was undertaken by inmate labor. The cell hall forms part of the front wall; it extends 152 ft. 6 in. to the north and 112 ft. 6 in. to the south of the cell hall. The north and south sides will be 740 ft. 6 in. deep, and the rear wall 1,250 feet. It will be 24 ft. high with sub-base 6 ft. x 6 ft. and the base on top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Eight towers will be erected on the wall. Large gates will open on the north, south and east sides. It is being built of reinforced concrete. The cost is estimated at \$175,000, which is about half of the expenditure if it had been constructed under contract. The work was started a year ago. Progress has been delayed by quicksand and excavations of stone. About one-third of the wall (1,000 feet) has been constructed. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise it will be completed within the coming year. All the prison buildings except the barns and outhouses will be in the enclosure. A large area in the rear of the buildings, about 1250 x 400 feet, will be available for baseball field and other recreational purposes.

A fine shop building has been erected by inmate labor. An appropriation of \$50,000. was made and the building was completed for \$14,500, which is less than half of the cost under contract labor. It is a creditable piece of work and reveals what can be done by prison labor when competently directed. It is a one-story concrete and steel building, 240 x 60 x 90 feet. The roof is nail crete and slate. The building is fireproof, except wood in the doors. Large windows on the east, west and south sides give the best of light. The north end of the building connects with the corridor leading into the mess hall. Another shop building is proposed to be erected on the north or other side of this corridor.

A dry kiln near the shop building is in course of erection by inmate labor. It will be 64 x 22 feet and be used in drying wood for the chair industry which has been assigned to the new shop building.



## BUILDINGS

The plans for the completed prison provided for a cell house for 1200 inmates, mess halls capable of accommodating the prison body, an administration building, a school building, a kitchen and bakery building, a laundry and bath building, a chapel, a hospital and power plant. All of these buildings were to be connected by corridors and subways, and form a complete unit. One-half of the cell hall, one of the mess halls, the kitchen and bakery, the school, the laundry and bath house building and the power plant were originally constructed. When the prison opened in 1911 the school building was temporarily utilized for administrative offices, chapel and hospital. When the other half of the cell house was completed, no further additions were made to the other buildings, and the institution for over twelve years was conducted in these restricted quarters. It did not make much difference, because the prison was only half filled. During the past few years the cells have been filling up and the accommodations of the institution have become overcrowded.

The cell house is one of the best and most sanitary in the country. It is divided into two parts joined by a large central rotunda. Balconies four tiers high extend along the cell blocks in both wings. Large windows, taking up the greater portion of the walls, admit abundant light and air.

There are 624 cells in the north wing, which was first constructed, each 5 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep and 8 ft. high. The State Commission of Prisons insisted on a 6 ft. cell in the approval of plans of the south wing, and the cells are 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep and 8 ft. high. In order to preserve the symmetry of the building 544 cells were constructed. Each cell was equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, cot bed supplied with mattress, white mattress cover, blankets, pillow and pillow slip.

The central rotunda and half of each wing of the cell house had recently been repainted. The balance of the cell house was in process of repainting on day of inspection. The cell house and cells were in excellent condition.

The improvised administration building is inadequate. The administrative offices are small and crowded. A small room on the north end of the first floor in front is fitted up for a chapel. A small hospital and some school rooms are on the second floor. The industrial shops are in the basement. It is a utility building which has poor accommodations for the various departments crowded into it.

The mess hall is a bright, light building with large windows. It was intended to serve the first half of the prison. A double seating will soon be required, and another mess hall of same size or an addition to the present mess hall should be erected without delay.

A sanitary and well-equipped kitchen adjoins the mess hall. The bakery containing a large oven and a dough-making and mixing machines are in the rear of the kitchen. The kitchen and bakery are adequate for the enlarged institution.

The laundry and bath are in the same building. The laundry has a complete equipment for washing and ironing the institutional clothing. A bath house with 54 separate baths, 27 on each side of a central platform, is on the second floor. The mat shop is in the basement of the laundry building. The room is dark and unfit and not designed for shop purposes.

The power house is in good condition. Last year substantial changes were made to it. A portion of the plant was reconstructed and a new boiler installed by inmate labor.

Great improvements have been made to the farm buildings. They were old and scattered about in various places. The warden formed a plan to concentrate them in one place at a distance from the prison buildings, and he is gradually constructing them along the road leading to the south wood behind his residence. The work is done by inmate labor at a comparatively small cost to the State. Materials from the buildings taken down have been conserved and used in new construction. Nine of the build-

ings have been erected along the roadway. Starting from the north end they are a large concrete dairy and cow barn, a cow and horse barn, a new cow and horse barn, a wagon shed, maternity pig pen, a slaughterhouse, another maternity pig pen, and two hay barns with lean-tos for sheep.

The dairy is in one end of the cow barn. Considering the large quantities of milk produced, it is inadequate and poorly equipped. A cement milk building with complete equipment should be erected.

The new cow and horse barn built by inmate labor during the year is a good job. It is 122 ft. 4 in. long, 38 ft. 4 in. wide and 38 ft. high. The first floor is cement and the upper story wood; the roof is slate. It contains 19 horse stalls and 20 cow stalls. Two large silos are attached. Hay and grain are stored on the upper floor.

The pig pens were formerly located in the south wood. The site was low and unhealthful. It became necessary to remove them, and some sheds on the north road were temporarily provided. A new concrete pig house is to be added to the new farm group. The cement blocks of the old pig pen will be disinfected and utilized in the construction of the new pen. The money available for farm buildings is not large, and great economy and ingenuity have been shown in constructing the new set of farm buildings out of old materials, with inmate labor.

A good part of the material used in the construction of the barns and sheds along the north road is wood. The barns contain large quantities of hay and other combustible products. Fire hazard is imminent.

A 4-inch water main has been laid from the reservoir along the roadway and two hydrants installed. A fire company with hand engine and fire equipment has been organized among the inmates. Strict orders against smoking or lighting matches have been issued and everything done to prevent fire and combat it if it occurs.

#### IMPROVEMENT TO SITE

Anyone who visited the institution a number of years ago will be impressed by the extensive improvements made during recent years. The land in front of the cell house has been graded, unsightly shacks removed, and good roads built. The grounds around the warden's residence have been beautified and large gardens laid out.

During the past year the back road to Dewey's Bridge has been cleared and two miles of road with crushed stone bed laid from the stone quarry to Dewey's Bridge. Three acres opposite the wood road and gravel pit have been cleared of rubbish and made into good arable land.

The south woods were formerly a tangled mass of underbrush and decayed trees. During the past three years inmates have cut away the underbrush, removed dead trees, thinned out the woods, and converted 20 acres of it into good grazing land.

Six acres of marsh land lie adjacent to the south wood near the canal, containing pools of stagnant water. It is practically a swamp and a menace to health. It can be drained into the canal and made into fertile farm land. It will require cutting through 25 feet of rock, and the warden reports that the work will begin immediately.

Grading and road-making have been going on for years. While a great deal has been accomplished, the site will require extensive grading for years to come. A large area has been redeemed and a good portion of the site can be converted into useful purposes by inmate labor.

#### THE FARM

Farm work was intended to be the principal occupation and 998 acres of land were secured, but the greater portion was stony soil and woodland. It has been a struggle ever since the prison was established to redeem the land.

The site offers good opportunity for the development of a large dairy farm and for the raising of swine and sheep. Wood land can be utilized



for grazing. A number of fertile plots offer excellent soil for garden produce. There are 308 acres under cultivation-105 acres in field crops, 20 in garden produce, 129 in meadow, 50 in pasture, 4 in orchard, 50 in ensilage corn, 52 in oats, and 3 in potatoes. In addition, there are 582 acres in permanent pasture, too rough to clear, 50 in permanent wood land, 35 at present not available for cultivation, and 25 occupied by the buildings and lawn.

The farm represents an investment of \$121,780.52. During 1925, the profits were \$9,012.00 from which the interest on the investment is deducted, leaving a net profit of \$2,923.41.

The net value of the garden produce was \$174.36, the dairy \$1,155.53, the swine \$2,892.75, orchard \$20.00, sheep \$99.01. There was a loss on the potatoes of \$47.48, on the field crops of \$978.17, and on the poultry \$331.76.

The sale of farm products was: Dairy, \$10,685.51; sheep, \$195.85; swine, \$2,578.98; poultry, \$607.06; and farm, \$2,245.35; making a total of \$16,312.75.

The cattle consist of 2 pure breed bulls, 48 grade cows, 38 helpers, 3 calves. Twenty-eight were slaughtered during the year and 10 died or were condemned. Swine—124 pigs, 109 shoats, 48 hogs, 21 sows, and 2 boars. Sheep—1 ram and 21 grade ewes. Poultry—352. Horses—18.

There were produced 60,440 quarts of milk, 1,855 quarts of cream and 3,598 pounds of butter; 134,920 quarts of skimmed milk were sold.

The farm should be further developed. The pasture, grazing and wood land are favorable for an increase in the number of cattle, swine and sheep. The number of cows should be materially increased and dairy products featured. The swine production should also be extended and made more profitable.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Splendid construction work is done by the inmates. On day of inspection 95 were engaged in building the new wall, 20 on the new cow barn, and 24 in other construction. No better work can be furnished the prisoners; it is healthful, gives some training in trade, and saves large expenditures by the State. Grading is also excellent labor for the average prisoner. A large number of inmates are kept steadily at it. On day of inspection 211 were doing grading and general utility work.

Road building has for many years been encouraged by this institution. Good roads have been built on the site and in the vicinity. Road camps are established and gangs sent out to build State and county roads at a distance. The Clemens and Chestertown roads have been under construction for several years. The Clemens road is in Washington county, about 12 miles from the prison, and the Chestertown road in Warren county, off the State highway, on the way to Dannemora. Twelve or thirteen men are kept at work on these roads most of the year. Road building is good employment for prisoners, but they must be carefully selected, as it is impossible to keep them under continuous guard.

The main industries aside from farming are quarrying and mat making.

A large stone quarry is operated on the quarry road east of the prison. A stone crusher capable of producing 100 tons a day was installed several years ago. The prisoners work in the quarry, drilling, blasting and conveying stone to the crusher. At least 50 prisoners are employed all the year around; they crush 50 to 60 tons a day. The stone is used in the erection of the wall, on the roads, and in construction work of the institution. The excess is sold to the State Highway Department for State roads, and to the counties for county roads. A small stone quarry of blue stone or granite is in the south woods; this stone is used in building the cottages nearby. In addition to the stone taken for the prison, 3,994 tons of crushed stone were sold in 1925 for \$5,580.25.

The mat industry is quite profitable; it does not require much overhead or expenditure and employs a large number of prisoners. On day of inspection 74 were making mats. The shop under the laundry building is not



sufficiently lighted or ventilated, and better accommodations should be furnished for this industry. During 1925, 1,086 coir mats were sold for \$2,783.10, and 1,268 chain mats for \$3,227.94.

The lack of industries in this institution calls for immediate action. Almost 1000 prisoners are confined in it, and additional industries are essential if they are to be kept employed. A chair industry has been assigned and work will soon begin in the new shop. A good opportunity is presented to revive the school furniture industry. At one time it was very prosperous, but for some reason declined. Schools throughout the State buy large quantities of school furniture. An industry, especially in desks and chairs, should be developed employing a good many prisoners.

Inmates are used in building houses for employees. Some old buildings have been re-constructed and a number of attractive cottages erected.

An appropriation of \$10,000. has been made annually and three cottages completed out of the appropriation. This appropriation should be continued. Lack of good housing is a great drawback to this institution. With the enlargement of the prison more employees are necessary and accommodations are not provided for them. Many of them must live in Glens Falls or Whitehall, a long distance away. It has become difficult to secure efficient help under such circumstances. At the present time five additional guards are needed, and more will be required as the population of the prison increases.

On day of inspection the inmates were employed as follows:

Office -----	20	Laundry -----	28
Hospital -----	5	Kitchen -----	45
Shoe Shop -----	12	Cell Hall -----	54
Mess Hall -----	25	Machinists, steamfitters &	
Bakery -----	8	plumbers -----	25
Barbers -----	12	Warden's House -----	4
Blacksmiths & welders -----	5	General utility, grading, etc.	210
Warden's premises & garage	8	Engineers, firemen & coal	
Barn Men -----	25	passers -----	33
Printing Shop -----	11	Musicians -----	24
School -----	9	Clearing woods -----	26
Detention -----	3	Mat -----	74
Quarry & stone -----	51	Office men -----	1
Carpenter Shop -----	8	New barn -----	20
Construction -----	24	Utility -----	5
Wall -----	96	Sick in hospital -----	5
Farm -----	21	Unassigned -----	2
Porters -----	15	Idle on doctor's orders -----	7
State Shop -----	28		

#### ROAD WORK

Chestertown -----	15	Clemons -----	12
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#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

All the inmates are required to take their meals in the mess hall; they are served at pine tables, 16 in a group, seated on iron chairs. The food is served in aluminum bowls, cups and plates; they are also given knives and forks.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—baked roast beef hash, bread and coffee; dinner—baked pork and beans, catsup, bread and coffee; supper—pea soup, fried potatoes, bread and tea.

We observed at a separate table an invalid squad of 15 inmates who were given a special diet of a pint and-a-half of milk three times a day.

At Sing Sing Prison inmates doing construction work receive additional food. No extra allowance is made for the large number of men in this institution who do similar work. Men doing construction work are just as hungry as men employed in farming, grading, or other outdoor labor; they need more food than inmates who do institutional and shop work. The

nature of the employment should be taken into consideration and an additional sum allowed in the budget for the needs of this prison.

We tested the bread and the dinner and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The kitchen is sanitary and equipped with five ranges, six boilers, eight double steamers, coffee and tea urns, dish washer, sterilizer, and steam dish drier. Three large refrigerators connect with the kitchen, one of which is 20 x 20 feet.

A prisoners' commissary is conducted. No complaint was received on prices.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE AND HOSPITAL

Only one doctor and no civilian nurses are provided. While the health of the inmates is unusually good, on account of the location of the institution and the large amount of outdoor work, there is need of an assistant doctor and two civilian nurses. No pharmacist is furnished as in the other state prisons. Possibly an assistant doctor could also act as pharmacist.

The hospital is too small. It consists of two wards—one with accommodations for seven beds and another for three beds—and an operating room. The wards are not bright or cheerful. A visiting dentist comes every two weeks.

No serious operations are performed in the hospital; if an operation becomes necessary, the inmate is removed to the Glens Falls hospital. An institution of this size should have its own operating facilities and surgical ward. Glens Falls is too far away to take anyone needing immediate surgical attention. During 1925, 114 inmates received medical treatment and 50 surgical treatment in the hospital; 8 were transferred to Dannemora hospital for insane criminals; 2 died; and 1,394 received dental treatment.

#### THE SCHOOL

Due to the large number of prisoners engaged on the farm and construction work and other outdoor labor at a distance from the institution, the school has in years past been more or less neglected. Marked improvement has been evidenced during the past year. The average attendance increased from 140 to 161. Two additional classes in the 4th and 5th standards were formed and periods lengthened to 1½ hours. Fifty inmates took the correspondence course of the University of Massachusetts furnished by the Mutual Welfare League and twelve received diplomas. On the day of inspection, 129 inmates were in the school, divided into eleven classes. The average attendance during the spring and summer is reported at 150.

The school is on the second floor of the school building and consists of three rooms, each equipped for 20 inmates. A head civilian teacher is employed who trains inmate assistants. The course is divided into five standards of elementary instruction, starting with the lowest branch and following the general system of the public school in the lower grades. No advanced instruction is given. Illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates are selected. Last year, out of 1,664 prisoners who were in prison on June 30th and admitted during the year, 443 were in the school, classified as follows: Foreign-born, 161; native born of foreign parents, 32; native born, 250 of whom 89 were white and 161 black. A large number of negroes, many of whom are illiterate, are transferred to this prison.

The hours of the construction and farm gangs should be re-arranged so that those needing instruction can attend school. School attendance is an important branch of prison management and should not be subordinated to any form of labor. Now that the prison is filling to its capacity, the school attendance should be doubled. Classes in advanced subjects, especially teaching government and citizenship, should be formed. No vocational training is given. Some vocational classes should be organized and coordinated with construction and shop work.



## RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are held regularly—Catholic at 8 A. M., Protestant at 9 A. M. and Christian Science at 1 P. M. every Sunday. Jewish services are conducted every second and fourth Thursday; they could be held more often. The Catholic chaplain is in residence and the Protestant and Jewish are visiting chaplains.

The chapel is a small room, seating about 200, on the first floor of the school building. It was recently equipped with church pews which made some improvement. It is too small to accommodate the inmates who desire to attend religious services. This is unfortunate, as the State should not place impediments in the way of religious observance in a prison. The chaplain describes the condition as follows:

"The present temporary chapel is entirely inadequate for the number of men who desire to attend religious services on Sunday. The inmate population of the prison averages around 1000 men. The chapel cannot possibly accommodate more than 200 at one time. Every Sunday morning a number of men are deprived of the privilege of attending religious services on account of lack of room. More effective and satisfactory services could be rendered by the resident chaplain and the visiting chaplains in a larger and more suitable chapel."

The library contains about 5,000 books. There are four typewritten catalogues. The catalogues should be printed and copies made available to the inmates, so that they can make their own selection of books. Last year 475 new books were added. From 100 to 150 books are drawn out daily. The library should be materially increased. Fifty-two magazines are received from subscriptions. A philanthropic lady in Brooklyn contributed a large number of magazines,—500 last year and 890 this year. Magazines are eagerly sought after and read.

## DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The discipline of the institution is good. Work in the open invariably improves the conduct of prisoners; it gives an outlet for nervous energy and discontent. The punishments are loss of commutation and privileges, and confinement in the "cooler".

The "cooler" or isolation cells are on the third tier of the cell block in the north wing. Eight cells are closed off and the balcony enclosed in wire mesh. Prisoners in isolation receive bread and water for three days, and full meals afterwards. Confinements as long as ten days are rare. Refusal to work is a common breach of discipline. When isolation does not suffice, the refractory prisoners are transferred to Clinton Prison. Transfer to Clinton is a strong factor in the disciplinary system, as the mere threat and possibility overcome the misbehavior or refusal to work on the part of many prisoners.

## RECREATION

Outdoor activities are to a certain extent recreation. They do not, however, give the change and enjoyment craved by normal individuals, and should be supplemented by games and improving entertainments.

Baseball is the chief recreation; games are played every Saturday afternoon during good weather and on holidays. Match test games take place with civilian teams and great interest is manifested in the sport. The baseball field is in the open. The whole prison body attends under supervision and imposes extra duty on the guards.

Inmates are allowed to exercise in the small yard enclosed by the buildings after dinner and work every workday, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The space is limited and becomes congested. When



the wall is finished the yard will permit more room for baseball and daily exercise.

An institutional band is maintained and a radio with loud speaker is in the cell house. Sing Sing and Auburn prisons collect large sums for the maintenance of sports and athletics from the commissary and the shows of the Mutual Welfare League. Great Meadow has no Welfare League and must depend on private contributions for the support of its recreational activities. Open solicitation for funds is not permitted and the entertainment fund is small. Under the circumstances provision should be made in the yearly budget for sufficient money to maintain reasonable recreational activities. They are an essential part of good prison management and should be supported and encouraged.

#### WATER SUPPLY, RAILROAD SWITCH & ELECTRIC POWER

The institution draws its water supply from a reservoir constructed in the hills some distance from the prison building. It is becoming worn out and defective and has been repaired a number of times. The prison is shut off from water during repairs and suffers deprivation. An additional pipe line has been recommended for several years, but the money for it has not yet been included in the appropriation. Will this state of affairs continue until a bad break occurs and serious suffering is imposed on the inmates of the institution? It is a situation not to be trifled with or postponed, and a new pipe line should be installed without further delay.

The tracks of the Delaware & Hudson railroad are about a mile from the prison buildings. No switch runs into the prison site and all the freight and supplies are hauled back and forth. Immense quantities of coal must be handled three times and much of it is wasted. The delivery of stone by trucks impedes the growth of the quarry industry. Development of the industries will be discouraged by lack of railroad facilities. It is bad business management which ought not to be permitted to continue, and can be readily remedied. A bridge sufficient to sustain a freight train should be either reconstructed or a new one built over the canal. The State Department of Public Works is reported charged with this responsibility. Under the new reorganization a better coordination of State departments will ensue, and it is hoped that the needs of the prison will be considered.

When the bridge is constructed, the advisability of utilizing the water power at Lock 11 should be investigated. There is a water fall of 15 feet which could possibly light, heat and furnish some power for the institution, and save the cost of an addition to the power plant in meeting the greater demands of the enlarged institution.

#### COMPLETE THE INSTITUTION

Great Meadow Prison has been regarded as an unsolved problem and its completion delayed. Some of the buildings have become old before used for the purpose intended, and the institution has been left in an unfinished state. Now that the policy of conducting the institution differently from the other state prisons has been changed and a definite policy adopted, the time has come to organize a complete modern prison. As it is no longer to be an unwallled institution, the transfer of prisoners from the other prisons is becoming a drawback instead of a help. The prison certainly is receiving more than its share of negroes and crippled prisoners.

The state prisons should be placed on an equal footing. If all prisoners are to be first sent to Sing Sing clearing house, the district system will be discontinued. If, however, the district system is to be retained, the State should be re-districted and Great Meadow be made a prison of original commitment with a designated district like the other state prisons. Since the shop building is ready for use, additional industries should be assigned, another shop building erected, and all the inmates employed. The administration building and a new chapel could possibly be cared for out

of the recent bond issue. The appropriations of the next legislature should provide for another shop building, an addition to the mess hall, at least three houses for employees, a dairy building, the reconstruction of the farm buildings and a new water main, all to be built by inmate labor. An appropriation for the bridge and railroad switch should be made, either in the budget of the Department of Public Works or Department of Correction, or partly in both budgets.

When the suggested changes additions and improvements are made, Great Meadow will begin to function as a completed prison; it will take its proper place in the prison system of the State, and be one of the most modern and constructive prisons in the country.

It is recommended:

1. That the administration building, chapel, another shop building, a dairy building and an addition to the mess hall be constructed.
2. That more prisoners be transferred to it from the overcrowded state prisons.
3. That unless all prisoners are to be committed to Sing Sing clearing house in the first instance, Great Meadow Prison be made a prison of original commitment, and the State re-districted.
4. That the bridge be reconstructed or a new bridge constructed at Lock 11, and a switch from the Delaware and Hudson railroad be extended to the prison building.
5. That the advisability of utilizing the water power at Lock 11 for light, heat and power for the prison be considered.
6. That an additional water main be constructed from the reservoir to the prison.
7. That more school rooms be provided, prisoners employed in construction and farm work permitted to attend school, the number of inmates assigned to the school materially increased and advanced and vocational classes organized.
8. That the hospital be enlarged and an assistant doctor and two civilian nurses appointed.
9. That an appropriation be made for the construction of additional cottages for employees, and that better housing accommodations be provided in the vicinity of the prison.
10. That the six acres of marsh land and pool near the north woods be drained and cultivated.
11. That the dairy industry be extended and developed and the number of cows, swine and sheep on the farm increased.
12. That the farm be made more productive.
13. That additional shop industries be assigned.
14. That the quarry and stone-crushing industry be extended.
15. That more State and county roads be built by the inmates.
16. That the mat industry be removed from the basement of the laundry building to more adequate and sanitary quarters.
17. That the cafeteria system be installed in the mess hall.
18. That a catalogue of the library books be printed and made available to the inmates, and the library enlarged.
19. That sufficient money be appropriated in the maintenance fund for recreations and entertainments.
20. That the hog pens be removed from the south woods to the farm group.
21. That at least five more guards be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*



## SING SING PRISON

## OSSINING

Inspected July 13 and 16, 1926. Lewis E. Lawes, warden.

The main part of Sing Sing Prison was erected over a century ago. The gloomy cell house, dungeon-like cells, and damp and insanitary living conditions placed it among the worst of the old prisons and made it a reproach to the humanity of the State.

The agitation for its abolition continued over many years. In 1905 a commission was appointed to select another site and reported in 1906 in favor of the so-called Bear Mountain site. The land was secured, plans and specifications approved, and work on the new prison was about to begin when the Palisades Park proposition was projected and the site abandoned.

The advantages and beneficial results to be derived from erecting penal institutions on large farms were widely discussed at this time, and prison farms were established in various states. In the selection of a new location a farm site was preferred. A site of 615 acres was secured at Wingdale. Plans and specifications were approved and extensive excavation and construction work started. Objections were raised to the site and work on the building discontinued.

Scientific studies into the causes of crime and the diagnoses of the criminal as an individual were in the meantime making headway. It was being demonstrated that the mental and physical background and condition of criminals were largely responsible in many instances and contributed in most instances to their delinquency.

Original commitments were made to the various state prisons from definitely defined districts of the State. As stated in last year's report, the feeble-minded, psychopathic, epileptic, tubercular, near-insane and physically-disabled were all dumped in together and mingled until their necessities or conduct in time brought about their transfer. This mingling and delay were not scientific and in no small degree were responsible for the backward state of the industries, schools and general conditions in the prisons. It became apparent that if the prisoners could be classified on entrance and assigned to the institutions for which they were best fitted, it would contribute materially to the economic and humane administration of the prison system.

Gradually there had grown up in the State, institutions of various kinds for the confinement and treatment of delinquent adults—Auburn and Sing Sing prisons for the general run of commitments; Clinton prison, in large part, for dangerous felons, disciplinary cases, tubercular and drug addicts; Great Meadow prison for selected prisoners; Elmira Reformatory for young first offenders; Napanoch for mental defective delinquents; Matteawan State Hospital for the criminal insane; and Dannemora State Hospital for insane criminals. The desirability of clinical examination in a State clearing house upon commitment was stressed and a classification prison advocated for New York State.

No better site could be found for such a clearing house and classification prison than at Ossining, because the larger proportion of inmates of the State penal institutions come from the metropolitan district of New York City and vicinity. The uncertainty was chiefly as to whether the site was sufficiently large and sanitary.

The old prison occupies 11½ acres between the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks and the Hudson river, and the lowland was damp. The State owned 36 acres in addition, extending up the side and top of the hill on the east of the railroad tracks. The land on the hill was healthful and presented one of the most beautiful outlooks on the Hudson river.



## THE CLASSIFICATION PRISON

The plans of the classification prison included a clinical building, two outside-room cell houses, and a domestic building with accommodations for mess halls, kitchen and bakery. These buildings were completed early in 1923 and have been described in detail in former inspection reports.

The clinical building - a fireproof 4-story structure - was planned specially for diagnostic and remedial work. - the general offices and examination rooms on the first floor, the psychopathic laboratories and wards on the second floor, medical on the third, and surgical on the fourth.

A small cell house was constructed in the rear of the clinical building. It contains 82 cells, or outside rooms, grouped on balconies around a central court. Each room is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, cot bed, desk chair and electric light.

A large cell house was erected along side the clinical building, containing 280 outside rooms or cells, four stories high, 90 cells on a floor. The rooms are furnished similar to those in the small cell house. They are exceptionally light and sanitary for a prison. The interior of the building was recently repainted and presented a fine appearance on day of inspection. A complete ventilation and thermostatic heating system has been installed. Forty shower baths are in the basement. No undressing booths are provided and the prisoners are obliged to undress and bathe in naked contact. Undressing booths opposite the shower baths are furnished in many institutions and help to promote decency.

The domestic building is in the rear connected by a corridor with the larger cell house. The mess halls will accommodate about 1,500 inmates. Three wings are built in the form of a cross radiating from a central corridor. Each wing and dining room will seat 400 inmates. Small white enamel metal tables and chairs are installed. The windows are large, the floors red tile, and the general effect impressive. An additional dining room, which has not yet been equipped, is in the basement. The cafeteria system is in use. Aluminum serving receptacles are placed on a steam table in a general corridor leading to the dining rooms. The inmates are served as they come through the corridor and then pass into the dining room assigned.

The kitchen is joined by a corridor. It has a first class institutional equipment. A scullery is in the basement. Large refrigerator and storage rooms open off the kitchen and scullery. A refrigerating plant with a capacity of 8,000 pounds of ice a day is in the basement.

The bakery is equipped with two large ovens and the latest breadmaking devices. From the time the flour passes from the bins to the baked loaf it is not handled by the inmates.

The mess halls, kitchen and bakery are designed to serve the entire population of the new prison when completed.

## NEW YARD AND WALL

After the buildings of the classification prison were erected it was decided that the clearing house could not be safely operated without a wall. A high wall enclosed the old prison. The tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad bisected the site between the old and new section. It was necessary to place a portion of the tracks in a tunnel and cover over the top in order to connect and consolidate the yards. A new wall about a mile around has been built during the past year around the additional yard. It is made of reinforced concrete 24 feet high, 20 inches at the base and 14 inches at the top. The foundations were built by inmate labor and the superstructure by contract. The new wall connects with the north and south ends of the old wall.

The administration building of the new prison will form a part of the new north wall, and while the wall is otherwise practically built, it cannot be completed until this building is erected. Three large gates are on the north, south and west sides of the wall.

The new yard at the present time is largely excavations, heaps of broken stone and rocky surface. The excavating and leveling work will take years and furnish steady employment to a large number of prisoners.

The clinical building has stood unused for the past three years, but the two cell houses and a portion of the two mess halls and kitchen and bakery have been utilized. Short-term prisoners and trustees and prisoners about to be paroled are housed in the cell houses. Inmates living and working on the hill eat in the mess halls.

#### THE OLD PRISON

Not many changes have been made in the old prison during the past year. When the cell houses on the hill became available about one-fourth of the old cell block was demolished, leaving a large open space about 150 x 75 feet which was partitioned off and used as a storage room for the industrial department. The increasing number of inmates required additional sleeping accommodations, and this room has been turned into a dormitory for 100 prisoners. Four rows of cots - 25 in a row - have been placed in it. Four toilets and a wash basin with six faucets have been installed; they are exposed and should be enclosed. The washing arrangements are primitive. The wash basin is galvanized iron, - rusty and not cleanly. The ceiling of the new dormitory is dry wood and care must be exercised to insure safety in case of fire. The ancient cells defy improvements; 850 are still in use and must be utilized until additional cell houses are erected on the hill. The old cell house may ultimately be made into a shop building.

The domestic building is in fair condition. The mess hall and kitchen of the old prison are on the first floor. The hospital school, chapel and a large dormitory are on the upper floors.

The shop buildings are old and have required considerable reconstruction and repair; they are inflammable and require constant supervision to avoid fire. The main buildings are the central office building, the shoe building, and the sheet metal building. The shoe building became endangered last year; the floors were considered too weak to carry the load and work was discontinued in it. New construction of joists, beams, supports and floors were installed clear of the wall, to support the weight of the machinery. An asphalt and felt roof was placed on the building and work was resumed in it November 2, 1925.

An old ramshackle building on the north side of the shoe building, used as a jobbing shop, is a disgrace to the institution and should be torn down.

The laundry and bath room have poor facilities. The laundry is to be improved. The sum of \$5000. has been set apart for additional equipment and increased facilities. The old bath house remains all open and exposed, as criticized in former reports.

A new storage house is being constructed on the river front. It is 100 x 30 x 18 feet and can be extended 150 feet, as need requires. It will be practically fireproof.

A coal pocket and crane to unload boats are planned at the dock. This coal pocket will add to the efficiency of the storage and consumption of coal and should be provided without delay.

The incinerator near the dock should be moved to a location adjacent to the power house where the high stack can be utilized; it emits noxious odors which may endanger health.

The old death house was between the main building and the domestic building. It contained 23 cells, and 13 cells were in an annex adjoining. They are larger and better equipped than the horrible cells in the old cell house. When the new death house was constructed, these cells were assigned to inmates who were helpful to management and to long-term prisoners. Unjust criticism has been made of favoritism in their allotment and furnishing. They are, of course preferable to the old



cells, but not as desirable as the outside rooms on the hill, and are haunted by the memories of former inmates who passed to their death.

In addition to the reconstruction of the shoe shop building, the construction of the storehouse on the dock and the new dormitory in the old cell house, the following improvements were made to the old prison during the year: Three small fire houses constructed and equipped; a new cow barn; all the cells repainted; new stairway to Bertillon office; new fence at north and south end; new stairway to hospital; fence repaired along the river front; the south wall repaired; school repainted; head-teacher's office enlarged; and repairs to warden's garage.

While the new fire houses and fire equipment furnish fair protection, the fire hazard could be still further reduced by an increased water pressure, either from a reservoir on the hill or a high-pressure pump using river water.

The death house erected a number of years ago is a distinct fire-proof prison. No condemned prisoners come out unless on pardon, commutation or reversal of sentence. It is built in four sections extending from a common center - 36 large cells for men and 3 for women. Five exercising yards are between the sections. It also contains a visiting room, observation room for insane suspects, electrocution chamber, autopsy room, and morgue. On day of inspection 22 men were confined therein.

The yard has been described in recent inspection reports. It presents the greatest single improvement to the old prison. Under the intelligent direction of a prisoner it has been transformed from an ugly place to a decent place. Flower gardens, grass plots, and attractive roads have been made and flowers of many varieties, shrubs and trees planted. The old idea was to deny to the prisoners pure air, sunlight, the decencies of living, and beauties of nature. Such treatment brutalized them and society paid the price of its folly.

#### POPULATION, INCOMING PRISONERS, VISITS AND PRIVILEGES

The population on day of inspection was 1,521, distributed - 913 in the main hall, 159 in the chapel dormitory, 283 in the large cell house on the hill, 79 in the small cell house on the hill, 65 in the hospital, and 22 in the condemned cells. There were 1,398 white prisoners, 153 colored, and 133 serving life sentences.

Incoming prisoners enter through the old south gate, they are received in the record room where their history is taken and then passed to the disrobing room. Their clothing is removed and sent home; it is not stored in the institution. They are bathed, given institutional clothing and assigned to temporary quarters. They are examined physically by the doctor, interviewed by the warden or principal keeper for labor assignment, by the teacher for school assignment, and by the chaplain. They are then assigned to their permanent cells, labor company, and to school if school instruction be deemed necessary. If diseased, they are sent to the hospital or treated in their cells. If drug addicts or infected with tuberculosis they are transferred at once to Clinton prison.

All the prisoners are divided into three grades—A, B, and C—and wear distinguishing marks on their clothing. A grade has full privileges, B limited privileges, and C no privileges.

Full privileges permit letter-writing to home and family, visit once a week, daily papers and packages of food and clothing. Visitors are received in a large room divided into 27 booths where members of the family can sit in close contact with the inmate under supervision.

No inmate is permitted to retain or receive money. Money is deposited with the warden and can be used for his benefit in the discretion of the warden.



## MEALS AND FOOD

The institution has two mess halls and kitchens. Most of the inmates take their meals in the mess hall in the old prison. Those who have their cells or work on the hill are fed in one of the new mess halls. The meals in both mess halls are served on the cafeteria plan. The inmates receive their food from steam tables in the corridor and take it to small tables at which they sit in groups of four or eight.

The following is the menu for the first fifteen days of July:

*Thursday, July 1st:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Applesauce, bread and tea.

*Friday, July 2nd:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Codfish cakes, tomato sauce, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Soup, oysterettes, bread and tea.

*Saturday, July 3rd:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Frankfurters, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Stewed peaches, bread and tea.

*Sunday, July 4th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Ham, lima beans, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Fruit salad, bread and tea.

*Monday, July 5th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Roast chicken with dressing, mashed potatoes, bread and butter, giblet gravy, celery, apple pie, coffee with milk and sugar, bananas, cheese.  
Supper: Soup, oysterettes, bread and tea.

*Tuesday, July 6th:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Ragout of mutton with vegetables, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Soup, bread and tea.

*Wednesday, July 7th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Corned beef, brown gravy, mashed turnips, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Fruit salad, bread and tea.

*Thursday, July 8th:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Hamburger, green peas, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Soup, oysterettes, bread and tea.

*Friday, July 9th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Macaroni with tomato sauce, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Soup, bread and tea.

*Saturday, July 10th:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Irish stew with vegetables, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Applesauce, bread and tea.

*Sunday, July 11th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Roast leg of veal, brown gravy, mashed turnips, bread and coffee.  
Supper: Stewed prunes, bread and tea.

*Monday, July 12th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
 Dinner: Pork and beans (Boston style,) bread and coffee.  
 Supper: Soup, bread and tea.

*Tuesday, July 13th:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
 Dinner: Hamburger, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
 Supper: Stewed peaches, bread and tea.

*Wednesday, July 14th:*

Breakfast: Cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.  
 Dinner: Ham, cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
 Supper: Fruit salad, bread and tea.

*Thursday, July 15th:*

Breakfast: Hash, bread and coffee.  
 Dinner: Frankfurters, green peas, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.  
 Supper: Soup, oysterettes, bread and tea.

We tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome. Most of the inmates eat their breakfast and dinner in the mess halls, but only about 300 take their night meal or supper in the mess halls. This peculiar condition is due to a custom which has grown up of permitting the inmates to buy food from the prisoners' commissary and prepare and eat it in certain designated places about the institution.

## PRISONERS' COMMISSARY

The prisoners' commissary is supervised by the warden. His secretary acts as purchasing agent. A room in the main hall is stocked with a large quantity of supplies. They are purchased in bulk and sold to the inmates at cost plus 10 per cent. The inmate signs an order for the supplies desired and payment is deducted out of his money and deposited with the warden. Profits are turned over to the Mutual Welfare League for the benefit of the inmates.

The following is a report of the operation of the commissary for the year beginning July 1, 1925, and ending June 30, 1926:

INCOME FROM SALES ----	\$137,611.33	100%
COST OF GOODS SOLD:		
Purchases -----	\$126,582.18	
Freight & Express -----	284.93	
Paper bags -----	617.59	
Shrinkage & waste -----	577.88	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL COST OF PURCHASES	\$128,062.58	
Less Discounts -----	1,565.60	
	<hr/>	
NET COST OF PURCHASES	126,496.98	
Add Inventory 6-30-25 -----	12,932.28	
	<hr/>	
	139,429.26	
Deduct Inventory 6-30-26 ----	14,417.05	
	<hr/>	
COST OF GOODS SOLD ---	125,012.21	90.85%
	<hr/>	
GROSS PROFITS THE YEAR	\$ 12,599.12	9.15%

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE --	\$7,200.00		
AUDITOR, Monroe R. Thomas ----	100.00		
SALARIES, Nicholas J. Schantzel --	300.00		
MAINTENANCE, Commissary Clerk	1,008.00		
SALES SLIPS -----	304.66		
OFFICE SUPPLIES -----	86.75		
BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF ----	39.89		
MISCELLANEOUS -----	199.65		
CHECK WRITER -----	75.00		
INSURANCE -----	60.00		
POSTAGE -----	33.58	9,407.53	6.83%
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$3,191.59	2.32%

## RECAPITULATION OF THE SALES

INMATES -----	\$130,544.48
OFFICERS -----	2,954.72
M. W. L. -----	2,412.49
COMMISSARY -----	990.66
MAINTENANCE -----	157.87
EXPENSE -----	123.66
SHRINKAGE & WASTE -----	427.45
	<u>\$137,611.33</u>

The foregoing statement shows that during the one year period there was a Gross Profit of \$12,599.12 or 9.15% of the Sales, and after deductions for the Administrative and General Expenses it shows a net Profit in the sum of \$3,191.59 or 2.32%.

The total sales were divided as follows:

Meat -----	\$ 2,490.28	2.5%
Groceries -----	58,334.81	42.5%
Miscellaneous -----	76,786.24	55. %
TOTAL -----	<u>\$137,611.33</u>	100. %

and based on the average population of 1,500 inmates, each man spent per day, month and year as follows:

	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Meat -----	.00 2/5	.13 2/3	1.66
Groceries -----	.11	3.24	38.88
Miscellaneous -----	.14 1/5	4.26 1/3	51.19
TOTAL -----	<u>.25 3/5</u>	<u>7.64</u>	<u>91.73</u>

## MEATS

This item includes all fresh meats ordered by this Department from Ossining. Practically all of the meat is ordered on Saturday morning and delivered to the inmates at the noon hour.

## GROCERIES

Included in this group are all canned goods, such as pork and beans, peas, corn, corned beef, corned beef hash, etc., tea, coffee, milk, butter, eggs, lard, crisco, apples, oranges, potatoes, lemons, onions, etc.



## MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous articles consist of all toilet articles, soap, tooth paste, etc., cigars, cigarettes, matches, smoking and chewing tobacco, sweaters, shirts, socks, underwear, and all other wearing apparel.

This Commission reiterates the position which it has taken in preceding years. It is opposed to the extensive system of permitting inmates to buy their own food, even for one meal. The menu above set forth shows that the State furnishes good and adequate meals. With such simple additions as they could formerly buy, the meals in the mess hall should suffice. We believe that the large sums expended by the prisoners create discrimination in the prison and impose hardships on relatives and friends, and is subversive of the punitive principle.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND HOSPITAL

The medical department has suffered by reason of numerous changes during the past year. Dr. Squire, who has ably conducted the medical work of the prison for many years, resigned to become medical examiner of Westchester County. He was succeeded by Dr. Kosseff, formerly of Clinton prison, who also resigned to enter the State Hospital Department. The assistant physician officiated until the temporary appointment of Dr. C. C. Sweet of Ossining. The frequent changes interrupted the attendance at sick calls which gave rise to some difficulties, but conditions at time of inspection were running as formerly.

The hospital facilities are inadequate and can hardly accommodate the average needs and break down under the requirements of an epidemic. There are three wards - medical, surgical and isolation. Seventy-eight beds are provided in the wards for patients and help, 14 of which are required for the attendants. The average number of inmates reported during the year as receiving daily treatment in the hospital was 71, which at times overcrowd the wards, requiring beds in the middle of the floor, and possibly compel cell treatment for cases which would otherwise be removed to the hospital. On day of inspection 65 inmates were in the hospital, 18 of whom were attendants.

The total number of inmates treated in the hospital during the year was 858 of whom 750 recovered, 16 improved, 47 did not improve, and 8 died; 149 surgical operations were performed; 10 insane prisoners were transferred to Dannemora State Hospital; 86 drug addicts were transferred to Clinton Prison; 43 X-rays were made; 5,879 dental operations were performed by a visiting dentist who comes once a week; 2,360 treatments to the eye, ear, nose and throat were made by Dr. H. Robertson Skeel and Dr. Arthur Palmer, specialists, who voluntarily donated their services and deserve commendation for their philanthropy. There were 395 eye glasses furnished by the State and 60 from private funds. There were 7 electrocutions.

Dr. Sweet stated that, in his judgment, the greatest need in the hospital service was a laboratory and a pathologist to meet the minimum standard of the American College of Surgeons for hospitals. If a laboratory and pathologist were provided for Sing Sing Prison, they could function for all the state prisons.

## THE SCHOOL

School attendance continues to increase. The average during the year 1925-26 was 277 as compared with 210 during 1924-25. Considering that the total number of inmates who were in the prison during the year was 2,901, school attendance was comparatively small. Illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates are selected upon entrance and required to attend school. The subjects are elementary and are divided into seven standards or classes. At different times during the year 653 inmates were in school - 292 of them were foreign born, 190 native born of foreign parent-

age, 171 were native born of native parentage of whom 104 were white, 66 black and 1 Indian. Among the 292 foreign born the Italians numbered 107, Russians 48, over one-half of the total, and the balance was divided among many nationalities. Out of 323 who left school, only 114 completed the work and were graduated, the others being transferred or dropped for various reasons.

The correspondence courses were continued and encouraged. They were divided into English, business and trade, and foreign languages. The courses were taken by 148 inmates; 101 took the Massachusetts University extension course; 2 ex-service men the Knights of Columbus course; 1 the Columbia University course; and 12 took other courses.

Some vocational teaching is conducted by the Mutual Welfare League. At one time there were barber and automobile classes, but the automobile instruction has been discontinued.

The school is not fulfilling its function in prison administration. Difficulty exists in adjusting it to the industries. When a conflict arises the school generally suffers. A larger number of inmates should be in the school and more advanced subjects and vocational classes added to the curriculum. As stated in previous inspection reports, there is no real conflict between the school and the industries. It is largely a problem of organization and adjustment. A more advanced and better system of education in the prisons ought to work out in greater production and efficiency in prison labor.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIES

All the inmates who were fit to work were employed on day of inspection. The work, however, was diffused and could have been done by a smaller number of men.

A large number of prisoners are engaged in construction and excavation work on the hill and about the yards. Inmates from Sing Sing cultivated the Wingdale farm until it was turned over to the State Hospital Department. Selected men are assigned to the industries.

The established industries are knitting, shoe making, manufacture of sheet metal receptacles, printing, and brush making. The manufacture of shoes, which is one of the main industries, was interrupted by the closing of the building on account of danger of collapse, and work was suspended until the building could be strengthened. Production was also affected by the long illness of the superintendent of industries who recently died.

The gross sales for the year ending June 30, 1926, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1925, were:

	1926	1925
Shoes -----	\$47,480.83	\$118,060.50
Brushes -----	56,006.65	46,535.11
Printing -----	11,421.10	17,690.49
Sheet Metal -----	63,383.68	48,882.02
Knitting -----	259,070.59	243,759.07
Farm -----	1,278.91	-----
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$443,641.76	\$475,927.19

Although the falling off in shoe sales amounted to over \$70,000., there was an increase in the sales of other products, particularly sheet metal receptacles and knitting, making the difference between the gross sales only \$32,285.43. Last year a large number of sheet metal receptacles were made and stored, awaiting sale.

Industries and sales in the state prisons have never been satisfactory, and there is great opportunity for organization and increase in efficiency.

The superintendent of industries stated that methods of production were being improved; that the system was reorganized in February of this year under centralized control, unifying production. Printed forms of man-



ufacturing orders, work orders, material requisitioned orders, storehouse and shipping orders are furnished. All purchases must be referred to the main office, and manufacturing orders and work orders are issued upon them. Everything is a matter of record and detail. All stock used and material drawn from storehouses are requisitioned on definite orders.

The new system is expected to keep a stricter account of manufactured stock and supplies, stimulate production, and create a larger surplus from which deliveries can be made without delay. Detailed records are kept of every manufactured part of an article, and a complete list of everything included in the product. Symbol numbers are assigned and the stock is drawn out under symbols. A complete bill of material requisitioned is kept and a time ticket provided for every man in the shop, made out in cooperation with the operating sheet, showing the operation and the machine on which it is made. Each foreman is given a copy. This plan is expected to furnish a basis for the new prisoners' wage plan. A record of each man's production will be kept. Nothing beyond a cent and-a-half a day has yet been paid to the prisoners.

We visited all the shops and noted in particular the improved system and facilities for the storage of stock and the utilization of waste. An additional duty has been imposed on the guards in the shops of inspection and checking up the work.

The inmates were employed and distributed on day of inspection as follows: Kitchen 15, bakery 15, mess hall 83, laundry 37, halls and galleries 99, power house 10, engineers and firemen 10, jobbing shop 65, yard men 60, state shop 41, warden's premises 7, outside men 22, barn men 3, clerks 59, medical department 12, League barbers 6, League-store help and janitors 7.

INDUSTRIES: Shoe 115, brush and mattress 56, printing 27, sheet metal 56, knitting and hosiery 167, clerks central office 20, stock room and shipping 30, powerhouse 19, engineers and firemen 19, jobbing shop 94, yard men 100, League barbers 6.

CONSTRUCTION: New prison, Sing Sing 50.

ROAD WORK: Road company No. 1, 8; road company No. 2, 7; new building domestic company, 27.

NON-PRODUCTIVE: State school 6, League school 6, League deputy sergeants 17, condemned 22, sick in hospital 65, idle on doctor's orders 55, at court 7. Total 1,521.

#### DISCIPLINE

No serious infraction of discipline is reported. Notwithstanding the sickness and death of the principal keeper who is the disciplinary officer, management encountered no difficulties.

Punishments are imposed by the warden and the judiciary committee of the Mutual Welfare League. The warden's court or management takes jurisdiction of violation of all rules and most of the offenses in the prison. Only offenses arising during the recreational period are delegated to the Mutual Welfare League. The tendency during recent years has been for management to take over and impose the punishments and the League to exercise its functions less and less.

Punishments in the warden's court are, reduction in grade, loss of privileges, commutation of time, and confinement in the jail. Punishment imposed by the Mutual Welfare League is loss of recreational privileges.

The jail, or so-called dark cells, are six cells in the rear of the principal keeper's office. They are not dark and a mattress is furnished on which to sleep - in marked contrast to the old methods when prisoners



undergoing jail punishment were confined in dungeon-like cells on restricted bread and water, and compelled to sleep on cement floors. The more humane method is to impose isolation and reflection rather than physical torture. An order signed by the Warden is posted in the jail, which reads: "Inmates confined in isolation cells are to be given regular rations unless on order from the physician for medical reasons. They are permitted to wash their hands and faces daily, to bathe once a week, and shave twice a week."

We examined the punishment record for the past year. There were 77 confinements in isolation cells for a period ranging from one day to two weeks.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are regularly conducted by Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish clergymen, and by Christian Scientists. Every inmate is encouraged to attend services of his own religious faith. A large chapel which will seat about 1,000 persons is in the domestic building.

The resident chaplain is in charge of the library, which consists of about 18,000 books - 13,000 fiction and 5,000 non-fiction. Inspection reports for several years have recommended that a catalogue of these books be prepared and made available to the inmates. It was practically impossible for the inmate to make a selection, and he generally had to take the books handed out to him. During the past year a catalogue has been prepared; it is issued in two parts - fiction and non-fiction. The fiction catalogue is printed and circulated. It has 140 pages and is a good piece of work. The non-fiction part is completed and in print. These catalogues will result in a much larger and more intelligent use of the library.

Fifty dollars are allowed every three months for the purchase of new books. A large number of magazine and periodicals are made available to the inmates.

#### RECREATION

The inmates have more recreational privileges than in most prisons. The Mutual Welfare League, which is a force in the prison, organizes and promotes them.

The inmates have the freedom of the yard where they mingle and enjoy themselves, each in his own way, for an hour after dinner and for an hour and-a-half after the shops close, under the supervision of league officers.

Baseball is a popular game. A large baseball field is laid out in the yard. The grandstand will accommodate the inmate population. Games between shops and groups are arranged and an institutional team selected. Outside teams at times play match games with the institutional team.

Moving picture shows and radio entertainments are given regularly.

The Mutual Welfare League prepares and gives a few large shows during the year in the chapel, which are attended by many persons on the outside and by friends and relatives of the inmates. An admission fee is usually charged.

On days of inspection we observed a large number of visitors going through the institution. Each group was in charge of an official or employee of the prison. Some of them were undoubtedly animated by curiosity and had no useful purpose to serve. They took up the time of employees and were a more or less disturbing influence on the prisoners.

While visiting should not be denied to persons who have a useful object in view, we received the impression that it was being overdone in this prison, and believe that visits to prison buildings and yards should be restricted and that curiosity seekers should be excluded.

## THE MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The Mutual Welfare League was organized in this prison about ten years ago and has ever since been an active and vital organization. The league includes all the inmates unless excluded. Membership is active, associate and honorary. Active members are the inmates; associate members are former prisoners who retain their connection, and honorary members are persons who have never been inmates and are specially elected.

A board of delegates is elected yearly. Each delegate is selected from groups of 35. The delegates elect an executive board of nine members, a secretary and treasurer, and meet once a month. The chairman of the executive board changes each month.

The executive board elects a sergeant at arms and a judiciary board of five members. The sergeant at arms appoints his deputies and is responsible for the discipline of the league. The judiciary board hears charges of misbehavior during recreational periods and imposes punishments of deprivation of recreational privileges.

The league manages the prisoners' commissary under the supervision of the warden and receives practically all the profits for the support of its activities. It organizes and conducts the sports, shows and entertainments. Its committees are active in assisting the inmates in numerous ways and in looking after their welfare. It has been a steady force for self improvement in the institution and has invariably cooperated with management. As originally conceived, it was primarily intended to cultivate and promote self government. In this respect it has not developed as effectively as anticipated, but has functioned principally in stimulating the improvement and material welfare and interests of the prisoners.

## THE FUTURE PRISON

Plans of the future Sing Sing have taken definite shape. If carried out and not permitted to be sidetracked by changing policies and delays, they will result in a great prison - probably the greatest in the world.

The site is unexcelled for a classification and industrial prison. Situated on a beautiful part of the Hudson river near New York City, it affords exceptional traffic and freight facilities, both by rail and water.

The classification building, cell houses, administration building and domestic buildings of the institution will be on the high land. The low land will be used principally for industrial purposes.

The classification prison is expected to be opened during the present year. The sum of \$50,100. has been appropriated for its personnel, which will consist at the beginning of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, two investigators, and a stenographer. The new clinical building will furnish the most modern facilities for psychiatric and physical examinations, and give adequate medical and surgical accommodations for the whole prison. The sum of \$2,750,000. has been set apart out of the recent bond issue for the erection of new cell houses and construction work.

Two new cell houses (one with a capacity of 800 and the other 500) are proposed to stand north and south of the new domestic building. A new chapel and warden's residence will be built on the hill. The administration building will be erected at the north gate on the side of the hill, forming part of the north wall. All the buildings on the hill will be connected by corridors. A corridor should be constructed connecting the new and old prisons. It would afford protection in inclement and cold weather and give additional security. The construction of the new buildings will be done by contract and bids are expected to be submitted during the present year. The excavations and surface work will be done by inmate labor.

Old shop buildings and ancient structures on the old prison site should be torn down and the old cell hall reconstructed into an industrial building. Cell houses already erected and to be erected as proposed, with hospital



and other quarters, will provide modern sanitary accommodations for approximately 1800 prisoners. An institution of that size is sufficiently large for efficient administration, and additions should be made in the future to the other state prisons.

A reservoir sufficient to supply all future needs of the institution should be constructed on the hill.

All adults sentenced to the state prisons should first pass through the Sing Sing clearing house and then be transferred to the institution for which they are best fitted. The clearing house will function most efficiently as a distinct organization in the Department of Correction.

It is pleasing to note that the principal recommendations in last year's inspection report have been either carried out or an appropriation has been made for that purpose, particularly the appropriations for the personnel of the clearing house and opening of the classification prison, for the erection of the new cell halls and the completion of the new prison, the appointment of a superintendent of industries, resumption of the manufacture of shoes, the increased sale of steel metal products, the construction of additional storage facilities for the industrial department, and the improvement of the laundry.

It is recommended :

1. That the organization of the psychiatric clinic, the opening of the classification prison and the construction of the new cell houses be expedited.

2. That the industries be developed and made more remunerative.

3. That school attendance be increased, more advanced subjects and vocational training added to the curriculum, and an additional civilian teacher be appointed.

4. That the coal pocket and a crane for unloading boats be constructed on the dock.

5. That the prisoners' commissary be conducted in accordance with the recommendations set forth by this Commission June 1, 1923.

6. That all the inmates, except those in the hospital, condemned cells, punishment cells or out on construction work, be required to take their meals in the mess hall.

7. That the hospital of the clinical building be equipped and additional hospital facilities made available as soon as possible.

8. That a pathologist be appointed, as recommended by Dr. Sweet.

9. That booths for undressing be installed in the bath house.

10. That the toilets in the new dormitory of the old cell hall be enclosed and more cleanly facilities for washing be furnished.

11. That a reservoir be constructed on the hill to supply the enlarged prison.

12. That the incinerator near the dock be removed to a location near the stack of the power house.

13. That the water pressure be increased for better fire protection.

14. That visits to the buildings and yards of the institution be restricted and curiosity seekers be excluded.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.



## REFORMATORIES

### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

#### ELMIRA

Inspection October 16, 1926. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent.

The Elmira Reformatory, as it is generally known, completes a half century of its existence this year. The history of the development of the reformatory idea, widely known as "The Elmira System," and this institution, are so fully and ably covered by Commissioner Wade in his report of August 31, 1925, that it will not be discussed here, but reference is made to the annual report of this Commission for 1925 for this information. It should be said here that these fifty years have been fruitful in achievements for this institution, due in the greatest measure to the high class of men and women who have served on its Board of Managers and the qualified and competent line of superintendents who conducted the affairs of the institution. This applies in a special degree to the present managers and superintendent. The writer knows of no institution in the State where more self-sacrificing and conscientious service to the State has been given.

With the amendments to the State Constitution which become effective under new laws on January 1, 1927, the reformatory

"shall hereafter be under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Correction."

The Board of Managers

"shall hereafter be, and shall be known as, the Board of Visitors thereof."

"Such board of visitors shall be constituted, and its members shall be appointed in the manner, with the qualifications and for the terms now prescribed by law in relation to the boards of such reformatories. The board of visitors of each reformatory shall visit and inspect such reformatory and shall have the powers and duties of the board of managers thereof, as now prescribed by law, subject to general rules adopted by the Commissioner of Correction and applicable to all reformatories and shall have such other powers and duties in relation to such reformatory as may be prescribed by such rules. The board of visitors of each reformatory may adopt rules for the parole and discharge of its prisoners, consistent with law, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Correction, or in case of disagreement, subject to the approval of the Governor."

"There shall continue to be a superintendent of each such reformatory. Every such superintendent shall be in the competitive class of the civil service. Such superintendents shall have the qualifications prescribed by law, or if no such qualifications be prescribed, such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Correction. The superintendent of each such reformatory shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Correction with the approval of the board of visitors thereof. In case of disagreement, the Governor shall appoint such superintendent.

Any such superintendent may be removed by the Commissioner of Correction, subject to the approval of the board of visitors. A superintendent may also be removed by the Governor."

"The superintendent shall have the supervision and management of such reformatory and shall appoint all subordinate officers and employes \*\*\* "subject to the rules adopted by the Commissioner of Correction or approved by him."

It is sincerely hoped that under the new order of things the institution will progress to even higher standards and that many improvements in plant and equipment, sorely needed, may be provided to carry out the ambitions and hopes of its present management.

As was pointed out at some length by the writer in his report of October 11, 1924, the functions and problems here have greatly changed in recent years. Originally established for first offenders and the education and up-building of young offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty, the reformatory now receives the residue which sifts through all of the efforts of beneficent probation laws and social agencies to reclaim erring youths.

The age limit alone remains - the first offenders coming here constitute about 10% of the population; the balance are of the almost hopeless, and in some cases entirely hopeless, group who are sent here with a sigh of relief from all who have come in contact with them. The statistics given below amply bear out this statement.

The buildings and grounds were found in the best possible condition that limited appropriations permit and every dollar of State money allowed is carefully expended. Cleanliness and good order prevailed in all the buildings.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the management and yearly repeated recommendations of this Commission, only 300 of the 1,400 cells have sanitary plumbing, and the remaining 1,100 the ancient, insanitary bucket system universally condemned in this country. This condition should merit the early attention of the new Commissioner of Correction and prompt action on his part when he assumes jurisdiction over the reformatory.

Another matter of great importance on which there should not longer be delay, is that of the trade school building now occupied by the brick-laying and foundry classes. The building is unquestionably in a dangerous condition and should be torn down. It is impossible to heat this building and a good portion of the time during this season it is unoccupied. The beams that support the roof have rotted out from their supports and are propped up with timbers and pieces of pipe. The whole aspect is one that is disgraceful in a State building. A heavy snow and high wind might easily wreck the building, and if occupied, cause loss of life. This Commission has called attention to its condition for years past and an appropriation has been recommended for this very necessary building for this big institution, but without avail. An attempt was made to secure an appropriation of \$15,000 for a foundation for a new building, the work to be done by inmates, but the request has been ignored. Legislative committees have visited the building and the State Architect has personally condemned it, but it seems that only a collapse of the building or a fire will bring action. The condition of this building and the absolute necessity for a new one is commended to the Commissioner of Correction for his early attention after assuming office.

The condition of the much-used school building, which is a fire trap and should be made safe, is another matter of serious importance.

With the increased difficulties of custody, because of the class of prisoners held here, additional guards are imperative, and the request of the Board of Managers for ten additional guards should be granted. Some-

times it needs an outbreak of prisoners, accompanied by the killing of faithful State servants, to convince those in authority that desperate criminals must have adequate supervision. It is hoped that such an occurrence may not happen here. The reformatory has sixty guards for an average population of 1200. Sing Sing has 136 guards with 1600 prisoners; Great Meadow has 73 guards and a population of 1000; Auburn Prison has 110 guards with 1400 prisoners; and Clinton Prison has 114 guards with 1500 prisoners; and even these numbers are not sufficient for the needs of any of the prisons named.

## POPULATION

On day of inspection there were 1,154 prisoners, with 17 more expected that day. The number ran up to 1,300 early in the year, the average being 1,205 for the year.

The number of prisoners at the beginning of the fiscal year was	----	1,231
During the year there were received	-----	913
In custody during the year	-----	2,144

Of the above enumeration, disposal was made as follows:

Paroled, regularly	-----	593
Re-paroled	-----	47
Paroled in custody	-----	46
Paroled as invalids	-----	8
Transferred to Institution for Defective Delinquents	-----	82
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital	-----	7
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital	-----	2
Discharged at expiration of minimum	-----	13
Discharged at expiration of maximum	-----	3
Released on writ of habeas corpus	-----	5
Temporarily released in custody	-----	27
Reversal of sentence	-----	1
Deported	-----	32
Pardoned	-----	1
Escaped	-----	5
Died	-----	2

Of the 593 regularly paroled, there were 499 who earned and obtained their final release, or who are now in process of earning same. There were 35 who failed to obtain their final release and and were subsequently declared delinquent. There were 9 who died while on parole.

Those who obtained final release or are in process of earning same,

equal	-----	.8415
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Those who failed to earn final release and became delinquent, equal	-----	.1433
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Died while on parole	-----	.0152
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Of 801 received here during the fiscal year, 187 were for grand larceny or attempted grand larceny, 169 for burglary or attempted burglary, 118 for robbery, 21 for assault, 22 for forgery, 34 for rape, 4 for sodomy, 56 for burglary and grand or petit larceny, 74 sex offenders, 11 pick-pockets, and the balance for various other crimes, nearly all serious ones, the crimes against property being 601, against persons 182, and against peace 18. The above is a distressing exhibit of young men of these times when it is shown that the ages are as follows:

AGES	NUMBER	AGES	NUMBER
16 years	56	24 years	35
17 years	120	25 years	22
18 years	109	26 years	18
19 years	133	27 years	15
20 years	94	28 years	16
21 years	70	29 years	10
22 years	56	30 years	3
23 years	44		



Of these 801 young men confined here, 582 had previous delinquencies and 219 had none, so far as discovered; 683 were native born, and 118 foreign. Of the 801, only 9 were users of narcotics; 728 were white and 73 black; 622 claimed to be temperate and 179 admitted intemperance. From the histories given, 202 fathers and 13 mothers of these young men were intemperate. Eleven young men could not read or write; only 98 graduated from common school and 3 from high school. Of the 801 received, 49 were normal type, 124 dull normal, 476 subnormal; and 155 segregable. Seventy-eight were responsible offenders, 297 psychopathic, 236 defective delinquents, and 138 morons. The mental ages of the 801 were as follows:

8 years or less -----	8	11½ years -----	167
8½ years -----	3	12 years -----	132
9 years -----	19	12½ years -----	26
9½ years -----	20	13 years -----	44
10 years -----	62	13½ years -----	2
10½ years -----	78	14 years -----	11
11 years -----	229		

The reformatory population came from every county in the State, with the exception of Hamilton, Orleans, Putnam and Wyoming. Greater New York sent 347, or about 42 per cent.; Erie sent 103; Monroe 36; Nassau 32; Onondaga 13; Broome 22; Oneida 16; and Westchester 17.

#### PLANT IMPROVEMENT

The roofs of the main building and gymnasium have been slated, also one of the barn roofs and that of the superintendent's residence; the north extension, north wing and many of the octagons have yet to be completed.

About one-half the cell blocks (exterior and interior) has been painted; also the outside barns and sheds, the interior of the superintendent's residence, and several of the administrative offices.

One of the institutional barns has been re-sided and shingled, a new hog house built, and a concrete compost pit constructed, 50 by 22 by 2½ feet in dimensions. All the institutional window sashes are being renewed, and three new refrigerating rooms have been built.

About 14,000 square feet of concrete pavement have been installed.

Plumbing of the cell blocks continues as funds will permit, and the work of installing heating system in the corridors has been completed.

The water system has been connected with that of the Elmira Water Company. Two new steam boilers, equipped with the semi-mechanical stoking grates, have been installed; also a new telephone cable has been placed in the institutional steam pipe and electric wire conduit and refrigerating coils have been placed in the three new refrigerating rooms.

#### THE FARM

There are approximately 450 acres, a little more than one-half of which is available for cultivation. Farm crops included:

Potatoes	25	acres
Corn	32	"
Oats	60	"
Rye	22	"
Buckwheat	18	"
Hay	112	"
Beans	7	"

Twelve acres of the farm are devoted to gardening, the vegetables produced being utilized within the institution for the prisoners' meals.

There are 25 cows in the reformatory herd; about 150 hens and approximately 100 swine are also kept on the farm.

The following were produced on the farm and garden during the year:

#### FIELD CROPS

Hay	170 tons
Straw	60 "
Ensilage	200 "
Oats	1400 bu.
Rye	675 "
Corn	1200 "
Barley	650 "

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Beef	3890 lbs.
Milk	43500 qts.
Calves	10

#### POULTRY

Eggs	2600 doz.
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#### SWINE

Pork	9400 lbs.
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#### FRUIT

Various kind of berries, apples, pears, etc.

#### GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus	160 lbs.	String Beans	5,065 lbs.
Dry Beans	5,000 "	Beets	18,000 "
Cabbages	100,000 "	Carrots	1,800 "
Cauliflower	1,450 "	Sweet Corn	4,065 "
Onions, Dry	18,000 "	Onions, Green	2,340 "
Parsnips	10,000 "	Peas, Green	6,000 "
Radishes	1,374 "	Rhubarb	1,172 "
Spinach	2,365 "	Tomatoes	91,387 "
Turnips	30,000 "	Potatoes	2,500 bu.

Total value      \$21,945.00-

The field crops will feed the live stock for the coming year and will produce all milk, butter and pork needed and some home product beef and poultry.

Eight thousand gallons of vegetables have been canned by prisoners, consisting of tomatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins and peppers, which are used during the winter.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training has been carried on as described in previous reports of the Commission. The classes and details of the work are given in a table below:

<i>Trades Classes</i>	<i>Total Number Instructed</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Graduated From Grade</i>
Barbering -----	119	47	6
Bookbinding -----	57	20	11
Bricklaying -----	143	49	--
Cabinetmaking -----	49	21	1
Carpentry -----	166	57	3
Hardwood-finishing --	6	3	--
Horse-shoeing -----	82	26	--
House-painting -----	28	13	--
Iron-forging -----	63	25	--
Machine-woodworking	19	6	--
Machinists -----	128	44	--
Moulding -----	118	52	6
Music -----	37	23	2
Plastering -----	48	16	--
Plumbing -----	99	30	1
Printing -----	87	36	--
Shoemaking -----	64	28	--
Sign-painting -----	16	5	--
Steamfitting -----	71	20	4
Stenography & type- writing -----	41	15	20
Tailoring -----	114	48	--
Tinsmithing -----	76	30	4
Upholstery -----	74	32	1
Total -----	1705	646	59
Names repeated -----	119	20	--
Total number different pupils -----	1586	626	--
Mechanical drawing --	1035	354	105

## SCHOOL OF LETTERS

During the past year the school of letters has been conducted along lines essentially the same as previously reported, 801 inmates having been received and assigned to the school. Included in this number are 68 inmates who were returned for violation of parole. The school assignments were as follows:

<i>Class</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Assigned</i>
Special Training Class -----	2
Special Language Class -----	40
First Grade -----	12
Second Grade -----	17
Third Grade -----	24
Fourth Grade -----	29
Fifth Grade -----	59
Sixth Grade -----	115
Seventh Grade -----	195
Eighth Grade -----	68



The library is maintained at its usual high standard, an effort being made to repair damaged books promptly to secure the maximum use. During the year, 311 volumes were added, making a total of available books, 6689. Books were loaned to inmates as follows: Fiction 19834, reference 12416, periodicals and magazines 16659. The library maintains a subscription list of 56 magazines and trade journals and, in addition, inmates subscribe for 46 magazines. "The Summary," the institutional publication, is issued weekly and contains general news of the outside world, sport results, contributions by inmates, and personal notes.

#### MILITARY TRAINING

The fine system of military training in existence here, which has the full approbation of this Commission, continues under the able direction of Colonel James Riffe, a heroic figure of the World War. All inmates who are physically able are obliged to drill for one hour each day in the institutional regiment. The setting-up exercises of the U. S. Army are used, twenty minutes of each day being devoted to this work. At "Awkward Squad" instruction, correct posture is the first aid given such as the round-shouldered, the stooping, the lumbering, and the mentally backward.

#### MENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

For more than ten years the Management has been conducting a department of research in which psychological and psychiatric examinations have been made. This department has been successful and has been of much assistance in conducting the routine of prison management, besides being of value in parole work. The work of the psychiatric department is of daily value to those who conduct the routine labors of the institution. There is a record of more than 5,000 carefully conducted examinations; this has been done by the senior physician who has carried on the work during this period, while one of the other officers has been doing the psychological work.

A careful study of the inmates admits of proper diagnosis and classification; it permits the segregation of the abnormal and hopeless group, and the commitment of the insane. The assignments to labor, to school and to all other activities can be intelligently guided by aid of the information gained by careful study and observation. The discipline can be maintained without undue friction if there is an adequate conception of the responsibilities and reactions of morons, epileptics, psychopaths and moral degenerates.

Surveys from various states demonstrate that sixty per cent. of the inmates of adult reformatories can be thus classified. If six out of every ten delinquents are either subnormal or abnormal, the necessity for careful and painstaking medical study and supervision cannot be overestimated. The writer is fully convinced that such examinations are necessary for the proper conduct of a prison institution.

The results of the studies for the past year are given brief in the statements of the population make-up above. By reason of these examinations during the past year, 82 mental defectives - whose presence in free life is a menace to society - have been sent to the Institution for Mental Defectives at Napanoch, where they may be detained indefinitely if the State provides facilities, keeping many dangerous criminals - where they belong. Dr. Christian states that he has as many more that should be transferred to Napanoch if that institution had quarters to receive them. The need of larger quarters for mental defective criminals is one that must be met by the State if the crime problem in this respect is to be solved.

Attention is again called to the dangerous class of recidivist known as the "psychopathic delinquent", which constituted one-fourth of the total of new inmates received during the year. The report of this Commission for 1924 said of these offenders:

"This class comprises the psychopaths - the little understood individuals who commit the spectacular crimes and who are in the limelight of publicity. They are the ones who are features on the front pages of the sensational press; they aim at doing something 'big' and their ego must have an outlet, whether they are in jail or at liberty; they are not insane and neither are they sane; they cannot adjust themselves to the humdrum of everyday life; they must experience new emotions, new thrills, and the psychic sensations of startling origin."

"The psychopath who is a criminal is a dangerous felon, who is turned loose from prison and is not in the least understood by his associates. He is always a psychopathic individual, whether he is safeguarded in an institution or thrust out into the world to take his chances with social conditions to which he is not adjusted. His next criminal offense is partly the fault of the State, which permits the dangerous and semi-responsible individual to be at large."

The State will, eventually, recognize that this class is one of the most dangerous among criminals and should be permanently committed to custodial care. In connection with the work of the valuable laboratory here, it is urged that the senior medical officer be given the title of "Psychiatrist," with a salary of \$3300. per annum, which salary is paid elsewhere for this class of work, and that the institution be allowed to employ a trained psychologist at a salary of \$2000. per annum.

#### MEDICAL ATTENTION AND HOSPITAL

The hospital has been previously described and is well conducted. There is a resident physician and, when necessary, specialists are called in from the outside. On this date there were 51 patients in the hospital. A civilian trained nurse is needed and should be provided. A visiting dentist attends here twice a week.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services are held each Sunday and the following faiths are represented: Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science. There is also individual work by the representatives of these faiths. The chaplains visit the large cities and personally meet the friends and relatives of the inmates. Notice is sent to the relatives of prisoners that the chaplain will be in a certain city upon pre-arranged date. Relatives and friends of the prisoners have taken advantage of these visitations to obtain information at first hand from a representative of the reformatory as to their relatives who have been committed here. This procedure also assists the staff to obtain information in reference to the families, possibilities of parole, and the general outlook in relation to the prisoners.

#### CLASSIFICATION

The present system of classification has been in existence since 1923 and is satisfactory to the management.

The average period of detention in the reformatory for last year was eighteen months. This period has increased and, in point of fact, is longer than average period has been for twenty-five years. The inmates are divided into three classifications: A, B and C, and the three groups are detained respectively 12, 15 and 18 months. They are placed in the first grade after they have made six perfect months, a conference of institutional officers making this determination and recommending same to the Board of Managers for their action. It is likely that in the future further changes may be made in the methods of classification, especially in reference to a longer period of detention. Many prisoners are received



whose mental age is less than ten years and whose life-histories show repeated delinquencies. Many of these retarded mental cases should be committed to Napanoch; if they are not, their periods of detention in the reformatory should be lengthened.

#### PAROLE

At present there are two parole offices - one in New York City and the other in Buffalo. There are five parole officers in New York City where about one-half the paroled prisoners are sent. The superintendent is requesting that additional parole officers be allowed one in the City of Rochester, two additional in New York, and one to be stationed in Elmira, to be sent to such parts of the State as investigations are required.

It is most important that these young men be carefully supervised after release if they are to be started right in free life, and it is recommended that the additional parole officers be granted.

#### RECREATION

This is had on Saturday afternoons. The inmates are permitted to attend the ball games or other sports outside the wall enclosure in a recreation park which is well adapted to this purpose. There are bleachers seating 1600 inmates, a band-stand, dug-outs for the players, and plenty of opportunity for games. On holidays there are also sports; these consist of competitive military drills and field sports. When the weather is inclement and in the winter, the gymnasium is used, where basket-ball, indoor baseball, boxing and wrestling are had. During the year there are three periods of one week each in which the school of letters is not in session, and the period which is ordinarily used for this purpose is devoted to recreation. On Sundays, in the morning, there is a lecture and usually some musical attraction is had; in the afternoon there are moving pictures for two and one-half hours. Unsupervised recreation is not permitted.

#### DISCIPLINE

Firm but friendly discipline is one of the outstanding features of the reformatory and is a contributing factor in its successful conduct. Dr. Christian says:

"The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has for some years past shown the fallacy of the old idea, and has secured discipline of military effectiveness without the use of repressive measures. While promotion and reduction in grade and the withdrawal of special privileges are still of value, the important features are the segregation of the incorrigible defectives, the elimination of the insane, the humane understanding of the epileptic problem, and the comprehensive study of the individual cases that have come before the disciplinarian. For more than ten years it has not been necessary to confine a prisoner in a screened or dark cell, nor has it been necessary to forcibly restrain him or starve him by short diet. The discipline resulting from this humane and scientific system has been all that the officials would desire."

On the date of inspection only 5 inmates were in the punishment cells and all admitted that they had violated well-known rules. They were served regular rations and furnished with mattresses and blankets. The rules as to reduction in grade, loss of time, etc., for breaches of discipline have been described in previous reports and will not be repeated here.



In the inspection reports of 1924 and 1925 it was recommended that the rule prohibiting the use of tobacco under any circumstances in the institution be modified so that smoking might be permitted under reasonable regulations as to the quantity, time and place. The rule is still in effect. The record of punishments for the past fiscal year shows 231 violations of the rule discovered and for which inmates were penalized. It does not seem necessary to renew the arguments in favor of the rescinding of this rule in which this institution stands practically alone in enforcing. In a recent monograph by Dr. Knight Dunlap, Professor of Experimental Psychology in Johns Hopkins University, after experiments conducted by him, he states:

"The man who smokes is likely to be a more dependable and steadier worker—more dependable, perhaps, than the non-smoker.

"Such evidence as we have found inclines to support the belief that the man who smokes will be a more steady and dependable worker. Tobacco is a sedative. The man who smokes is more likely to go along in his work with even production in amount and quality than is the man who does not.

"Smoking does increase the blood pressure slightly, but so does the telling of a good joke, and the effect produced by tobacco is not much greater than that produced by the joke."

It is again recommended that smoking be permitted under reasonable rules and regulations.

#### VISITS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Visits are allowed every sixty days, and inasmuch as most of the visitors come from a distance, they are allowed to stay usually two days and have plenty of time to meet their relatives. The large majority of the inmates do not receive visits regularly. Most of the visitors come from a distance and from poor homes and are unable to spend the money for carfare and hotel expenses in order to visit their relatives often. Special visits may be arranged by conference with the Superintendent. Inmates' relatives and friends who appear in less than the prescribed time for their visit, arrange satisfactorily with the Superintendent and management. Correspondence is permitted between inmates and their immediate families. Inmates may write one letter a month and married men a letter every two weeks. Permission to write special letters is afforded upon application to the management. It is estimated that 7000 special letters were sent out last year. Inmates are permitted to receive all the mail that is sent them by their correspondents.

#### TREATMENT OF HOPEFUL CASES

As has been shown earlier in this report, the large proportion of offenders sent here are of the state prison type and need entirely different treatment than was contemplated in the reformatory system. There are, however, from 100 to 200 boys of hopeful type in the institution at all times who should be separated from association with the hopeless and almost-hopeless types and built into useful citizens by the means available here. It is urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$250,000. be provided out of the authorized bond issue for prisons to provide such a building for this purpose. No one can argue that it would not be worth the investment. Such building should be outside the walls of the present institution and conducted as a separate unit.

## CAUSES OF CRIME

In an endeavor to find out what the inmates of this institution believed to be the real causes of crime, Dr. Christian recently assembled 900 of the inmates and handed them questionnaires to be filled out. He told the inmates that they were at perfect freedom to make exactly such answers as came into their minds and that if they felt disposed to criticize the institution, they might do so freely without any fear of their statements being used against them in any possible way. All but 48 of the 900 filled out the questionnaires. Their ages were as follows:

16 to 20	-----	414
21 to 25	-----	320
26 to 31	-----	83

The charges against them were as follows:

Grand Larceny, various degrees	-----	280	31.00%
Burglary, various degrees	-----	260	29.90%
Robbery, various degrees	-----	145	16.00%
Rape, various degrees	-----	50	5.50%
Assault, various degrees	-----	35	3.75%
Forgery, various degrees	-----	30	3.33%
Petit Larceny	-----	35	4.00%

Of the replies received, 140 were employed at the time of arrest and 380 were unemployed; 402 had been declared truants and 21 had been inmates of truants' schools; 1 claimed to be a college graduate; 2 high school graduates; 102 entered high school but did not finish; and the balance were all from the eighth grade to the first grade, and the number who had only first grade education was 12. Automobiles were involved in 322 of the crimes and 221 gave the reason for their crimes as drinking; 129 claimed to have served in the Army and National Guard; 50 in the Navy, and 11 in the Marines; 159 had venereal infections; 99.55 percent. expressed the intention of going straight on release, and 83.77 percent. expressed sorrow for their crimes. All but very few expressed themselves as being benefited by their being committed here. The contributing causes as given by the various individuals were as follows:

Bad associates	-----	319	35.44%
Desire for "easy money"	-----	120	13.33%
Need of money to take girls out	-----	116	12.84%
Lax home discipline	-----	87	9.66%
Lack of employment	-----	63	7.00%
Pool rooms	-----	60	6.66%
Laziness	-----	47	5.22%
"Corner Gangs"	-----	39	4.33%
Home irritations	-----	39	4.33%
Intoxicating liquors	-----	104	11.55%
Gambling	-----	33	4.33%
Over-indulgent parents	-----	33	3.66%
Automobiles	-----	25	2.66%
Truancy	-----	23	2.61%
Bad literature and movies	-----	21	2.33%
Crime publicity	-----	12	1.33%
Lack of proper recreation	-----	11	1.22%

Some of the expressions of opinion are extremely interesting. One expressed himself as not being benefited by the institution and made no promise to go straight. He wrote:

"I am not sorry for my crime. I will not be benefited while here. I do not intend to go straight because I am a crook in my heart. I believe boys go wrong mostly through neglect. I was not neglected, partly bad company was my down-fall."



This inmate has a warrant awaiting him on the expiration of his term at the reformatory.

Others were as follows:

"I am sorry for my crime because I can now see that it was wrong. I will be benefited by avoiding bad associations, from liquor, and will also give me plenty of time to think over what I did. I am going straight because there is nothing made in being 'crooked', also the shame and disgrace it causes parents. I would have been benefited by being sent away on first conviction as I was easily led, and the probation officer did not know that I was traveling with bad companions. He was a good officer and did his best to help me; I believe the Judge did me a great favor in sending me here."

"I am sorry for my crime, and I am hoping that I will be strong and healthy when I am released and will be able to hold any job. I can be benefited by working hard and building up a strong body to be able to work when released. I am going straight as it does not pay to be 'crooked' compared to a good steady job and a steady living."

"I am going straight because the benefits I received from this crime was not worth the punishment. I believe that boys go wrong because they are not trained sufficiently to hold a job that will yield a fair wage."

"Yes. I have learned a trade and also gained a broader outlook on life by becoming more disciplined as a result of my schooling here. I believe that my mother's death resulted in my downfall, because I had no one who was really interested in me."

"I am more than sorry for what I did; it has caused suffering to all of us. I would not have gone 'crooked' if I had known how much sorrow and worry it was giving my father."

"Boys become crooked for the following reasons, the enticement of girls and of bad liquor causes them to boast, which leads them to crime to uphold their so-called bravery in the eyes of the girl."

"My stay benefited me here because I cured my drug habit. I am not going straight, because the cops are laying for me when I get out."

"The new laws have put the fear of jail in me, therefore I am going straight. It all depends on what kind of 'stuff' a boy is made of as to whether or not he will become a criminal."

"I inherited my criminal strain from my father, but I have now seen that being crooked does not pay, and I am going straight. The latter part of my statement is also my reason why boys become criminals. With such a poor example as I had, what can be expected of a young man."

"Lack of employment and booze caused my down-fall—many boys become criminals because their parents neglect and set a bad example."

"I will be benefited by my stay here because it will force me to abstain from all bad association. Gambling and drinking is the cause of the down-fall of most young men."

"I can say that my stay here will benefit me to the extent that I will never again violate the law. Intend to go straight because I have a good home and a position awaiting me upon my release. If homes were made more sociable, boys would not become criminals."

The above expressions of opinion from this big assemblage of criminals cannot help but be of great interest to students of the present causes of crime.



## GENERAL

A copy of the weekly menu is submitted herewith for filing and shows that the inmates are well and generously fed. The abundance of vegetables raised here provides healthful food. On the day of inspection groups of prisoners were picking apples in outside orchards by permission of the owners and the fruit was enjoyed by the inmates. No food stuffs are allowed from the outside or from visitors. At the time of a visit, one dozen pieces of fruit may be left at the office, and these are handed to the boy in his room at night. Inmates are not allowed to purchase any food. No commissary is had and all the inmates are obliged to eat in the common dining room. There is no special food except for the sick.

The Superintendent is experimenting as to the value of color-therapy in connection with its influence upon the conduct of inmates, and after conference with experts in this line has adopted a color scheme which is now being put into effect. Studies abroad over a period of years have seemed to indicate that much value can be secured from a proper color scheme, depending upon the conditions to be met. It is too early venture predictions as to the value of this line of work, but results of the experiments may be interesting.

During the year there were three escapes from the institution, two of whom were recaptured.

In addition to the recommendations above as to the need of a new building for hopeful boys, a new trades school building, sanitary plumbing for the cells, additional guards and parole officers, a psychiatrist and psychologist, with adequate salaries, a civilian nurse and the change in the rule as to the use of tobacco, it is also recommended that appropriations be made for a new floor for the armory, new equipment for the machine shop, new laundry drier and extractor, much-needed modern telephone system, and a milk sterilizer.

The net cost for maintenance of the institution was \$412,606.66

The net per capita per diem, or the daily cost of maintaining  
each prisoner, was \$ .9384

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.  
Commissioner.

## ALBION STATE TRAINING SCHOOL

## ALBION

Inspected December 23, 1926. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

The Albion State Training School for women at Albion has good standing among the reformatory institutions of the country. This institution and its sister reformatory at Bedford Hills represent an effort on the part of the State to provide for delinquent girls an environment and opportunity conducive to rehabilitation in which the punitive principle is subordinated to the educational and corrective.

Commitments are restricted to females between the ages of 16 and 30 who are convicted of minor crimes and offenses, particularly sex offenses. The cottage system prevails and the inmates live in small groups of about 20 with many of the surroundings of home life. A school in letters and an industrial school are conducted and each inmate is given instruction in letters and vocational training. A farm is attached which affords to inmates the physical advantages of exercise and work in the open.

## BUILDINGS

The buildings are constructed around a large open quadrangle and consist of the administration building, reception building, school and industrial building, hospital, nursery, chapel, laundry, seven inmate cottages, and a power house.

The administration building is a two-story brick structure containing the administration offices on the first floor and the residence of the superintendent and assistant on the second floor. The reception cottage belies its name, as it is more of a jail than a cottage. It is an old three-story brick building, having twenty rooms or cells with barred fronts and windows on each floor.

The school and industrial building is an attractive two-story structure with basement and attic. The first floor houses a school in letters, and the second floor the industrial school. The school in letters is divided into three large class rooms, each equipped for 40 inmates. The industrial school has two large sewing rooms, a domestic science room with separate equipment for 12 pupils and an arts and crafts room. All the school rooms have large windows and their appearance and furnishings make a pleasant impression upon the visitor.

The basement is used for general storage. The attic has been disused, but the balance remaining from an appropriation is to be utilized in the construction in it of rooms for the employees.

The chapel is a handsome brick building. The first floor is a real church with pews, stained glass windows, and an organ. The basement, largely above ground, is used for a gymnasium and assembly room for entertainment purposes.

The hospital is a two-story brick building. It has a general ward, a maternity ward examining and operating rooms, and four private rooms. A contagious ward is in a separate annex; formerly, it had no entrance from the main building. A door has recently been cut through, which makes it more convenient for management.

The nursery is a two-story brick building containing 19 sleeping rooms, each furnished with a cot for the mother and a crib for the baby, a recreational and dining room for the mothers and a play room and diet kitchen for the infants.

The laundry is a small brick building in the rear of the reception cottage, having a full laundry equipment.

The seven cottages, designated as Boyd, Gavin, Hart, Sprague, Falkner, Armstrong and Honor, are built on the same general plan; they are substantial brick two-story buildings, containing 19 or more separate sleeping rooms for the inmates, each 6 x 9 feet, a recreation room, pleasant dining room, well-equipped kitchen, and basement.

The power house furnishes heat and power for all the buildings. Two of the boilers need re-tubing, for which an appropriation of \$1500. has been granted. A 50 K. W. dynamo and power pipe-threading machine have been requested.

Electricity for the institution is purchased from the Western Utilities Power Company, which supplies the village of Albion. Water is received from the village water supply. The water is hard for laundry purposes and an appropriation of \$2,000. has been granted to provide a water-softening process. The sewage is discharged into the village system.

The farm buildings consist of a home for the farmer, barns, and outhouses. A residence for the engineer is needed so he can be near his work, and an appropriation has been requested for several years.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements during the past year have been, in the main, repairs to the buildings. The exterior of many of the buildings had not been painted for years and some of the woodwork was decayed. Window

casings and sills were restored where necessary, windows puttied and the exterior woodwork painted in Boyd, Gavin, Hart, Sprague, Armstrong, Falkner, administration building, chapel, hospital and laundry building. Similar repairs and repainting will be done to Honor cottage and the reception building when the weather permits. The school and industrial building is badly in need of painting and repairing, which should be done during the present year. The interior of the buildings are each year touched up and repainted by the inmates.

The institutional grounds were enclosed by an unsightly wooden picket fence. It is being replaced by a woven wire fence 5½ feet high. The north side has been completed and a part of the south side. The work will be finished in the spring and vines planted alongside of the fence.

New roofs are needed on Boyd, Gavin and Sprague cottages. A new roof was placed on Hart cottage during the year.

The remodeling of the reception cottage has been recommended. It is proposed to change the kitchen from the third to the first floor, taking the present recreation room, and to make an officers' dining room by uniting several of the inmate rooms. This will cost, it is estimated, \$25,000., and the antiquated construction and condition of the building remain the same. Would it not be preferable to get a larger appropriation and build another cottage for the inmates who are detained in the reception building, ready for assignment? It could still be utilized for reception, quarantine, punishment and institutional purposes.

The village fire alarm has been installed in the power house. It should be extended to each cottage for fire protection.

#### RECEPTION OF INMATES

The inmate upon commitment is taken to the reception cottage; her clothing is removed and stored; she is given a bath and institutional clothing; she is placed in what is called "quarantine". This is a row of ten cells on the north side of the second floor. She remains in quarantine about two weeks. During this time she is physically examined and blood tests and smears taken. She was formerly reported examined mentally by a psychiatrist from the State Board of Charities. The passing of the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities will probably deprive the institution of such officer, and provision should be made for the mental examination of every inmate upon admission. After about two weeks the inmate is assigned to a cottage. Aside from assigning mothers with babies to the nursery, it does not appear that any definite classification is made. Newly-admitted inmates seem to be filled in the cottages as vacancies occur. An effort is reported being made to place younger and less-hardened girls together. It may be difficult to achieve, but it would be worth while if definite classification of inmates, with respect to age, character, offense committed, and mentality, could be made in the cottages.

On day of inspection there were 222 inmates in the institution - 206 women and 16 infants - distributed as follows: Reception house, 55, Boyd cottage 18, Gavin 17, Hart 18, Sprague 18, Falkner 17, Armstrong 16, Honor 22, nursery 16 mothers and 15 infants, hospital 9, 6 patients and 3 workers. During the year the institution was at times overcrowded, at one time having 243 inmates. The capacity is 234.

#### FIRE HAZARD

None of the buildings is completely fireproof, although built of brick. The interior woodwork and furnishing are combustible and danger of fire exists. The windows are screened and locked, and when the doors are locked it will require rapid action to open the doors and release the inmates in case of fire.



Precaution should be taken to prepare for fire emergency, and reasonable equipment should be supplied. The village fire alarm should be installed in each cottage. Standpipes are provided and a hand hose cart and reel operated by the inmates. No neglect should be permitted, either in guarding or in equipment. Each building should be kept supplied with fire extinguishers and adequate hose should be furnished. The grounds should be patrolled at night and strict watch kept over all buildings in which inmates are locked, and the village fire department should be made immediately available upon alarm.

#### MEALS AND FOOD

The inmates receive three meals daily in their cottages. The food is cooked in the kitchen under the direction of the matron and assistant. Each matron prepares her own menu and is required to keep within a definite amount. The menu is submitted to the superintendent for approval and the commissary regularly inspected. The inmates eat their meals at small tables in the dining room. Earthenware dishes, knives, forks and spoons are furnished. All the dining rooms are attractive and the environment cheerful. I inspected the food supplies and the bread in each cottage and found them wholesome.

#### SCHOOL IN LETTERS

An excellent school in letters is maintained under the instruction of three civilian teachers, a head teacher and two assistants. All the inmates are required to attend and are graded according to their needs. Three classes are held in the morning, from 8:45 to 11:45, and three in the afternoon from 1:15 to 4 P. M. The girls are divided between this school and the industrial school, attending either one or the other in the morning or afternoon.

The curriculum includes six standards and the elementary subjects of the grammar school. Civics, music, physiology and hygiene are taught on alternate days to all the three classes at one time. The classes are arranged so that each inmate can pass under the instructions of each of the three teachers. The results are reported favorable, and the inmates are interested in their studies. The main drawback is the mental deficiency and backwardness of many of the inmates. A summer class is conducted during the month of July.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The industrial school furnishes vocational instruction in sewing, domestic science, laundry, and arts and crafts. Sewing, domestic science and arts and crafts are taught in large well-equipped rooms in the school building. The sewing classes are divided into beginning and advanced under two civilian teachers. A complete outfit for 12 inmates at a time are furnished in domestic science under a civilian instructor. The girls are taught practical cooking and preserving.

The arts and crafts instruction include rug weaving, chair caning, raffia and reed work, embroidery and lace-making, needlework, darning, hemstitching and fancy work. Laundry instruction is received in performing laundry work for the institution. Inmates who are newly admitted generally do this work until they are assigned to other forms of industrial training.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE AND HOSPITAL

No doctor is in the institution. The institution doctor is a practicing physician in Albion and visits the institution daily. No doctor or trained nurse seems to be connected with the institutional staff. Matrons who are reported to be practical nurses are in charge of the hospital and nursery.

No major operations are performed in the institution, but the patient is removed to the Albion hospital. If a trained nurse becomes necessary,

one is secured from Albion. While conditions are reported satisfactory, an institution of this size and kind should have at least a doctor and trained nurse in residence. Many of the inmates have venereal diseases, and pregnant mothers and sick babies need immediate attention.

The hospital contains three wards - a large ward for general medical and surgical cases with eight beds, a small ward with four beds, three private rooms for special cases, and a segregated section for contagious diseases. Five women inmates and one infant were receiving treatment in the hospital on day of inspection. Eleven births and three deaths occurred during the year. An examination of the various diseases treated showed many serious ailments needing careful and skillful nursing and care.

A room equipped for dental treatment is fitted up in the basement. A visiting dentist comes twice a month and does considerable work for the inmates.

An oculist comes on call. One clinic is reported, when fourteen prescriptions for glasses were given. If this was the only occasion during the year, it is not sufficient. An oculist should come at regular periods.

#### THE FARM

The farm land consists of about 70 acres of which the barn buildings occupy 7 acres, the orchard 5, truck garden 7, potatoes  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , barley 7, oats  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , soil crops 3, corn 9 and hay 16. It is cultivated under the direction of a farm superintendent and assistant.

The live stock consists of 13 Holstein cows, 1 bull, 3 calves, 6 horses and 27 pigs; poultry, 524. Part of the land needs tiling, and a request of \$1,200 for tile for the farm was granted in last year's appropriation. Selected inmates work on the farm during good weather, especially picking fruit and in the truck garden. The products are used in the institution and materially reduce the cost of manitenance.

Eight acres of land lie between the institution grounds and the Lockport and Rochester trolley line. This land should be included in the site of the training school. It can be purchased for \$2500. and its acquisition is recommended by the officials of the institution.

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline is reported effective. The offender is disciplined in her cottage for ordinary breaches; she is deprived of privileges and association and a reduction made in the number of marks earned for parole. In the more serious offenses, and if the offender does not respond to cottage treatment, she is transferred to the punishment corridor of the reception cottage. Ten cells are used for this purpose. In refractory cases, the door is locked and diet reduced. After about a month's isolation the inmate is reassigned to a cottage.

The assistant superintendent is disciplinary officer. Punishments are imposed by her, and when treated in the cottage, in conference with the matron.

A peculiar tendency developed this year which seems inexplicable. No escapes had been attempted during several years. Since August, 1926, there have been seven escapes. Two girls got away in August, but were recaptured. Five girls escaped in October and one in December; All have recaptured except three of the October escapes. No punishment is reported as imposed for attempted escapes except isolation and postponement of parole. If this condition continues, inmates attempting escapes should be indicted and specially punished as a deterrent, and the supervising officer held strictly accountable in all instances.

#### RECREATION

The inmates are given good recreational opportunities. School and the general activities close at 4 P. M. Until supper the inmates are allowed the freedom of the quadrangle. They exercise and enjoy themselves, each



in her own way, inside and outside of the cottages. After supper, for a period they can use the recreation room of each cottage which contains a victrola. They enjoy the music, play games, and sometimes dance.

An instructor is designated in music. She gives special instruction to the inmates, prepares cottage programs and a general community program on Saturday afternoon in the assembly hall.

Special entertainments and lectures are arranged and excellent performances given by the inmates. I attended an entertainment on day of inspection in assembly hall. The inmates took part in several plays and recitations; they did well and displayed considerable ability and careful training in the performance. The entertainment was enjoyed by all the inmates and the officers.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

The chapel is in every respect a church and should minister to the religious sentiment of the institution. Protestant services are held each Sunday afternoon. Catholic services are conducted every other Monday morning, when mass is celebrated. Confessions are held at the convenience of the officiating pastor. No Jewish services are given, as there few Jews-only one reported on day of inspection. Protestant and Catholic Sunday Schools are conducted every Sunday morning from 10 to 11-Catholic in the chapel and Protestant in the cottages. No chaplain is in residence. Four Protestant chaplains of different denominations take turn in conducting the services. Attendance at service is voluntary, and they are reported well attended.

Special effort should be made to develop religious observances. Delinquents are deficient in their religious connections and habits and need regular ministrations. Regular religious services conducted by a clergyman should be held at least once a week.

The library is not adequate. About 500 books are distributed among the cottages. An inmate is in charge of the library and selections are made from a typewritten catalogue. Only seven magazines are received, and the institution is deficient in reading matter. A training school of this kind should have a good library and each cottage should be supplied with periodicals.

#### CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTION

During the year, 117 inmates were committed - the largest number in any one year for ten years. The institution has been filled at times beyond its capacity. Armstrong cottage, which had been closed for years, was reopened in September, 1926. An examination of the statistics of the 117 inmates committed during the year shows that 83 were 21 years or under, of whom 59 were 18 or under; 22 were waitresses; 21 had no occupations; 18 were factory workers; 21 did housework; 10 lived at home; 12 were housewives; and the balance were scattered in various occupations. Fifty-five were married and 62 single; 77 were Protestants, 39 Catholics, and 1 Jew; 105 were born in the United States; 130 of the 234 parents were born in the United States. Accordingly, the average inmate admitted last year is a young American girl brought up under our institutions, who has no occupation or worked as a waitress, in a factory or domestic, and is guilty of some sex offense.

No report is given of mental examinations, which is unfortunate in an institution of this kind, but it can safely be assumed that most of the inmates are subnormal. The superintendent reports that "the ignorance which many of the girls exhibit could not be believed by one who did not directly deal with them." A good percentage of them have venereal disease.

It is apparent that girls of this type require a long period of mental, physical, moral and spiritual training and adjustment. Ordinarily, a year and seven months are not too long.



## PAROLE

The inspection report of last year criticized the custom of imposing 10,000 demerit marks on the incoming inmate, which required almost two years to work off, and the rigidity of the parole methods. It was pleasing to note that the system has been modified. Instead of demerit marks, the inmate is now awarded ten merit marks a day for good record, and on earning 6,000 marks, which will take about a year and seven months, she becomes eligible for parole. The Board of Managers has also adopted a more liberal practice of special paroles in cases where the character of the inmate and her environment justify an earlier release. There were about 15 of the special paroles granted during the year.

Parole is under the supervision of a chief parole officer. A marshal also does some parole oversight. A careful investigation is made before placing the inmate on parole. The parole period generally continues during the balance of the three years, but at times the parolee is discharged earlier.

Inmates are about equally divided in paroles to their own homes and paroles to other homes. When paroled to other homes a careful investigation is made of the character of the family in which a girl is to be placed, and a family is generally selected near the institution. Housework is the usual occupation, and a salary of five or six dollars a week is at least required to be paid her. She is expected to save her money. One girl had a bank account of \$175. Of the 67 women on parole during 1926, 32 were paroled to their own home, 25 to work in families, and 10 discharged from parole. Those paroled to their own homes are required to report personally to some local officer or organization, and a written report is required by the parole officer each month from all inmates on parole. During the year 60 inmates were paroled and 20 girls were returned to the institution - 12 for change of families and 8 for violation of parole.

Paroled girls are encouraged to attend school. Among the paroled girls last year one attended day school and two night school. One of them continued her studies and became a trained nurse.

Magistrates are looking with greater favor on the Albion system, as shown by 41 commitments from Erie County last year as compared to 5 during the preceding year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the reception building be used exclusively for reception, quarantine, punishment and institutional purposes, and another cottage be provided for the girls detained in it who are ready for assignment to cottages.

2. That a better classification, if possible, be made in the assignment of different types of inmates to cottages.

3. That precautions be taken in regard to fire hazard and fire equipment and alarms provided, and strict patrol and watch maintained.

4. That inmates who escape be punished, and the supervision officer held strictly accountable.

5. That a doctor and trained nurse be in residence, and a visiting oculist come regularly.

6. That a mental examination be made of all inmates upon entrance.

7. That more books be secured for the library and more magazines and periodicals furnished for each cottage.

8. That religious services be held weekly.

9. That a residence be provided for the engineer.

10. That new roofs be constructed and other repairs made to Boyd, Gavin and Sprague cottages.

11. That the school and industrial building be repainted and repaired.

12. That the eight acres of land between the institutional grounds and the trolley line be purchased and added to the site.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

## BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected December 17-18, 1926. Amos T. Baker, M. D., superintendent.

The following statement shows the uses to which the buildings of the institution are put:

*Lower Campus:*

COTTAGE	NO. OF INMATES	CAPACITY	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES
Lowell	25	25	Older white girls, girls who have violated parole and drug addicts.
Sanford		24	Officers' recreation.
Huntington		25	Candy manufacture.
Gibbons	14	25	Colored girls of quieter type.

*Upper Campus:*

Hospital	21	23	Three hospital cases and 18 newly-admitted girls.
Griffen		24	Not in use
Cromwell	23	28	Younger white girls, wayward minors.
Morris		26	Unoccupied—being painted.
Cowdin	25	26	White girls, quiet and orderly.
Robertson	24	24	White girls, active and boisterous.
Turner	20	20	White girls, quiet and orderly.

*Hill Group:*

Macy	12	18	Feeble-minded white girls, farm workers.
Harriman	15	18	Feeble-minded colored girls
Flower	17	18	Colored girls, quiet and orderly.
Hay	17	18	White, quieter feeble-minded.

*Rockefeller Group:*

Elizabeth Fry			
Hall	44 adults	50	Used as nursery.
	47 infants		
Frances Bement	22	25	Set aside for problem cases of which there were four. The remaining 18 were either completing quarantine, or there at their own request.
Hill Top			Unoccupied.
Laboratory			Unoccupied.

The total population on the 17th was 279 adults and 47 infants.

The other buildings are the administration building, staff house, school, Rebecca Hall, laundry, disciplinary building, chapel, boiler house and coach house. There are also a farm house, barns, and several cottages occupied by employees of the institution.

As stated in the last report of inspection, Cowdin and Robertson cottages are not properly heated. They are at present on a low pressure line. An appropriation of \$5000. has been requested to connect them with the hot water line which heats the other buildings on the Upper Campus.

Eight of the cottages have inadequate and faulty window guards. The girls can escape through the windows of these buildings without difficulty. The force of employees does not permit keeping matrons on duty at night, so that proper window guards are absolutely necessary. We were informed that an appropriation of \$20,000. would be required to properly secure these windows.

A fire escape is needed on Gibbons cottage. The other cottages are so equipped.

The present coach barn, a short distance from the main entrance to the grounds, is not worth repairing. It should be removed and the salvage materials could be used in the construction of a building for the housing of implements on the farm, which is much needed.

Many of the employees of the institution own their own cars. There is no suitable place on the grounds to store them. An appropriation of \$2500. would permit the construction of garages for this purpose.

For the past five years the institution has received an appropriation of \$100. a year for use on the walks and grounds; \$5000. is needed for this purpose. The roads, walks and terraces are in poor condition.

The cable connecting the School Building with the Power House was installed for the purpose of lighting the first-named building. It is not of sufficient capacity to supply the power needs since the industries have been placed in the School Building. An additional cable should be provided. It was stated that \$1000. is needed for the purpose.

The boilers which heat the Farm Group should be replaced. This could be done for \$2000.

An appropriation of \$5000. has been requested for refurnishing the cottages. The management has been trying to make replacements from the maintenance appropriation, but little progress has been made. Many of the cottages are inadequately equipped and nearly all the furnishings now in use are old and worn.

The Superintendent states:

"We would like an appropriation for constructing two exercise courts in connection with the two buildings in the Rockefeller group. If we had an area enclosed, adjacent to the Frances Bement cottage, the enclosure being of a non-climbable fence, the girls in that building could be placed out of doors nearly all day. A less secure enclosure could be constructed in connection with the Elizabeth Frye Hall where the babies and mothers are kept. We have feared at times that the babies out of doors may wander into the woods and become lost.

Secondly, during the summertime there is at times considerable travel through these woods by strangers who may be attracted by the girls from the nursery. The enclosed area would prevent this."

In last year's report of inspection we stated:

"At present the carpenter and plumbing shops are in the basements of Lowell and Sanford cottages. This is very undesirable for many reasons. The institution needs a shop building. Apparently, the best plan would be to construct a new building near the Power House, to be used as a combination shop and garage."

The following is taken from the same report:

"The present Laundry Building houses the cold storage plant and meat storage as well as the laundry. This building should be devoted entirely to the meat and cold storage plants.

"Rebecca Hall contains the old cell block, which is partially used for storage. This building is centrally located, being directly across the lower campus from and in rear of the Administration Building. While it is partially used as a storehouse, it is not adapted to that purpose in its present condition. The North Wing



laundry and mending room; the South Wing reconstructed so that the first floor and the cellar could be used as a storehouse; and the steward's and other offices could be placed in the main portion of the building. These things are all badly needed.

"Rebecca Hall in its present form is of little practical value to the institution. The present manner of storing materials and supplies is most unsatisfactory and causes much unnecessary labor and a great waste of time."

Another plan, which should also be given consideration, would be to construct a one-story building to be used as a storehouse, which should also contain the offices in connection with the steward's department. This building should be located nearer the main entrance to the grounds, so that it would be nearer the Rockefeller and Farm groups. As we understand the present policy governing the institution, the industries are to be enlarged; if so, an industrial building will be needed. If a separate storehouse were constructed, as outlined in the foregoing, Rebecca Hall could be used as an industrial building, which should also contain the laundry and mending room.

It is suggested that this matter be considered at a conference to be arranged with the State Architect, a representative of the institution and a representative from the State Commission of Prisons, to consider the matter and also to confer regarding a general building program for this institution, as to additions and betterments.

Quoting again from report of inspection of last year:

"When the various cottages were constructed they were not provided with sufficient lavatories, there being but one on each floor for the use of inmates. In practically all of the cottages there is room to install additional lavatories in the laundries, and if it is found to be practicable this installation would be beneficial. The original plan was to have a pitcher and wash basin in each room, but this has been found to be unsatisfactory."

There are now five departments in the school—industrial or power machine, dressmaking class, elementary sewing class, scholastic class and commercial class.

The industrial class has an enrollment of 15; they have made over 12,000 different articles for the Department of Charities of the City of New York. These girls are paid thirty cents a day of eight hours. The attendance in this class is practically 100 per cent.

Eleven are enrolled in the dressmaking class; average attendance practically the same. Garments are made for the inmates.

The enrollment in the elementary sewing class is 17; average attendance about 95 per cent. This class does both hand and machine sewing. They make cloth mittens and caps and clothing for the babies in the institution.

Scholastic class; enrollment 18; average attendance between 90 and 95 per cent. The grades range from the class for illiterates and non-English-speaking inmates to grade 6. Work is being done in fundamentals, with history and geography.

Commercial class; enrollment 17; average attendance about 95 per cent. A few girls come in for an hour's work when their house duties are done. Stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping, business and construction forms are taught.

It was necessary to discontinue the cooking classes, for the reason that the electric cable and transformers supplying the School Building could not carry the load of both the Industrial and Cooking classes.

The work done by the "Arts and Crafts" has also been discontinued, owing to the illness of the teacher who had the class in charge.

One of the matrons is capable of instructing the inmates in the manufacture of mattresses. If equipment were installed for the work, the girls could make and repair all the mattresses used in the institution.

A number of old beds and chairs are stored in Rebecca Hall. It is expected that these will all be put in condition for use by the inmates.

Two of the inmates were re-caning chairs.

Last year the Board of Managers of the institution established a plant for the making of candy in Huntington Cottage, the funds for which were raised by private subscription. While the project is still in its infancy, it would appear that there is no reason why it cannot be carried out successfully, as more or less candy is used in the State, county and municipal institutions. The product is of a very fine quality. Over \$1,000. is now invested in the industry.

The inmates will be benefited by extension of the industrial work, as will the institution and the State.

The medical facilities are practically as described in the last report of inspection.

The farm is operated in a much more successful manner than last year. The present farmer did not take charge until May 1st of this year. A comparison with records of last year shows a substantial increase in production.

The following is a statement of the live stock on hand: Four horses, 20 cows, 1 bull, 2 calves, 1 boar, 7 brood sows, 17 shoats, 7 small pigs, 390 chickens and 30 ducks. Not much attention has been paid to the stock; they are mostly grades.

Only one of the horses is of any value; an additional horse should be purchased so that there would be one good team. This would be all that is needed, as a tractor is used, and the old horses could be used for cultivating and light work.

An additional farm hand is needed in order to keep all the available land under cultivation. The appropriation made is too small, as a man cannot be hired at the rate allowed.

A building for the storage of wagons and implements is needed and, as stated in the foregoing, this might be constructed of materials taken from the present coach house.

The large barn needs new sills. The space between the stanchions and the drop in the cow stable is too narrow; this space should be enlarged and the drop deepened. At present many of the cows are compelled to stand with their feet in the drop.

Some needed repairs are being made to the horse stables.

A new piggery located in the vicinity of the farm buildings should be erected as soon as possible.

The interior of many of the cottages has been repainted by the inmates.

It is planned to transfer the inmates of Cowdin cottage to Morris as soon as the painting in the latter is completed. This is necessary for the reason that it is impossible to properly heat the former.

New mattresses are needed in some of the cottages. Either an industry for the making and repairing of mattresses should be established at once, as suggested in the foregoing, or purchases should be made.

In the Hospital some repairs are needed to the plumbing in connection with the sterilizer.

Better facilities for heating water are needed in Elizabeth Frye Hall.

The Disciplinary Building has for the past three years been used for the storage and care of the inmates' clothing. This matter has been treated in detail in previous reports. The system in use is very satisfactory, and the manner in which the work is being done is to be commended. All packages received for the girls are also examined in this building. Inmates are not permitted to receive food from relatives or friends.

Complaint was made as to certain goods ordered from the State prisons. Brushes ordered the first of last July have not been delivered, and it was stated that the corn brooms received from the prisons are of an inferior quality.



In the past there has been no place at the institution which the officers could use for recreation when off duty, and it is often inconvenient for them to leave the grounds. Sanford Cottage is now being used as a sort of officers' club and this has been found quite helpful in the work of the institution.

At present there are six employees classed as firemen - three employed at the boiler house, one cares for the ice plant, one looks after the fires in Elizabeth Frye Hall, Frances Bement Cottage, and the cottages in the Farm group, and one is a relief man. These men work eight hours a day. The Rockefeller and Farm Group are quite widely separated, and for sixteen hours out of twenty-four the heating plants in the three places just mentioned have no supervision consequently they are not at times properly heated. As Elizabeth Frye Hall is used as a nursery, it is particularly necessary that this building should be well heated, but it is impossible to keep it so under present arrangements. There should be an additional fireman employed, so that these heating plants could have attention at least sixteen hours during the twenty-four.

The soft coal now in use is of a poor quality and considerable difficulty has been experienced with it. Soft coal is used at the Boiler House, which heats all the buildings except the Rockefeller and Farm groups where hard coal is burned.

The morale and discipline of the institution appear to be excellent.

It is generally conceded that it was a mistake to establish the division for mentally defective delinquents at this institution, and experience here has demonstrated that a reformatory cannot be successfully conducted if the mentally defective are to be included in its population. This matter is fully covered in a letter written by the Superintendent of this institution to Hon. George W. Alger, commissioner under the executive law, which is included in the report of the latter to the Governor under date of December 3, 1926.

In a report of inspection of Auburn Prison, made to the State Commission of Prisons in October, 1925, the following recommendation was made:

"That the Women's Prison be transferred to a new structure to be erected in the southern part of the State, near New York City, and in some proper degree combined with some existing institution for women."

We believe the Women's Prison could be established at Bedford Hills and placed under the same management as the Reformatory with financial benefit to the State and without causing any interference with proper functions of that institution.

We do not make any specific recommendations in this report, believing that all the matters outlined should be given serious consideration by those who can see that the many needs of this institution are provided for.

After the State government reorganization, which takes place January 1, 1927, it might be advisable to hold a conference, to consider the present and future needs of this Reformatory, between representatives of the State Architect, the Department of Farms and Markets and the Department of Correction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*



# INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

NAPANOCH

Inspected November 10-11, 1926. Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., superintendent.

This institution, which was originally a reformatory, was opened June 1, 1921 for the custody and treatment of mental defective delinquents over 16 years of age committed directly by the courts or received by transfer from other institutions. It is under the direction of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, who act as a board of managers.

The institution has developed beyond the formative or experimental stage and has functioned so well in the classified correctional system of the State that its permanence is assured. The population at the time of inspection was 600. The two cell halls have a capacity of 496 and the balance of the population is housed in dormitories, indicating that it is now operating about to the limit of its available housing quarters.

Many of these inmates will never be returned to society, and as the so-called "lifers" accumulate, the institution will become overcrowded. It is reported that several hundred persons who are eligible to admission here are now confined in other correctional institutions of the State. More than 60 per cent. of the receptions during the past year have been direct court commitments, and with the institution filled to capacity it is necessary to reject a great many applications for transfer of suitable cases. The management is asking for an appropriation of \$750,000 to provide for the housing of approximately 250 more inmates. The facilities of the plant are said to be adequate to care for a population of 1,000 if additional housing quarters were provided. It would seem imperative that the funds requested for enlargement be made available at the earliest possible date, and at the same time a comprehensive plan for further enlargement and ultimate completion of the institution be worked out.

Notable progress has been made during the past year. The wall which was in process of construction for many years has been finally completed.

The new hospital building is now finished and in use. It is a splendid fireproof structure with modern equipment and merits the highest commendation. Besides affording housing facilities for those requiring medical and surgical treatment, the hospital provides dormitory quarters for from 40 to 50 inmates. In a section on the first floor 16 concrete cells with open barred fronts have been installed for the segregation of certain psychopathic inmates who are vicious and will not adjust themselves to the discipline and regular routine of the institution. A separate exercising yard adjacent has been provided for this class.

New modern vitreous toilets, slop sink, urinal, and wash sink have been installed in connection with the main dormitory, replacing the old insanitary facilities criticized in former reports.

The work of installing sanitary toilets and washbasins in all of the cells of the cell halls has been completed.

Recreation quarters for officers, and individual steel lockers for their clothing have been fitted up on the upper floor of the administration building.

A print shop has been installed in the industrial building. The institutional printing is all done here and, in addition, it features as a vocational school where several of the inmates learn typesetting and operating a printing press.

Considerable is being accomplished along the lines of industrial training, such as making shoes, clothing, socks, bed fabric, mattresses, brooms, toweling, sheet metal ware, aluminum ware, cabinet work and operating a blacksmith training class. Besides the aluminum and sheet metal ware, all the articles are for use in this institution. The aluminum and sheet metal wares are sold to other institutions of the state or its political divisions, and a very substantial, well-made product is turned out. Some shoes were also sold during the time the prison shoe industry was undergoing reorganization.

It must be remembered that the subnormal types of individuals received here are only fitted for work of a rougher nature. Many of them are low grade morons, and some are imbeciles and idiots. The management deserves credit for keeping so many of the population engaged at productive labor or work of a vocational nature. Every encouragement should be offered to those who are endeavoring to conduct industries which such a type of inmates is capable of operating.

The farms were operated as usual during the year, the value of the products amounting to nearly \$21,000. The sum of \$15,000 was allowed from the authorized bond issue of last year for the purchase of a farm for colony purposes and the matter is in process of consummation. The management believes that additional land should be purchased and is asking \$11,000 for this purpose the coming year. The matter of adequate farm lands for this institution should be urged, as agriculture affords suitable and profitable employment for these inmates.

No school in letters is in operation. This is said to be due to the fact that no teacher could be secured for the salary appropriated. A larger sum is being asked and it is the purpose of the Superintendent to open such a school during the ensuing year. It is probable that only elementary branches can be taught because of the mental limitations of the inmates. The parole of young men in particular, who can neither read nor write is to be deplored as it is liable to materially handicap their chances for making good.

An instructor in masonry is to be employed as soon as a suitable person who will take the position can be secured. Funds are being requested for an instructor in cabinet making in order that the wood-working shop may be used to capacity.

Military drill has been inaugurated and is becoming an important part of the training here. Due to persevering efforts of the Assistant Superintendent, who is an ex-army officer, and other assistants the drilling has progressed to a point where a very creditable dress parade is held twice each week, weather permitting. The inmates march to the drill campus and to mess in company formation, and together with setting up exercises which are engaged in every morning before breakfast, a soldierly bearing is manifest among them and the management feels it is most helpful to discipline and an aid in handling the men.

A band has been organized, which is a credit to the officer who has it in charge, and is said to be helpful in the military maneuvers.

Recreation consists of moving pictures once a week, baseball and various sports in season.

Discipline is enforced principally by deprivation of privileges and segregation in some ordinary cells which have been set apart for the purpose. Inmates undergoing punishment in cells are given out-door exercise each day and receive the regular ration of food.

The smoking privilege is allowed under certain restrictions. A package of tobacco is issued by the institution once each week.



Cleanliness and neatness is demanded. The bath house is an excellent one and is adequate to bathe the entire population in two hours. The laundry equipment is the same as in the reformatory days of the institution, and is said to be fairly satisfactory except that a tumbler dryer should be added. Individuality in inmates' clothing is maintained.

The cells were particularly neat and clean. Each cell has an iron cot bed furnished with mattress, three blankets, sheets and pillow with case, sanitary toilet and lavatory. Most of the cells and cell halls have been repainted this year.

A very attractive chapel is maintained on the upper floor of the administration building. Catholic and Protestant services are held every Sunday and Hebrew services once a month. Besides holding regular services, the visiting chaplains call on other occasions when their services are desired.

An adequate library is maintained and a large portion of the population call for books or magazines each week. Some new books are gradually replacing the old ones which were inherited from the reformatory. Western stories, picture magazines, and books suitable for juveniles are in the greatest demand.

The dining room, kitchen, bakery and cooler were found in excellent condition and well equipped. The inmates receive their meals at tables in groups of eight. Wooden benches forming a square about the tables have been substituted for the stools formerly in use. It was found that the stools made a dangerous weapon in case of a disturbance in the dining room. The dishes used consist of aluminum plates, cups and saucers manufactured at the institution. Three meals a day are provided. The menu was discussed in detail in the last report of inspection. It has continued about the same and seems to be satisfactory.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926 the number of inmates released on parole was 112. The Superintendent reports that a satisfactory percentage of those paroled have made good. He feels that the system could be further improved if better facilities for securing case histories and for better supervision could be allowed.

Besides the Superintendent, who is a psychiatrist, a capable assistant psychiatrist is employed, together with a competent psychometric examiner. Physical and mental examinations are constantly being conducted and case studies and records of each inmate made. The health of the population is reported as generally good, and during the year there were no serious epidemics and no major accidents.

An oculist, dentist and parole officer are also employed on part time.

No escapes occurred from the farm, but recently four inmates got away in the early morning hours under cover of darkness. Two have been returned. The facts concerning this escape are stated in detail in a special report to the Commission. With the increased population making necessary the housing of a considerable portion of the population outside of cells better supervision is required than can be furnished with the number of guards allowed at present (49), and the management is asking for four additional guards and one guard-clerk. Two of the old wooden gates in the wall, which have been criticized for many years, are still in use. The condition of one of these gates apparently contributed to the get-away and it is now hoped that sufficient funds will be made available to provide for the safety of this institution.

The walls are not picketed during the night, as is generally true in the other penal and correctional institutions of the State. However, adequate guarding at all times is essential. An armed yard man constantly on duty during the night patrolling the yard is considered effective in preventing escapes at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and is recommended here.



A new building for canning equipment and a garage for trucks are badly needed and items of \$2,500 and \$3,500 respectively have been included in the budget requests for the coming fiscal year.

Considerable sums are being asked for replacement of old roofs on the main building and also to provide a suitable entrance to the administration building. The State Architect has made a survey and estimates that it will cost \$10,000 to construct a suitable entrance in case the administration building as originally planned is not to be built.

The labor assignments and distribution of population on the day of inspection were as follows:

State shop -----	70	Store room -----	2
Mess hall & kitchen -----	47	Supts. residence -----	2
North hall -----	22	Officers' mess -----	1
South hall -----	23	Yardmen & potato cellar ---	8
Inmates' barber -----	13	Dormitory porters -----	14
Guard room floor porters --	6	Invalid yard -----	1
Hospital porters -----	16	Disciplinary company -----	6
Hospital sick -----	12	Unassigned -----	4
Hospital nurses -----	2	Exercise & light work -----	40
Idiots -----	4	Colony farm -----	6
Barn -----	6	Blacksmith shop -----	34
Farm -----	42	Officers' quarters & corridors	9
Lawn and road -----	9	Asst. Supts. office & residence	1
Plumbing shop -----	5	Identification bureau -----	1
Chief engineer -----	13	Dr. Palmer's office -----	1
Carpenter shop -----	13	Print shop -----	6
Machine, aluminum & tin shop	27	Power house garage -----	2
Painters -----	8	Green house -----	2
Laundry & mattress shop --	30	Wall construction -----	40
General yard labor squad --	50		
Gate-men -----	2		600

The institution has on several occasions continued to place its scientific staff at the service of the courts, particularly in adjoining counties, for the purpose of examining into and determining the mental condition of persons charged with crime. The work is of the nature of a psychopathic clinic and assists the court in making commitments to proper institutions in cases of individuals having abnormal or sub-normal mental status. This is a constructive line of work which deserves commendation and should be encouraged.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That additional housing quarters for at least 250 inmates be provided now, and plans be worked out for further enlargement sufficient to care for 1,000 inmates in permanent quarters.

2. That a school of letters be established at an early date.

3. That more farm land be purchased and agricultural activities extended.

4. That more guards be provided, including a yard man for night duty, the gates made secure, and every effort made to prevent escapes.

5. That the matter of installing the fire escape on the shop building, for which funds are available, be consummated.

6. That the appropriations requested for needed repairs and improvements to the plant be allowed by the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

### NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 16, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Joseph McCann, acting warden.

New York County Penitentiary, situated on Welfare Island, is almost a century old, and was erected at a time when prison construction took little heed of sanitation and humanity. Its cell abominations rival those of Sing Sing Prison which was built only a short time previous.

The main building consists of the administration section and four cell houses, all of massive stone. The administration section contains the offices and a large rotunda on the first floor, the chapel on the second floor, and the hospital on the third floor. The cell houses connect with the main section and are designated as the old prison, the south prison, the west prison and the north prison in order of erection. They house solid stone cell blocks in which are encased 1113 narrow stone cells. The cells in the old south and west prison are each 3 feet 10 inches wide and 6 feet 10 inches high and deep, and in the north prison 4 feet 8 inches wide by 7½ feet high and deep. They all have heavily barred steel doors and retain the obnoxious prison buckets.

The increasing number of prisoners confined in the institution required additional accommodations. The floors of an old shop building were improvised into dormitories and the north wing of the workhouse taken over. Even with the additional quarters it has been necessary to confine two prisoners in many of the small cells of the north prison.

The shop building used as a dormitory is built of cement blocks but the interior is inflammable, having dry wooden floors, roof, partitions, window cases and stairways, and is a dangerous fire hazard. It was criticized in last year's inspection report of this Commission and plans were prepared to reduce the danger. Inmates were removed from the third floor, and stairway, doors and exits approved by the fire department are reported about to be installed. It still remains a dangerous place in which to confine prisoners and should be kept under vigilant supervision.

The north wing of the Correction Hospital, as recommended in last year's inspection report was turned over by the Department of Correction to the administration of the Penitentiary. All the cells on the three floors and several dormitory rooms were filled on day of inspection. Drug addicts in the main were transferred to it.

The north wing on the third floor is assigned to the Narcosan treatment for drug addiction. Several large rooms on the second and third floors are vacant and can be utilized. These rooms should be equipped as dormitories and more prisoners transferred from the overcrowded penitentiary. A mess hall is crudely fitted up and the prisoners take their meals in the building. More and stronger bars should be placed on the windows and the building made secure. The interior needs repainting and improvement, and the cells and dormitories should be kept more cleanly. Only three guards are furnished on an 8-hour shift, and supervision is greatly under-manned.

The remaining buildings of the penitentiary proper are the kitchen, laundry, storehouse, and keepers' and reception quarters, all old structures, and a wooden bath-house equipped with 75 showers.

## THE CLEARING HOUSE

The penitentiary in 1917 was designated as a clearing house. At that time it was planned to provide psychiatric and medical clinics, and good hospital and detention quarters. These plans were never consummated. Little or no improvements were made to the institution. The inadequate facilities were overtaxed by the increased number of commitments, and the clearing house became merely a name or distributing center, the clearing work being imposed on the warden and the medical staff. A psychiatrist was attached to the staff for several years who mentally examined selected prisoners, but the office has been vacant since July 1st of this year.

All males sentenced to the Penitentiary and Workhouse under definite and indefinite sentences are delivered to the Penitentiary clearing house. They are examined physically by the doctors and their record and characteristics studied by the warden who determines the institution and work for which they are best fitted. Youths sentenced to the city reformatories were formerly included, but the bad practice of mingling these boys with old delinquents going through the clearing house was discontinued, as recommended in the reports of this Commission. The warden, however, has discretion to transfer Penitentiary boys to the reformatory, but owing to the crowded condition they are not accepted.

During 1925, 9,695 prisoners were received at the clearing house, composed of 1,398 penitentiary, 7,559 workhouse, 258 reformatory commitments, 448 returned parole violators, and 32 hospital cases removed from other institutions. Of these 5,631 were transferred to Hart's Island, Riker's Island, city prisons, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens district prisons, Napanoch, Matteawan and Dannemora hospitals for the criminal insane, and the City and Bellevue hospitals. There were released at the termination of sentence or on parole 8,247, and an average of 1,426 were retained in the penitentiary, making a total received, transferred, discharged and retained of 15,331—an army of delinquents and defectives.

What kind of individuals were they? Unfortunately, a limited number of them received mental examination. All, however, were physically examined. Only 4,033, or 42 percent, were found in fair physical health. Those in need of medical and surgical treatment numbered 5,630 or 58 percent, as follows:

Treatment for gonorrhea .....	473
Treatment for syphilis .....	432
Scabia and kindred disorders .....	401
Homosexuals .....	273
Alcoholism .....	734
Mental observation .....	31
Pulmonary troubles .....	402
Senility and general weakness .....	1201
Drug addiction .....	1111
Direct hospital cases .....	179

Selected prisoners to the number of 910 were mentally examined and found abnormal and subnormal.

The fact that almost half of the multitude of minor offenders of Greater New York passing through the clearing house have physical disabilities aside from mental disabilities which undoubtedly are in still greater percentage, emphasizes the pressing need of fully equipped clinics for the further diagnosis and understanding of the correctional problem in New York City.

## DRUG ADDICTS

There were 1111 drug addicts among the inmates of whom 701 were sentenced for possession of drugs; 193 were self-committed upon application for treatment; and 217 were sentenced for crime. All of them were, in the first instance, retained in the insanitary cells and exposed to demoral-



izing contacts. They were transferred to Riker's Island which, during 1925 and some years previous, was used exclusively for the confinement and treatment of drug addicts.

The transfer of drug addicts to Riker's Island was discontinued in 1926. Addicts are now retained in the Penitentiary or removed to the workhouse section or transferred to Hart's Island. All except those undergoing the Narcosan treatment are given the gradual reduction treatment in the penitentiary or workhouse and are mingled with the penitentiary, workhouse and Hart's Island population. During the six months of 1926, 795 drug addicts were received - 138 self-committed, 332 sentenced for possession of drugs, and 325 sentenced for crime. More than half of these addicts were hospital rather than criminal cases, yet they were confined in the insanitary cells of the Penitentiary and workhouse, which is the worst possible treatment for a diseased person or for a debilitated invalid. Those sent to Hart's Island fared better.

The present handling of drug addicts is less humane than formerly. When transferred to Riker's Island they were segregated, were in the open air, and had some specialized attention. At present they are treated as common criminals. This is not just, when dealing with the unfortunate who are self-committed or have no criminal record than possession of drugs. The non-criminal addicts should be committed to a public hospital and not sentenced to prison.

In March of this year Dr. Alexander Lambert offered the Commissioner of Correction to provide at no expense to the Department medical and nursing services in the Correction Hospital, and to try out a treatment, called Narcosan, on a limited number of addicts. Twenty male and all female addicts have received this treatment. It is claimed by the officials of the institution to be preferable to the gradual reduction treatment, since it is free from narcotics and seems to have no deleterious effect on the patient. Whether it will effect any permanent cures, time alone can tell.

#### RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

All incoming prisoners are brought into the rotunda on the first floor of the main building where their names and crimes are recorded and money and valuables deposited. They are conducted to the receiving quarters where their clothing is removed, fumigated and stored. They are bathed and physically examined and furnished with institutional clothing.

The receiving room is on the first floor of an old stone building in the rear of the main building. It was in bad shape on day of inspection: plaster was broken off the walls in spots, and the interior was in need of repainting. Back of the receiving room is the clothes room in which the prisoners' clothes are stored. It would be hard to conceive of anything more unfit or inadequate. A long dark tunnel of a place is arranged with aisles of crossbars on which the prisoners' clothes are hung on hangers packed in close together. About 5000 suits of clothes are stored at a time. Inmates are lucky to get their own clothes upon release. It is an inadequate and disorderly system and should be remedied.

After the prisoner is physically examined and outfitted his record, finger prints and photograph are taken, and he is interviewed by the warden for final disposition and assignment. If infected with tuberculosis, old or crippled, or needed in certain industries, he is sent to Hart's Island; if a self-committed addict, to the north wing of the workhouse; if under definite workhouse sentence, to Riker's Island, or he may be transferred to one of the county jails or district prisons for institutional labor.

Prisoners retained in the institution are segregated as follows: If needing immediate of surgical care, to the hospital; if a youth under 20, to the old prison; if a drug addict, to the west prison; if a degenerate or suffering from a venereal disease or tuberculosis or under observation,

to the south prison; if an old offender, to the north prison; if under indeterminate workhouse sentence, to the shop dormitories or workhouse. An examination is made to determine labor, experience and capacity. The inmates are classified as unskilled, semi-skilled, trade-skilled, clerk-skilled, and foreman-skilled. Upon this classification they are assigned to work either in the Penitentiary or some other institution.

An interesting table of 9,663 commitments during 1925, showing physical fitness and employment, was made by the warden.

	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled</i>	<i>Trade-Skilled</i>	<i>Clerk Skilled</i>	<i>Foreman Skilled</i>
	5698	1709	1734	421	101
Physically fit -----	1397	755	1474	316	91
Needing treatment --	4310	954	260	105	10

On day of inspection the prison census showed that the total population was 1,634, distributed as follows: Old prison 245; north prison 560; west prison 208; south prison 231 of whom 63 were degenerates; 72 had verereal disease; 30 under observation; and the balance coal-handling gang; hospital 43; shop dormitory 222; isolation cells 7; north wing of workhouse 118; doubled up in the cells of the north prison, 207. There are 1118 cells in the Penitentiary. The capacity of the shop dormitories is reported as 301, and the quarters so far prepared in the north wing of the Workhouse, 118. The highest number of inmates at any one time in the Penitentiary was 1800, on May 27, 1926.

#### MEALS AND COMMISSARY

Dining accommodations are provided in two large mess halls in the rear of the main building, which are well lighted and ventilated by large windows. In one room are placed 118 white enamel steel tables, and 100 in the other. Four white enamel stools are at each table. The equipment of the dining rooms is sanitary and cleanly. The entire population cannot be seated at the tables at one time, and each meal requires double serving.

The kitchen is in a small building about 70 feet away and the food must be conveyed through the open air to the mess halls. It is placed on the tables by waiters; it is served in aluminum plates and bowls; knives, forks and spoons are furnished.

Meals are served cafeteria style in many of the large institutions and are found to be more wholesome and sanitary. The cafeteria system should be introduced in this institution.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast-hominy, bread and coffee; dinner-bean soup, mashed potatoes with onion gravy, bread; supper-spaghetti and cheese, stewed prunes, bread and tea. Hospital inmates, drug addicts and tuberculosis patients undergoing treatment are given an egg and milk diet.

The mess hall in the north wing of the Workhouse is a small room off the main hall; some old wooden tables and benches are installed. This mess hall should have a new equipment similar to the mess hall in the Penitentiary. Meals similar to those in the Penitentiary are prepared in the kitchen of the south wing and are served by waiters.

I inspected the refrigerators and storehouses and found them in fair condition. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The headquarters for the prisoners' commissary for the Department of Correction is in the Penitentiary. Inmates are permitted to buy extra food, tobacco and toilet articles, fruit and clothing not to exceed \$2.50 each week. All meals must be eaten in the mess hall. About half of the inmates purchase from the commissary. During 1925, the sales in the Penitentiary amounted to \$47,361.57. The prices are reasonable and the profits used for the welfare of the prisoners.



## MEDICAL SERVICE AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The medical staff of the Penitentiary consists of John M. O'Connor, surgeon-in-charge and three resident assistants. There are also seven visiting specialists and three consulting specialists. The institution doctors make all the physical examinations and conduct the daily clinics for the treatment of disorders not sufficiently serious for removal to the hospital. During 1925, 9,807 requests were made for medical service at daily clinics. Of those, 1,674 were admitted to the hospital. Those receiving treatment for venereal disease numbered 905; 2,804 received dental attention, 517 treatments for ear, nose and throat, 445 eye treatments, and 1,849 treatment for minor ailments. Those sent back to work after treatments or dressings numbered 1,211.

The hospital, while well equipped and sanitary, is too small and is insufficiently supplied with civilian nurses. There are only two wards - a medical ward containing thirty beds and a surgical ward containing thirteen beds. An isolation ward is badly needed. The hospital beds are filled practically all the time. Patients who should be removed to the hospital are treated in their insanitary cells. The hospital is further overtaxed by serious cases transferred from Hart's Island and Riker's Island and cases brought over from the City Prison, Brooklyn and the City Prison, Queens. During the grippe epidemic, even the chapel had to be utilized for hospital purposes. Inmates at times are placed on mattresses on the floor. On day of inspection forty-three beds were in use. During 1925, 1,674 medical and surgical cases were treated in the hospital.

Only one civilian nurse is supplied. The sick, diseased and suffering, even if delinquents, deserve more humane treatment. At least two additional civilian nurses should be furnished.

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment for the large aggregation of delinquents confined in this institution is a serious problem and taxes the energy and ingenuity of the warden. Of course, all of the inmates cannot be employed and many of them are idle. More of them could be used in out-door work if sufficient guards were furnished. No wall surrounds the institution. Welfare Island offers favorable opportunities for escape over bridge and river, and inmates must be kept carefully guarded.

No large industries are maintained. The industries were removed several years ago to the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island. Only institutional shops, such as blacksmith, electric, machine, tinsmith, shoe, tailor, paint, carpenter, plumbing and steamfitting remain. All of the bread used in the Department of Correction is baked in the Penitentiary.

Most of the work consists of handling the supplies and doing something around the buildings and grounds of the charitable and correctional institutions on the island, assisting at loading and unloading boats at the city docks, and laying and repairing roads and sidewalks. A small farm and stone quarry are worked. About 1,000 inmates are kept more or less busy. The warden reports that he would keep all inmates fit to work out in the open during the summer if he had the guards. A farm of 6¾ acres is intensively cultivated in raising vegetables and garden products. On day of inspection the inmates were employed and distributed as follows:

Cement work Correction Hos-		Office -----	10
pital -----	13	Chapel -----	3
Farm, Penitentiary -----	15	Scabies -----	3
Correction storehouse -----	13	Laundry, Penitentiary -----	42
Charge of dormitory -----	95	Cleaning at quarry -----	17
Coal to boilerhouse, Peniten-		Work gang -----	30
tiary -----	37	Utility, Met. Hospital -----	29
Bakery, City Home -----	19	Coal boat, Pen. dock -----	29
Workhouse dock gang -----	16	Carpenters, tinsmiths, etc. --	61



Charge of North Prison ---	235	Making new road front of	
Repairing east road, Peniten-		Correction Hospital -----	36
tiary -----	19	Greenhouse & lawns, Pen'y.	7
Utility, Correction Hospital	12	Electricians & auto mechan-	
Administration Hall -----	6	ics -----	24
Coal boat, Met. Hospital ----	26	Penitentiary bakery -----	52
Penitentiary stable -----	16	Utility, City Home -----	15
Welfare storehouse -----	11	Charge of South Prison ----	52
Penitentiary hospital -----	43	Charge of Old Prison -----	82
Coal yard, Workhouse -----	14	Penitentiary clothes box ---	23
Burns' gang making new road	14	South Prison Annex and	
Keepers' kitchen -----	18	isolation -----	18
Penitentiary mess hall -----	81	Trimming coal, Pen. coal dock	54
Charge of West Prison ----	140	Keepers' quarters -----	3
Painting at Correction Hospi-		Warden -----	15
tal -----	13	Bertillon -----	7
Correction Hospital -----	118	Storehouse -----	5
Barbers -----	12	Commissary -----	8
Deputy Warden -----	2	Observation -----	20
Library -----	6		

## DISCIPLINE

Considering the large number of inmates, the bad cells, the overcrowding, the idleness, the degenerates, drug addicts and diseased and debilitated individuals committed to this prison, the discipline is remarkably good. The warden holds them with a steady hand. He accomplishes a good deal through fair dealing and human interest. No extreme punishments are imposed. Infraction of rules are penalized by the usual loss of time on definite sentences and on parole.

Twenty cells are partitioned off at the southeast end of the South prison. When the offense is serious and other penalties do not suffice, refractory prisoners are placed in isolation in these cells. They are allowed a cot and a blanket. Bread and water are served three times a day for the first four days and full rations when anyone is confined longer. During 1925, 174 inmates were placed in isolation for varying periods as follows: Assaulting inmates, 20; assaulting keepers, 3; attempting to escape, 7; drug smuggling, 3; disorderly conduct, 45; destroying city property, 3; disobedience, 33; possessing contraband, 23; refusing to work, 20; under influence of drugs, 17.

## RECREATION

It is difficult to plan and provide the recreation which the inmates of this old and overcrowded prison should have. The lack of guards compels sending the prisoners back to their cells earlier and keeping them longer, especially on Sunday and holidays. Absence of a wall will not permit daily exercise in the open during recreational periods as in many institutions. Much, however, of the work is in the open.

During the summer the inmates are allowed the use of the recreational field from 4.30 to 6 P. M. They play baseball and other games. During the winter months they are given moving picture shows and occasional entertainments. If the institution were equipped with radio service it would give some relief to the oppressive conditions.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES, LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

An attractive chapel is in the main building. Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains are supplied. Religious services are held in the chapel for Catholics at 8.45 A. M.; for Protestants from 10 to 11 A. M.; Jewish services are held Saturday afternoon. A library containing 4,548 books is maintained. During 1925 there were 46,482 readings of the books

by the inmates. Monday, Wednesday and Friday are book exchange days. An average of 300 books are exchanged on these days. No catalogue is provided. If a catalogue were prepared and printed in would facilitate the use and selection of the books. Twenty standard magazines are subscribed for and circulated among the inmates and constantly read and exchanged.

The extensive use of the library indicates that educational work could be successfully carried out. Some classes should be organized. The City Department of Education should assign one or more teachers and a prison school should be instituted similar to the school in the state prisons. Many of the inmates are young, idle, and serving long terms. Many of them are illiterate and foreign-speaking and instruction in elementary subjects would make them better citizens and better able to cope with the strenuous life of the city.

A class in electrical work was organized in 1924 and continued through 1925, conducted by one of the keepers, showing that vocational training is practical and would be of a great benefit to many of the inmates of this institution.

#### INSUFFICIENT GUARDS

The inspection report of last year strongly recommended additional guards. All through this report a good deal of the shortcomings and limitations in the management of the prison is attributed to lack of guards. The Penitentiary is an institution through which almost 10,000 delinquent men are passing in the course of a year, and approximately 1,500 of them are confined all the time on Welfare Island. Many of them are employed about the island, where hundreds of persons are coming and going to the various institutions.

Only 80 guards are provided on three shifts; seven are always on sick leave or vacation; and the 73 remaining are on duty—18 from 4 P. M. to 12 at night; 19 from 12 to 8 A. M.; and 46 from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. They are insufficient to properly supervise the prisoners at work and recreation. The result is that prisoners are kept locked up in the insanitary cells, and the efficient and humane administration of the institution is handicapped and restricted.

The warden reports that 20 additional guards are necessary and 10 imperative to properly conduct the prison.

#### THE FUTURE CLEARING HOUSE AND PENITENTIARY

The policy is definitely settled that the Penitentiary on Welfare Island must be removed. Like the old cell block at Sing Sing Prison, it will be blotted out, leaving only an evil memory. The present prospect is that the new institution will be erected on Riker's Island and \$100,000 has been appropriated for the preliminary plans and work.

The clearing house and penitentiary should not be confused, and should be kept clearly in mind as two distinct propositions in preparing plans and developing the new institution. A clearing house should be actually constructed and equipped and not remain a mere name and distributing center as at present.

Fortunately, the new Sing Sing clearing house and prison furnish a model after which the new institution can be patterned, taking advantage of the changes and improvements suggested by the Sing Sing adventure.

A clinical building and detention house should be erected and the clinical building provided with adequate hospital, medical and psychopathic clinics and laboratories. In addition, a complete modern correctional institution will be required to replace the old Penitentiary. When an adequately constructed and equipped Clearing House and Penitentiary are erected, a new constructive era will be begun in the treatment, punishment and rehabilitation of the delinquents convicted of minor crimes and offenses in New York City.

It is recommended :

1. That the erection of the proposed Penitentiary and Clearing House on Riker's Island to replace the Penitentiary on Welfare Island be expedited.

2. That a larger number of inmates be transferred from the Penitentiary to the north wing of the Correction Hospital, the building made sanitary and secure, and the dining, bathing and recreational facilities in the Workhouse section be improved and a fireproof roof constructed.

3. That confining two prisoners in the insanitary cells of the Penitentiary be discontinued and accommodations be found elsewhere for the excess.

4. That the hospital be enlarged and two additional civilian nurses be appointed.

5. That the shop dormitory be made as safe as possible against fire hazard and kept under vigilant supervision.

6. That a psychiatrist be appointed.

7. That larger and better facilities be furnished for the storage of prisoners' clothing.

8. That the cafeteria system be installed in the mess halls.

9. That instruction be given to illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates, and the Department of Education requested to assign at least one teacher to the institution.

10. That sufficient guards be furnished for the efficient and humane administration of the Penitentiary.

11. That the non-criminal drug addicts be segregated and transferred to a public hospital if possible.

12. That the receiving room be repaired and repainted.

13. That idle prisoners be taken out of the cells and permitted to remain in the open during the working hours.

14. That more employment be furnished to the inmates.

15. That more recreation be provided and the inmates released from their cells Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

16. That the library be increased and a catalogue prepared and printed.

17. That boys and youths be kept as much as possible from contact with the older delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 22, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Henry O. Schleth, acting warden.

The old workhouse erected on Welfare Island about 75 years ago has undergone various changes. It was originally a workhouse for men and women, the men occupying the south wing and the women the north wing. Some years ago the men were removed from the south wing and the building designated as the "Correction Hospital" and utilized wholly for women. The south wing was equipped as the correction hospital and the north wing became the workhouse prison.

In the meantime, the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt was opened and the Penitentiary became so congested that additional quarters for men were imperative. The transfer of inmates to the Women's Colony at Greycourt reduced materially the population of the north wing of the Correction Hospital. The overcrowding in the penitentiary required that the north wing of the Hospital be taken for men and all the women were removed to the south wing.



The south wing at present operates in the triple capacity of a clearing house or distributing center for all adult women sentenced to the Penitentiary or Workhouse in New York City, a hospital for such sentenced women as are diseased and drug addicts, and a prison for the remaining inmates who are not transferred to other institutions.

The building remains as originally constructed. It is built of stone, all the rooms or cells having outside windows. The central part and connections contain the administration offices, warden's residence, kitchen, mess hall, chapel and work rooms. The north and south wings are built on the same plan. A large central court is open to a skylight. The rooms or cells are approached from galleries, four tiers high, running around the central court. The rooms are of varying size and have no sanitary toilets or lavatories. When the south wing was turned into a hospital, substantial improvements were made. A fireproof roof was placed over it, iron stairways installed, large wards, operating rooms and receiving quarters constructed, and additional toilets and washroom facilities provided.

The first floor is used for the reception of prisoners and for quarantine, and for the segregation of homo-sexuals and other bad types of inmates. Four rooms are set aside for isolation purposes and for the observation of mentally disturbed inmates. Thirty-one separate rooms or cells are available for the confinement of the prison population whom it is desirable to segregate, a large proportion of whom is colored. They are good-sized rooms having outside windows but no modern conveniences. They should be equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories. Two bathrooms equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories are off the main court.

Dormitory rooms—called Dormitory No. 1—on the second floor are used for the temporary detention of white women about to be transferred to other institutions. There are 17 beds in the rooms. These women take their meals in the dormitories and are kept away from the other inmates. A sun room is on the roof over a connecting section of the building when they can take recreation.

Another dormitory room—called Dormitory No. 2—on this floor is occupied by healthy colored women who work in the kitchen. A larger dormitory No. 3 on the same floor is set apart for healthy colored women who do the laundry and general work about the institution. Their dining room is in connection. The colored prison population is segregated chiefly in these dormitories. The remainder of the second floor is utilized for hospital wards.

The third floor is devoted solely to hospital wards and operating rooms, and the fourth floor to the treatment of drug addicts.

A visiting room is on the first floor. Visitors talk to inmates through a wire screen. Many of the prisoners are drug addicts and inebriates, and the danger of the introduction of drugs and other contraband make it inadvisable for visitors to come in close contact with inmates as in the other institutions.

Formerly, drugs and medicines used in each institution in the Department of Correction were kept in individual drug rooms. It was found that a central drug house in charge of a pharmacist would result in a substantial saving to the department. A small cement building near the south wing of the Correction Hospital was taken for that purpose. All the drugs and medicines purchased by the department are stored in this building and drawn out monthly on requisitions from the various institutions.

A fence is in front of the Correction Hospital, but the south side is open and trespassers can approach close to the windows. If the present fence were extended and connected with the drug storage house, it would serve to keep trespassers and undesirable persons at a distance from the building.

Improvements to the Correction Hospital were under way on day of inspection. The reception quarters were being enlarged and the interior of the building was being painted an attractive buff color.

The census on day of inspection was 264 of whom 126 were white women and 138 colored women. There were 159 patients in the hospital wards and 105 confined as prisoners. The hospital patients were classified as follows:

White drug addicts under treatment -----	13
Colored drug addicts under treatment -----	1
Self committed drug addicts -----	2
White venereal patients -----	72
Colored venereal patients -----	44
Medical and surgical ward patients -----	17
In quarantine -----	10

#### THE CLEARING HOUSE

The clearing house consists of the warden and medical staff. Some psychiatric examinations were made by the psychiatrist connected with the Penitentiary, but the clinical work was nominal. There is no psychiatrist at present. The warden distributes the inmates according to his best judgment, transferring white women and addicts coming off the drug to the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, selected women to the City Prison, Queens, and others for work at Jefferson Market Prison, retaining the more hardened inmates. Careful physical examinations are made and the diseased women segregated.

#### RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The receiving quarters have been reconstructed and are well equipped. The women are delivered at the rear door in a van. They are brought into the record room where their records, finger prints and photographs are taken. They pass into the examination room where they are searched and their clothing removed. Their clothing is fumigated and done up in bundles and stored until they are released. A better system of storage should be instituted. They are supplied with a slip and slippers and bathed. They are then physically examined by the doctors and given institutional clothing. If assigned to the hospital a blue outfit, and if to the prison a brown outfit.

Unless immediately taken to the hospital they are detained in quarantine. The quarantine room is a large dormitory on the first floor containing 13 cot beds. A bathroom, lavatory and toilet adjoin.

The quarantine arrangements are objectionable from a delinquency view point. All classes of women, good and bad, the young and the old, are confined in close contact where they can readily contaminate each other. The quarantine section should have separate rooms and the inmates kept from general contact. After five days in quarantine they are removed to the hospital, the prison section, or the transfer room.

A dormitory room on the second floor is provided for white women who are selected for transfer.

#### DRUG ADDICTS

Drug addicts are of three classes—addicts who are convicted of violation of the sanitary code for having drugs in their possession; those who are self-committed upon applying to the court for treatment of the disease of drug addiction; and those who have been convicted of crime.

All drug addicts are given the Narcosan treatment. Formerly, they received the gradual reduction treatment. In March of this year Dr. Alexander Lambert, representing private interests, offered to supply nurses and a specific called Narcosan containing no narcotic drug, if the Department of Correction would permit the treatment to be tried out over a sufficient period in the Correction Hospital to determine its efficiency.



Two wards equipped with 26 beds are set aside for Narcosan treatment. It extends over ten days, during five of which the addict is in the medical ward and five in the convalescent ward. After ten days the patient is transferred to the Farm Colony at Greycourt or retained in the prison section of the hospital. The officers in charge report favorably on the results of this treatment. Whether it will effect a permanent cure remains to be seen. On day of inspection 14 women were undergoing the treatment.

The self-committed addict continues to be sent for 100 days to the Correction Hospital and mingled with the criminal population of the institution. It is not justice. Drug addiction is a disease and non-criminals suffering from this disease should be committed to a public hospital.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE AND HOSPITAL

The services of three doctors are available. More than half of the inmates are in the hospital at all times. The institution is primarily a hospital. Two large wards, called G—1 and 2—are on the second floor, both for colored women—one for those undergoing treatment for syphilis and the other for gonorrhea. Five wards are on the third floor. Ward F—1 for white women suffering from gonorrhea; Ward F—2 for white women suspected of venereal disease; Ward F—3 for white women undergoing treatment for syphilis. The wards are separated by large rooms for convalescent patients.

Wards B and E—general medical and surgical wards—are in the south end of this floor. The medical wards for white and colored inmates are at one end, containing 12 beds, and the surgical ward for white and colored, inmates, with 12 beds are at the other end, and a room for convalescents between. Excellent surgical operating rooms are on this floor, adjacent to the medical and surgical wards. A fine equipment for surgical operations and instruments is provided. Adjoining the operating room is a sterilizing room and a dressing room for minor operations. The nurses' quarters are nearby, consisting of seven sleeping rooms, a reception and bath room. There are only six nurses for the extensive hospital service—two at night and four during the day. At least five more nurses are reported needed for the efficient conduct of the hospital.

No elevator is provided for bringing up the patients to the operating room or surgical ward. When unable to walk, they must be carried on stretchers. This condition is inexcusable in a public institution, and an elevator or elevators should be installed.

#### KITCHEN, MESS AND COMMISSARY

This kitchen is in a dark, dingy, and poorly-ventilated room. Better accommodations and equipment should be provided. The warden is constructing a unique refrigerator on the principle of a thermos bottle. It will be 22 x 16 x 7 feet in size. It is divided into three compartments. The present refrigerator is old and inadequate.

Patients in the hospital receive their meals in the wards. White women awaiting transfer take their meals in their dormitory. The healthy colored women have an attractive dining room on the second floor, equipped with white enameled tables. The women in quarantine and in the cells on the first floor receive their meals separately.

The meals are served on the cafeteria style in the dining room and are taken to the upper floors in dumb waiters; they consisted on day of inspection; Breakfast—a cereal, bread and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—roast lamb, gravy, turnips and bread; supper—pork and beans, prunes, bread and tea with milk and sugar. The food is served on aluminum plates and bowls. Knives, forks and spoons are furnished. I tested the food supplies and found them wholesome. Many inmates supplement their meals by buying from the prisoners' commissary. The weekly purchases amount to about \$250.



## EMPLOYMENT

The large number of diseased women under treatment in the hospital, and others who are weak and convalescent, leave a limited number who are capable of doing steady work. The principal employment is institutional work, operating the laundry, and sewing for the Department of Correction.

The laundry is in poor condition; the equipment is obsolete and inadequate. No mangle is in the ironing room and the ironing is done by hand. A mangle should be furnished. Sewing was formerly the principal industry, but most of it has been transferred to Greycourt. The large sewing room will make a good hospital ward and dormitory when the need arises.

## DISCIPLINE

Considering the number of diseased and hysterical women committed to the institution, the discipline is excellent. The warden is interested in the welfare of the inmates and they reciprocate his interest and fair dealing. Loss of commutation and suspension of privileges generally suffice for punishment. Isolation is imposed rarely and only in extreme cases.

## RECREATION

The inmates are allowed considerable recreation. Hospital wards have recreation rooms adjoining, and there are several sun rooms on the roof of the connecting building off the dormitory where the inmates can be in the open.

The women are permitted to take exercise in the recreational field Saturday and Sunday afternoons. They are allowed occasional entertainment and field sports.

Four small yards are attached to the building in which formerly four different groups of women took exercise. These yards are in view of the men in the north wing, and the women are no longer permitted to use them. A recreational yard out of view of the men is being fitted up east of the south wing, extending to the river. The inmates are taken out in separate groups and are kept under supervision. A comfort station should be made available to this recreational field.

## RELIGION, LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

A pleasant chapel is on the top floor. The old benches in it are out of harmony with the rest of the room. New pews are badly needed. A Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplain is provided, and religious services are held on Sunday in the chapel for Protestants and Catholics, and on Saturday afternoon for the Jews. Christian Science services are also held.

The library consists of about 300 books. It is insufficient and more books should be provided. The public library should be requested to supply books. More magazines and periodicals should be furnished. Idle inmates and patients convalescing have plenty of time to read books and should have the opportunity.

The Department of Education should be requested to assign two teachers who will organize and conduct classes in elementary subjects separately for white and colored inmates.

Vocational training should also be supplied in domestic science, plain sewing and dressmaking. Possibly some of the matrons could be utilized for instructors.

## MATRONS

Thirty matrons were employed on day of inspection on an 8-hour shift—six from 12 to 8 A. M., eighteen from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and six from 4 P. M. to 12. The warden reports that five more matrons are needed. An effective organization requires a head-matron in each department; at present there are only two head-matrons. In order to maintain segregation, furnish supervision and efficiently conduct the institution, sufficient help should be furnished.

## FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

The Correction Hospital should have a permanent place in the plans of the Department of Correction. As a hospital and clearing house it will not be out of harmony with the institutions to be retained on Welfare Island. It should serve as a diagnostic clearing house for sentenced women and a general hospital for the Department of Correction.

The largest proportion of delinquent women are abnormal or subnormal and physically diseased. Their mental and physical defects should be discovered and treated. This can be done most systematically in an institution having psychiatric and medical clinical facilities. After the women are mentally examined and physically treated, they should be transferred to the institution for which they are best fitted, to serve out the terms of their sentences.

Many advantages are connected with making the Correction Hospital the general hospital of the Department of Correction. The location is healthful and close to New York City. It could be made the headquarters of the surgeon-in-chief and the medical staff, and visiting surgeons and doctors eminent in their profession who would be able to render service without unreasonable loss of time. The building could be adapted and outfitted for good hospital accommodations.

Each institution in the Department of Correction should have a doctor and hospital rooms for minor ailments and treatments. Inmates needing surgical operations and suffering from serious diseases and disorders should be transferred to a completely equipped hospital where they will receive skilled attention and adequate nursing.

It is recommended:

1. That the Correction Hospital be made a diagnostic clearing house for sentenced women, and that a psychiatrist and psychologist be appointed, and that when accommodations are available in the new institution proposed to be erected on Riker's Island, the male inmates of the north wing be removed and the building made the general hospital of the Department of Correction.
2. That five additional nurses and five additional matrons be appointed.
3. That the women detained in quarantine be confined in separate rooms.
4. That toilets and lavatories be installed in the rooms.
5. That the kitchen be improved and new equipment furnished.
6. That new equipment be provided for the laundry and a mangle for the ironing room.
7. That instruction be given in elementary subjects and vocational training, and teachers assigned by the Department of Education.
8. That the library be increased and the public library requested to furnish books, and more magazines and periodicals supplied.
9. That the new recreational yard be completed and a comfort house provided.
10. That an elevator or elevators be installed to take patients up to the operating and surgical room.
11. That better facilities be provided for the storage of inmates' clothing.

12. That new pews be installed in the chapel.

13. That the fence in front of the Correction Hospital be extended to the drug house and trespassers kept away from the windows of the Correction Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## REFORMATORY PRISON

### HART'S ISLAND

Inspected July 19, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Michael C. Breen, warden.

Hart's Island has long been used for institutional purposes. At one time an insane hospital was maintained on it. Later, it became the original site of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants. After the removal of the Reformatory to New Hampton it was designated as the Reformatory Prison in the correctional system of New York City, and selected Penitentiary and Workhouse prisoners were transferred to it.

The island is located on Long Island Sound, opposite City Island, about 18 miles from New York City. It contains 77 acres of land noted for beauty and healthful environment.

Many years ago a plot on it was selected as the burial place of the pauper dead of New York City and up to January 1, 1926, 253,700 persons have been buried in this island cemetery. Last year 6,541 bodies were interred. Burials are all made by the prisoners. A limited number of acres are set apart for the cemetery which is now greatly overcrowded with graves.

Drug addicts, the tubercular, and old and crippled prisoners are transferred to the institution in large numbers. Prisoners capable of working in the industries are also selected. No cell houses are on the island. The inmates are housed in dormitories.

### THE BUILDINGS

The principal buildings are the administration, mess hall, hospital, tubercular, power, print, and Old Men's Home.

The administration building is a three-story and basement brick structure built in rectangular form with two wings. Storage rooms and the new barber school are in the basement. The executive offices, visiting rooms and library are in the middle section on the first floor. The first floor of the east wing is used for the inmate bath house, and the west wing for the guards' sleeping quarters and the commissary offices. Plans are prepared for removing the bath house to a wing of the mess hall building and to reconstruct the present bath house and officers' quarters into two dormitories which will accommodate sixty inmates in each dormitory. As the institution is badly congested the work should be expedited and the dormitories equipped.

The second and third floors of the east and west wings are divided into four dormitories. The dormitory on the second floor, east wing, contained 71 beds on day of inspection. The beds were crowded together in a space which should not have more than 60 beds. The dormitory was otherwise in fair condition. The dormitory on the third floor, east wing, had 74 beds on day of inspection, and was in bad condition. A complaint was received that water leaked through the roof and rendered the rooms and beds insanitary. The complaint was justified. Water did leak through and the plaster was defaced and broken. The roof was being repaired and the defective conditions corrected. This dormitory was likewise overcrowded and should be restricted to 60 beds.



The dormitory on the second floor, west wing, has 76 beds, and on the third floor, 75 beds. They were both in fair condition but should not have more than 60 beds each. All the dormitory rooms need repainting. Cot beds in all the dormitories are supplied with two sheets, two blankets, a pillow and pillow-slip, and are kept cleanly.

Considerable improvement has been made to this building during the year. The old roof was non-fireproof and defective; a fine cement roof has been under construction for some time. The hydro process of roofing is used. The roof of the east wing was completed and the roof of the west wing about half laid on day of inspection. The roofing was all done by inmate labor under the direction of a capable civilian foreman. When the roofing is finished the connecting walls will be repointed and the roof made waterproof as well as fireproof.

The stairways to the dormitories are old, defaced and dangerous in case of fire. New fire escapes were built at the ends of the east and west wings. They are practically new stairways to the dormitories. Each fire escape has a platform about 20 x 7 feet on each landing, and steel stairs going up to the third floor. They have steel-encased doors and can be substituted for the old stairways. New fire escapes and other improvements to the building reduce materially the fire hazard and place it in good usable condition.

The mess hall building, otherwise known as Building No. 1, is a two-story and basement brick structure. The basement is used for storage. The first floor for mess hall and kitchen, and the second floor for a dormitory and Protestant chapel. The dormitory is in two sections and contains 110 beds. The walls are defaced and the room needs repairing and repainting. At the east and west ends of the dormitory are two small rooms which are at present out of repair and closed. Each of these rooms could be equipped into a dormitory for at least 20 inmates. In the overcrowded state of the institution it is surprising that these rooms are not used. They should be placed in use without delay.

The building requires a good deal of repair; it is in danger of fire and was, in fact, threatened when a fire destroyed the storage building last year. The roof was not fireproofed, but patched up and shingled. Some new fire escapes were attached to four sides of the building. The floor of the mess hall and dormitories, the window and door casings and stairs are wood. The whole building should be overhauled and a fireproof roof similar to the roof on the administration building and hospital building should be constructed; and cement floors, steel floor beams and metal-sheathed windows should be installed as recommended in last year's inspection report.

Years ago the foundation for a new bath house connected with this building were constructed. An appropriation was made for the completion of the work which, for some unknown reason has been postponed although the appropriation is reported carried over from year to year. When the bath house is built it will permit the east wing of the administration building to be used for a dormitory.

The hospital is a large two-story brick building with two wings. The first floor and part of the second floor are occupied by dormitories; the remainder of the second floor is used for hospital wards. A dormitory containing 41 beds is on the first floor north; self-committed drug addicts are in this room. On the second floor north is another dormitory having 38 beds in which boys from 16 to 20 are segregated. A large dormitory on the first floor, south wing and center, has 111 beds crowded into it; 100 beds would be more than sufficient. The inmates in this dormitory work chiefly in the industries. The toilet which serves the dormitory is inadequate and should be enlarged. A new fireproof roof was constructed on the building a year ago. Fire escapes are attached to the side of the building and it is reasonably safe in case of fire.

The old blacksmith shop was torn down as recommended in last year's report and a new shop constructed by inmate labor.

The tubercular pavilion for active tubercular cases is a one-story cement building with cement floor and large windows. It contains 38 beds. A sun yard is attached to the building which is also used for games and recreation. An old ramshackle building nearby serves as kitchen and mess hall for convalescents. It was recommended torn down in last year's report, but instead was repaired and re-painted. Better tubercular hospital accommodations should be provided if Hart's Island is to be continued as the place of treatment for tuberculosis in the correctional system. The present equipment cannot be compared with the accommodations provided by the State.

The shop building is a large non-fireproof building, two stories high. Street brooms and shoes are manufactured on the first floor; and knit goods, brushes and the tailor shop are on the second floor. Iron beds are made in the small one-story connecting shop. The roof and ceiling criticized in last year's report were repaired. The building remains a bad fire hazard, as it contains a good deal of wood and combustible supplies. It is, however, at present in usable condition.

The old men's quarters at the north end of the Island continues as previously described. They consist of a number of inflammable and decrepit cottages connected together. Previous inspection reports have recommended that the buildings be torn down and accommodations found for the inmates elsewhere on the island.

#### SOUTH END OF ISLAND

Four acres of land at the south end of the island were privately owned. For years past the State Commission of Prisons has been urging that the land be purchased by the city and included in the institutional property. Several years ago an attempt was made to convert the place into a negro amusement resort. Such a proposition could not be permitted in close contact with the prison, and the city secured the land by condemnation proceedings.

A number of buildings are on the property, some of them of little or no use. Several small wooden cottages may possibly be fitted up for employees. The principal building is a large two-story wooden structure intended for a dance hall. It is about 150 x 75 feet, and inflammable. A special survey should be made by the Department to determine whether this section of the island can be utilized for the old men's quarters. Substantial improvements would have to be made to the dance hall building before it could be taken for a dormitory. It should be made as fireproof as possible, - the wood sheathed or otherwise treated, the roof fireproofed, and fire escapes installed. The cost of putting it in condition will be so great that it may be advisable to tear it down and build, by inmate labor, fireproof quarters for the old men. In any event, this part of the island is closer to the prison, better adapted and more serviceable for institutional management. A board walk extends around the end of the island, which should be improved and strengthened. A roadway or walk of crushed stone should be built from the buildings to this end of the island.

#### RECEPTION, ASSIGNMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

All inmates are transferred from the penitentiary clearing house; they are received in the administration building, bathed, given institutional clothing and assigned to dormitories and employment. The diseased and debilitated condition of many of the prisoners require more than ordinary care in assignments. Those suffering from active tuberculosis are assigned to the tuberculosis pavilion for medical treatment and diet. The old, crippled and infirm are assigned to the old men's home. Self-committed drug addicts are assigned to a ward in the hospital building. Boys from 16 to 21 are segregated. The able-bodied men who work in the industries are assigned to special dormitories. Prisoners free from disease and



cleanly in habits are assigned to the kitchen and mess hall. Those unable to work hard are selected for the house gangs. Non-skilled able-bodied inmates are placed in the manual labor gang, and convalescing drug addicts in the farm gang. Those possessing any experience in building are selected for construction work. Men with long sentences, who cannot be trusted without supervision and have had some training in trades, are assigned to the industries.

The population on day of inspection was 842. The average daily population during 1925 was 852, of which an average of 150 were in the old men's home, 35 in the tuberculosis pavilion and 26 in the general hospital, leaving 627 available for labor, a good proportion of whom were drug addicts. The doctor reports that 60 per cent. of the population are drug addicts. The amount of constructive work accomplished by such inmates speaks well for the efficiency of management.

#### OVERCROWDING

Reference has been hitherto made to the overcrowding in the dormitories. Sufficient accommodations are not furnished for the numbers transferred to the institution. Inexplicable delays occur in providing additional quarters. Although an appropriation has been made for increasing the sleeping accommodations, work has been postponed from year to year. Even with the proposed new dormitories the institution will be overcrowded. Another building, preferably a cell house, should be provided.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The meals are served in two connecting mess halls having a capacity for feeding about 600 inmates at one time. The rooms are equipped with small white enamel tables and stools and present an attractive appearance. The floors of the mess hall are wood; composition floors would make a great improvement.

The meals on day of inspection were; Breakfast - oatmeal, milk and sugar, bread, coffee and milk; dinner - roast beef, potatoes, gravy and bread; supper - hash, chocolate pudding, bread and tea. Aluminum bowls and plates are provided as previously recommended. The kitchen adjoining is fairly well equipped. Two new aluminum 100-gallon pots were added last year; another 100-gallon pot and a 35-gallon pot for hot water are needed. The ceiling of the kitchen should be repainted. I tested the dinner and bread and food supplies in the refrigerator and storerooms, and found them wholesome.

The cafeteria system, which has been successfully installed in many institutions, should be introduced. A steam table could be placed at the entrance to the dining room and the men marched in through the wash room.

Inmates are permitted to make purchases from the Penitentiary commissary of certain specified food and supplies not to exceed \$3.50 weekly. The purchases average about \$600. a week.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE AND HOSPITAL

Although drug addicts, tubercular, old and debilitated prisoners are transferred to this institution in large numbers, it is furnished with one doctor and no civilian nurses. The lack of adequate medical and nursing service is deplorable. Another physician and two civilian nurses are sorely needed.

The hospital facilities consist of a general hospital on the second floor in the hospital building and a separate tuberculosis pavilion. The general hospital has two wards - a medical ward with a capacity of 22 beds and an isolation ward with a capacity of 10 beds. There were 24 inmates in the general hospital and 38 in the tuberculosis pavilion on day of inspection.



tion; all were attended by inmate nurses. Only minor surgical operations are performed; inmates requiring major operations are transferred to the penitentiary hospital on Welfare Island.

During 1924, the doctor reports that 9,872 inmates were treated in the medical clinic; 2,804 received surgical attention; and 751 had dental treatment; 294 inmates were admitted to the general hospital; and 4 died: 120 were admitted to the tuberculosis hospital and 9 died. Twenty-three drug addicts were treated in the hospital. Most of the drug addicts were taken off the drug on Riker's Island or in the penitentiary hospital before transfer. The majority of the drug addicts were between 18 and 25 years of age—a significant fact bearing on the drug addiction problem in New York City.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIES

Employment is furnished to all inmates who can work. They are employed in caring for the institution, in construction and grading, in burying the dead in the pauper cemetery, on the farm, in the ice company, and in the industries. About 30 per cent. of them work in the industrial shops; they were distributed on day of inspection as follows:

Tailor shop -----	55	Shoe shop -----	42
Broom shop -----	27	Brush shop -----	27
Print shop -----	12	Bed shop -----	35
Dock gang -----	28	Line men on the dock -----	1
Carpenter gang -----	10	Electricians -----	2
Plumbers -----	8	Painters -----	16
Tinsmiths -----	8	Blacksmiths -----	6
Masons and sea wall -----	25	House gang and cleaners --	60
Coal yard -----	19	Coal pile -----	16
Cemetery -----	25	Fireroom day and night ----	38
Oilers and cleaners -----	4	Ice house -----	25
Laundry -----	26	Mess hall -----	27
Kitchen -----	30	Waiters in K. K. -----	4
Gardeners -----	6	Commissary and office -----	7
Librarian -----	1	Tuberculosis ward -----	38
Stable -----	22	Hospital -----	24
Old men's home -----	119	Farm gang -----	39
Cooks and washers -----	10		
(families)			

A farm of about 17 acres is cultivated. During 1925, 2,156 pounds of string beans, 9,483 pounds of cabbage, 9,025 ears of corn, 5,450 pounds of kale, 3,365 heads of lettuce, 427 pounds of parsley, 700 pounds of radishes, 451 pounds of rhubarb and 13,995 pounds of tomatoes were raised. The farm gang of about 40 men is employed all the year round. During the inclement season they improve the soil, work around the barns and grounds, and prepare for the spring planting. A gang of about 25 are kept continuously busy in burying the dead in the pauper field. Another gang of 25 men are engaged in ice making. Last year 4,089 tons of ice were manufactured, of which 688 tons were used in the institution and a large quantity of ice shipped to the City Health Department and various other departments. The construction of the sea wall and dock were excellent jobs, and the roofing of the hospital and administration buildings will compare with the best civilian work.

Aside from the industries the warden estimated the value of inmate labor as follows:

Burying of the dead -----	\$52,328.00
Construction and repairs -----	50,000.00
Ice manufacture -----	20,445.00
Tinsmith work and repair of roofs -----	20,000.00

Carpenter repairs to buildings -----	10,000.00
Farm -----	5,000.00
Electric work and painting -----	15,000.00
Dock work -----	20,000.00
Operation of power plant -----	12,000.00
Total	\$242,773.00

The principal industries are tailoring, knitting, shoemaking and repair, street brooms, brushes, small brooms, mattresses and printing. Large shops are equipped with good machinery, and work similar to that in state prisons is done. The product is sold to the New York City market. The profits last year exceeded any previous year by \$5,000. Each shop is in charge of a keeper and two trade instructors are provided for all the industries. Inmates receive training in various trades in the making of the manufactured articles.

The production and earnings of the industrial department for 1925 were as follows:

#### INVENTORY JANUARY 1, 1925

Raw material -----	\$58,805.37	
Equipment -----	1,820.12	
Material -----	98.33	
Supplies -----	508.44	
Finished goods -----	33,359.94	\$ 94,592.20

#### PURCHASES 1925

Raw material -----	\$102,474.93	
Equipment -----	2,201.06	
Material -----	359.17	
Supplies -----	629.66	
Finished goods -----	791.00	106,455.82

Earnings 1925 -----	41,666.95
	\$242,714.97
Sales for Year 1925 -----	168,326.01

#### INVENTORY DECEMBER 31, 1925

Raw material -----	\$53,782.77	
Equipment -----	1,533.49	
Material -----	81.35	
Supplies -----	563.53	
Finished goods -----	18,427.82	74,388.96
		\$242,714.97

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline is good, no trouble or disorder of any kind occurred during the year. Aside from the loss of time and reduction in grades, inmates undergoing punishment are confined for a short time in the isolation prison. Bread and water are given for the first three days, and when confined longer, inmates receive full meals. It has been necessary to resort to isolation in a relatively small number of cases. The punishment cells are dark and should be better lighted.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Chaplains are furnished for the conduct of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services. The Protestant chaplain is in residence. Catholic services are held at 8:15 A. M., Protestant at 10 A. M., Christian Science at 8:30 A. M., and Jewish services on Saturday afternoon.

The Catholic chapel is a beautiful church which was donated by private contribution. The Protestant services are held in a small chapel in the mess hall building. It will accommodate 100 persons. It is too small and poorly equipped. A larger and better chapel should be furnished.

A library of about 6,000 well selected books is maintained. The inmates draw between 50 and 75 books daily. There is only one typewritten catalogue and it is difficult for inmates to make their own selections. A printed catalogue should be prepared and made available to all the inmates. Five hundred new books are needed, as the more popular books are becoming defaced and torn and should be replaced. A number of magazines and periodicals are supplied from the commissary fund; they are in great demand and more of them could be used to good advantage.

## EDUCATION

No instruction in letters is provided. Many illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates are committed under the indeterminate sentence; a large number of youths are also received. A school in letters should be established and teachers assigned from the City Department of Education. Some vocational training is at present given. A barber school is to be instituted in the basement of the administration building. Two instructors are assigned to the industrial department who teach the inmates in their work. More vocational instructors should be appointed and an effort made to teach trades and vocations, especially to the young.

## RECREATION

Exercise in the beautiful setting of this island is recreation. Basking in the sun and moving around during recreation hours afford enjoyment. The inmates are permitted to play baseball or other games during good weather. Moving pictures are given during the winter season.

Band music is featured. A fine inmate band of 26 pieces is maintained. During the summer the band plays nearly every day; special concerts are given on Sundays and holidays. An efficient civilian bandmaster trains the inmates.

## FIRE HAZARD

Danger from fire is always imminent. Many of the buildings are non-fireproof, and fire protection is inadequate. In July, 1925, a building was destroyed and some of the other buildings threatened. The situation has since improved. New fireproof roofs have been placed on the hospital and administration buildings and the two buildings made reasonably safe. The mess hall buildings and the industrial building are subject to hazard at any time.

Some of the buildings are fire traps. The old men's home and the tuberculosis kitchen and dining room are tinder boxes. The buildings on the four acres recently acquired are all inflammable. A weak water pressure adds to the danger; the pressure at most times is from 20 to 25 pounds when it should be 40 pounds to be effective. The Department of Correction should take up with the proper city authorities the necessity of increasing the water pressure. An inmate fire squad and hose equipment and high-pressure pipes and hydrants are furnished, but they will not be of good service unless the water pressure from the City Island mains is sufficient.

An additional safeguard would be the use of fire engines from City Island; they cannot be brought over until the new dock and ferry slip are



completed and a larger ferry furnished. The work has been dragging along on the slip; it should be completed without delay and the new ferry provided.

The completion of the new dock will add to the efficiency of management. Supplies will be received and handled more expeditiously. A shed should be built on the dock for the protection of supplies. The warden suggests that a visiting cage be erected on the dock and visitors to prisoners kept away from the buildings. It would reduce the opportunity of visitors of bringing in drugs or other contraband or coming in contact with other prisoners.

#### GUARDS, WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE AND LIGHT

The institution is undermanned. Guards are entitled to one day a week and an annual vacation. They cannot be spared with the present limited force. At least eight more guards are necessary to efficiently conduct the institution and give relief to the overworked officers.

The water supply is received from City Island. The sewage is discharged into the Sound, and light and heat are manufactured in the power plant.

#### FUTURE NEEDS

This institution should be retained permanently in the future correctional system of the city. Its location is unexcelled for healthfulness. It furnishes a splendid site for the treatment of diseased, tubercular and debilitated prisoners. When the new penitentiary is erected, the need of the institution will remain. It should be re-constructed into a modern reformatory prison for at least 1200 inmates. The dormitories should be abolished. The dormitory system is condemned by prison experts, and separate cells or rooms advised. Cell or room accommodations should be provided for at least 1200 prisoners, mess halls and other facilities enlarged, a school in letters organized and the industries extended, affording more vocational training. If the institution be constructed and developed along these lines it will become a reformatory in fact, as it is now in name.

It is recommended:

1. That the dormitories in fireproof buildings be reconstructed into cells or rooms and a new cell house be erected which, with the reconstructed cells or rooms will furnish separate accommodations for 1200 inmates.

2. That the mess halls and other facilities be extended to meet the requirements of such an enlarged institution.

3. That in the meantime the present overcrowding be reduced by completing the new bath house and using for additional dormitories the first floor of the east and west wings of the administration building, and the northeast and northwest wings of the mess hall building; that the beds be placed two feet apart in all the dormitories.

4. That the old men's building be demolished and fireproof accommodations be provided for them at the south end of the island recently acquired, and proper cases be transferred to the City Home for the aged and destitute.

5. That the new dock and slip be completed and a ferry boat sufficiently large to transport fire engines from City Island, be provided.

6. That means to secure better fire protection be investigated, the water pressure in the mains from City Island increased, and the mess hall building and industrial building be made fireproof.

7. That the tuberculosis building be enlarged and a sun veranda and private rooms added.

8. That an assistant doctor and two civilian nurses be appointed.

9. That at least eight additional guards be provided.

10. That the Department of Education be requested to organize a school in letters and appoint teachers to conduct it.

11. That the industries be extended and more instruction in vocations be given.

12. That at least 500 more books be purchased for the library, a catalogue printed and copies made available to the inmates, and additional magazines and periodicals furnished.

13. That the small chapel in the mess hall building be enlarged.

14. That the broken plaster in the dormitories be repaired; the interior of the dormitories, stairways to the dormitories, the ceilings of the kitchen and wards of the general hospital be repainted; the walls of the administration and hospital buildings be re-pointed; a composition floor laid in the mess hall; and the toilet for the dormitory on the first floor of the hospital building enlarged.

15. That a shed for the protection of supplies and a visiting cage be constructed on the dock.

16. That the cafeteria system be introduced in the mess hall and a new aluminum 100-gallon pot and a 35-gallon pot for hot water be added to the kitchen equipment.

17. That the punishment cells be better lighted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## MUNICIPAL FARM

### RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected July 26, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Robert Barr, warden.

Riker's Island lies in the East river, a short distance from New York City. When originally acquired over forty years ago it contained 63 acres. It was made the dumping ground for the ashes and refuse of New York City and has been gradually increased in size by the deposits until it has an area reported at 640 acres. A branch of the Workhouse was established on it and prisoners were transferred for work on the dumps and in the development of the island.

The buildings erected were of a temporary nature because the permanent function of the island in the correctional system was not determined. At first, the surplus of Workhouse prisoners were transferred to it. It was afterwards used exclusively for the segregation and treatment of drug addicts committed to the Workhouse and Penitentiary by the courts of New York City. Recently, the drug addicts have been removed and the workhouse and penitentiary prisoners are transferred with a view for rough work on the dumps and the farm.

Riker's Island has been selected as the site for the new county penitentiary. The city authorities have decided to remove the old prison from Welfare Island and build a modern institution on the island. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made for preliminary work, and plans are reported under consideration for the erection of an institution which will meet the present and future needs. Now that a decision has been reached, there should be no unreasonable delay. Conditions on Welfare Island call for immediate relief.

On day of inspection 441 inmates were confined on the island 370 Workhouse and 71 Penitentiary prisoners. During 1925, the highest number at any one time was 621, the lowest 375, and the average 498.

There are 29 buildings on the island, all wooden except a few cement buildings, most of them shacks and makeshifts. They are the residences, the keepers' quarters and dining building, storehouse for tools, the chapel, mess halls, kitchen, storehouse, dormitories, cooler, laundry, disciplinary building, small shop buildings, boiler house, barns, piggeries, and out-houses.



The dormitories are grouped together along the highway. Each dormitory is 110 x 38 feet, two stories high, except dormitories Nos. 3 and 5 which are one-story.

The dormitories are fairly sanitary in construction with large windows and cement floors. A bathroom containing several shower baths, lavatories and sanitary toilets is connected with each dormitory. The inmates sleep on cot beds supplied with adequate bedclothing which is reported washed weekly. The dormitories are overcrowded. The beds are placed too close together. A row of beds is placed in the center aisle in some of the dormitories, and there is practically no privacy in any of them.

Some classification is attempted in the assignment of prisoners to the dormitories. Penitentiary prisoners are placed on the upper floors of dormitories 7 and 8. Workhouse prisoners are assigned to dormitories 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and the lower floors of 7 and 8. Numbers 2 and 9 are used for reception and dormitory purposes.

Colored prisoners are segregated in dormitory No. 4 and the second floor of No. 7. Misdemeanants sleep in dormitories 3 and 5, and prisoners committed from the domestic relations courts are kept on the first floor of Nos. 7 and 8.

Two of the buildings are used as mess halls, having a seating capacity of 500. The inmates take their meals at small porcelain-top tables, seated on benches. Three of the tables are placed end to end for each group. Food is served in aluminum bowls and plates.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast - hominy, bread, coffee, milk and sugar; dinner - bean soup, roast beef and vegetables, potatoes and bread; supper - spaghetti with tomato sauce, strawberry jelly, bread and tea. I tested the food supplies and bread and found them wholesome.

A well-equipped kitchen, food storehouse and refrigerators connect with the mess hall. An aluminum boiler for steam cooking was recently added. The cafeteria system, which is successfully operated in many institutions, should be adopted. A branch of the prisoners' commissary makes weekly sales of about \$1200.

Sufficient employment is furnished for all the inmates. Work could be supplied for 200 more prisoners if there were accommodations for them. On day of inspection 113 prisoners were employed on the dumps, 106 on the farm, 40 in the shops, 28 at the piggeries, 19 at the dock and Riverside hospital, 31 in the kitchen, 63 at the clothes box and institution duties, and 14 at general utility work around the grounds.

The principal employment is at the dumps. Five gangs of prisoners were engaged in this work on day of inspection. The conveyance and dumping of the city refuse is under the administration of the Department of Streets. Unloading of the scows, deposit and distribution of the refuse and salvage of materials require a large number of men. Over 100 civilians are employed in addition to the prisoners. Practically all of this work could be done by prisoners and \$300,000. a year saved.

A farm of about 90 acres is cultivated; 75 acres were plowed and harrowed during the year; 330 tons of fresh manure and 13 tons of fertilizer were unloaded and applied to the soil.

Vegetables and garden produce were principally raised as follows:

Cabbage -----	5	acres	Parsnips -----	2	acres
Carrots -----	8	"	Leek -----	1	"
Swiss Chard -----	1/2	"	Parsley -----	1/16	"
White Turnips -----	2	"	Spinach -----	1/16	"
Table Beets -----	10	"	Rhubarb -----	1/16	"
Tomatoes -----	2	"	Cattle Beets -----	12	"
String Beans -----	1	"	Field Corn -----	20	"
Lettuce -----	1/2	"	Butter Beans -----	3	"
Radishes -----	4	"	Sweet Corn -----	4	"



During the year the following products were consumed on the island:

Butter Beans -----	<i>lbs.</i>	2692
Table Beets -----	"	13879
Cattle Beets -----	<i>tons</i>	100
Cabbage -----	<i>lbs.</i>	38526
Carrots -----	"	26327
Celery -----	<i>roots</i>	2000
Sweet Corn -----	<i>ears</i>	10050
Field Corn -----	<i>bu.</i>	2000
Leek -----	<i>lbs.</i>	303
Lettuce -----	<i>heads</i>	6923
Parsnips -----	<i>lbs.</i>	3525
Peppers -----	"	125
Radishes -----	<i>bunches</i>	1360
Rhubarb -----	"	572
Scallions -----	"	428
Spinach -----	<i>lbs.</i>	1632
Swiss Chard -----	"	5790
Tomatoes -----	"	19345
Turnips -----	"	2318
Fresh Pork -----	"	1736
Parsley -----	"	203

The following were stored on the island:

Cabbage -----	<i>lbs.</i>	38618
Carrots -----	"	46196
Sweet Corn -----	<i>ears</i>	10050
Leek -----	<i>lbs.</i>	2252
Parsley -----	"	246
Rhubarb -----	<i>bunches</i>	900
Tomatoes -----	<i>lbs.</i>	16230
Fresh Pork -----	"	18334

The following were shipped to the general storehouse of the Department:

Carrots -----	<i>lbs.</i>	3000
Mangle Beets -----	<i>tons</i>	75
Table Beets -----	<i>lbs.</i>	7000
Parsnips -----	"	5000
Field Corn -----	<i>bu.</i>	2000
Celery -----	<i>bunches</i>	1000
Leek -----	<i>lbs.</i>	600

The livestock consists of 10 horses, and 350 pigs of which 5 are boars and 45 sows, 275 shoats and 60 suckling; 18,334 pounds of dressed pork were produced.

The inmates appeared to be in good health. A doctor is in residence. No hospital facilities are provided and sick prisoners are transferred to the Penitentiary hospital on Welfare Island. A small clinical room is set apart for the treatment of minor injuries and disorders. A dentist visits the island once a week.

One of the wooden buildings is equipped with a chapel. No chaplain is in residence. Visiting chaplains conduct religious services Sunday morning - Catholic from 8 to 9, Protestant from 9 to 10, and Christian Science 10 to 11.

A small library in dormitory No. 1 is in charge of a prisoner. Less than 300 books are fit for circulation, of which about 50 are daily read. Additional books should be supplied and an adequate library established. Thirty magazines a month are received, mainly through the prisoners' commissary fund.

The discipline is reported good. A cement disciplinary building erected a number of years ago by inmate labor is disused. The locks are out of order and the doors and door jambs need repairing. A good deal of money has been spent on the building and it should not be neglected or abandoned.

Prisoners undergoing punishment are confined in the old cooler. It is an unfit place. It is heated by a coal stove and the cells are dark and insanitary. Periods of confinement are said to be short and only during the daytime in cold weather. Prisoners receive half rations while in punishment.

No instruction of any kind is furnished.

The recreations are mainly baseball in summer and moving pictures in winter. A radio with loud speaker is in each dormitory and radio entertainments are given once a week.

Fifty-one guards are assigned to the island on an 8-hour shift. No complaint was received as to insufficiency of guards. A head-keeper on day work, however, is needed.

During the past year a number of improvements have been made. Considerable grading has been done - a small greenhouse has been built; a water line with 6-inch main laid from the buildings to dumps Nos. 1 and 2; a telephone line of 98 poles connecting the building with the dumps has been constructed; the roofs of some of the buildings repaired; fire-proof sliding doors installed; and some old buildings on Brothers Island demolished.

The combustible nature and close proximity of the dormitories and other buildings present constant danger of fire. A fire under sufficient headway would destroy most of the buildings. The standpipes, fire alarm, fireproof doors, hose equipment and inmate fire company afford some protection. No fire engine is kept on the island. When the new dock and ferry are completed and placed in use, fire engines can be brought from the 134th street dock. The water pressure, however, would likely fail in case of need. The present pressure is 35 pounds; when a hydrant is in use it falls to 17 pounds. The water pressure and supply are inadequate and should be increased.

It is recommended:

1. That the new penitentiary be erected without unreasonable delay.
2. That the temporary accommodations be increased and several hundred more prisoners transferred and set to work on the dumps in place of civilian labor, and in the preparation of the island for the new institution.
3. That larger water mains be furnished to the island and the water pressure increased to meet the constant danger of fire.
4. That the new dock and ferry be placed in operation as soon as possible.
5. That more books be provided for the library.
6. That the disciplinary building be repaired and used.
7. That the cafeteria system be installed in the mess hall.
8. That a head-keeper on day work be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

## NEW HAMPTON

Inspected June 17-18, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William A. Adams, superintendent.

On this date the census was 325, and 29 additional at Warwick farm. There were no reformatory inmates at the Greycourt institution.

This institution, which is a part of the correctional group of New York City, receives male misdemeanants between the ages of 16 and 30 from the courts of that city. The practice of first sending these boys to the Penitentiary and then transferring them to New Hampton was discontinued October 5, 1925. Since that time they have been sent to the City Prison, Manhattan, and transferred from there on Monday of each week.

No progress has been made to the permanent building program since the last inspection and no funds for extension of the plant will be made available this year. This is to be regretted, as the most important problem confronting this institution is that of inadequate housing facilities. The normal capacity is 258. The population has been gradually increasing and overcrowded conditions prevail. In addition to those committed here, there are a great many delinquent boys coming within the reformatory classification eligible to admission who should receive the benefits of the treatment afforded at this agricultural institution, but with the plant only partially completed it is necessary to distribute them to other prisons in the city. Another cubicle building is urgently needed at the earliest possible date. The Warwick farm has accommodations for approximately 30 inmates and to that extent affords some relief to overcrowding in the parent institution but, located as it is, some twenty miles away, the continuation of the farm as a permanent proposition in connection with New Hampton seems awkward and impracticable. The large dairy which is at Warwick is to be transferred to New Hampton farms October 1st.

Originally, the site was extremely rough and unsightly. A vast amount of grading has been done from year to year until a beautiful state of development was accomplished to the front of the main, building extending to the state highway and about the superintendent's residence. Much work of this character remains to be done and provides healthful outdoor labor for a number of inmates nearly the whole year round.

Agriculture is the chief occupation here. The farm contains about 610 acres, 75 of which are under intense cultivation. About 50 acres is black soil especially adapted to truck gardening, and at the time of visitation the various crops were making excellent progress, even though the season has been backward. The balance of the farm is principally grass lands especially adapted to dairying, and the decision to transfer the dairy here from the Warwick farm was recommended by the State Commission of Prisons and is a step in the right direction. Much of the land needs reclaiming and re-seeding.

A large modern barn with stables, silos, etc., will be completed and ready for use by October 1st. This is a commendable piece of work done by inmate labor and was built largely of lumber salvaged from other unused structures on the premises, only about \$1000 having actually been expended for new material. The barn is well located and besides being equipped with milk room, granary, large hay loft with hoisting apparatus, manure carriers, etc., will have a gravity water supply. A concrete reservoir has been constructed on a knoll a short distance from the barn, and the necessary water pipes laid.

The cattle are to be tuberculin tested before entering the new quarters. Arrangements should be made to have them tested periodically by a veterinarian from the department.



Satisfactory progress is reported in the field of industrial training. A work shop with benches and complete sets of hand tools is in operation and a class of boys receives daily instruction in mechanical drawing and woodworking under a trained teacher. All maintenance work in plumbing, carpentry, tailoring, painting, blacksmithing, wheelwright, concrete construction, automobile repair, etc., is performed by the inmates under industrial instructors.

The school of letters has been discontinued, owing to the fact that suitable male teachers cannot be secured for the salary available. This is most unfortunate, as it is estimated that at least 14 per cent. are illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates who need, perhaps more than anything else, the benefit of at least an elementary education. The school house planned for this institution has not been built, and like the present chapel, the school is a tentative arrangement. A library is maintained and also many current magazines and periodicals are regularly issued to the inmates. The institutional band is continued under a resident director. The former band master died a few months ago.

Clothing for the inmates is made at the institution, but owing to the death of the tailor instructor the work in this department is at a standstill. The vacancy should be filled at once and the work progressed as rapidly as possible or the supply of winter clothing will not be ready when needed. The suggestion is again made that an adequate supply of rubber and knit boots be kept on hand to supply to the boys working outside in wet cold weather.

The hospital, which is located on the upper floor of the main building, has never been adequately equipped. Surgery of a minor nature only can be undertaken here because of lack of surgical equipment. Sterilizers were installed a few years ago, but have never been connected with the electricity and are useless. An efficient resident physician and surgeon is in charge, who reports general health conditions excellent. He also looks after the sanitary service of this institution and the Warwick branch. He should have an assistant as has been recommended in former reports.

Under the present arrangement some venereal cases are being received at New Hampton who have had no specific treatment. Either such cases should not be sent to the Reformatory or the hospital should be equipped for their proper care and treatment. It is unfortunate that the present overcrowded conditions make necessary the use of the hospital quarters for dormitories to take care of the excessive population. The necessity for completing this institution as planned is most urgent if it is ever to perform its full function in the department.

A dentist and oculist visit the institution at intervals. More instruments are badly needed. With the present equipment the dentist can do little more than extract teeth.

The sanitary conditions seemed good; an excellent state of cleanliness exists in all the buildings. The administrative routine and housekeeping seemed to be running smoothly. The discipline and morale of officers and inmates is apparently the highest in the history of the institution.

Only a few escapes occurred during the past year. To add to the security and lessen the liability of attempts to escape, it is suggested that a substantial fence of the proper height be erected along the main State road on which the institution is located. A search light and siren have also been under consideration. A disciplinary board, consisting of two head-keepers and the physician, hears all cases of breaches of discipline. Cases may be appealed to the superintendent for review. All the harsh forms of punishment have been abolished, withdrawal of privileges and added-time being about the only measures resorted to in the enforcement of discipline. The records show that infractions of rules have gradually grown less.

Setting-up exercises are held in the recreation yard every morning, weather permitting, under the direction of the head-keeper. This work is very commendable as a part of the reformatory treatment afforded here.

The principal recreation this time of the year is baseball and other sports. It is to be hoped that a permanent assembly hall will soon be erected, as this is the only available shelter for the inmates during inclement weather and in winter. The present temporary wooden building is too small and has little or no floor space for exercise or other activities which are important during idle hours.

Religious services are held as usual for Catholic, Protestant and Jewish inmates. Visiting chaplains of these faiths conduct weekly services and also consult personally with the boys and endeavor to secure positions for them when paroled. A new chapel is needed.

The kitchen and dining hall are still in temporary buildings and remain the same as described in former reports. Everything possible has been done to improve the interior and render the service convenient. The menu at present is as follows:

*Monday:*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread and coffee.  
Dinner: Barley soup, corned beef and beans, bread.  
Supper: Corned beef hash, stewed prunes, bread, tea.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast: Hominy, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Vegetable soup, roast beef, vegetables, mashed potatoes, bread.  
Supper: Spaghetti and cheese, lemon or strawberry jelly, bread, tea.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast: Ralston, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Mutton broth, mutton stew with vegetables, bread.  
Supper: Baked beans, apple jelly, bread, tea.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Split pea soup, corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread.  
Supper: Corned beef hash, chocolate pudding, bread, tea.

*Friday:*

Breakfast: Hominy, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Bean soup, mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, bread.  
Supper: Boiled or baked rice, vanilla or raspberry jelly, bread, tea.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast: Ralston, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Green pea soup, veal stew with vegetables, bread, tea.  
Supper: Spaghetti with tomato sauce, stewed prunes, bread, tea.

*Sunday:*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, coffee, bread.  
Dinner: Beef soup with rice, pot roast, mashed potatoes, vegetables, bread.  
Supper: Cake, tutti fruitti jelly, bread, cocoa.

The position of assistant superintendent at this institution has not been filled. We believe an appointment should be made so that in the absence of the superintendent a duly authorized official will be in charge, and to this end we suggest that a promotion be made, under proper civil service regulations, from the ranks of employees who have rendered long and efficient service here and who have an intimate knowledge of the work of every department.

On this date the assignments of inmates were as follows:

Assembly Hall (band) -----	14	Plumbing -----	1
Bakery -----	3	Supt. of construction -----	2
Cleaning Cub. Bldg. -----	14	Cement work -----	20
Cottages -----	3	Firemen -----	3
Pumps -----	10	Cleaning Adm. Bldg. -----	19
Charge of barn and drivers --	14	Hospital -----	5
Charge of piggery & greenhouse	3	Interview -----	3
Grading -----	20	Auto repairs -----	2
Carpenter repairs -----	4	Barbers -----	2
Working on field -----	20	Laundry -----	10
Linen room and tailors -----	12	Gate -----	2
Mess hall and kitchen -----	23	Grading -----	23
Superintendent's house -----	3	Electrical repairs & pumps ----	3
Horse-shoeing -----	4	Spraying & hoeing potatoes --	21
Storeroom -----	4	Repairing tractor -----	3
Grading and coal pile -----	23	Hoeing corn -----	20
New cow barn -----	3	Painting -----	3
Night men -----	6		
			325

It is recommended:

1. That the building program be continued and the institution completed at the earliest possible date.
2. That the hospital be properly equipped at once.
3. That an assistant physician, who is a psychiatrist, be appointed.
4. That the position of assistant superintendent be filled without delay and if possible under the civil service regulations promotion be made to this position from the eligible employees of this institution.
5. That competent teachers be employed and the school of letters resumed at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

### HONOR CAMP, WARWICK

Inspected December 1, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William A. Adams, superintendent; D. J. Redmond, keeper in charge.

This farm, located on Wickham's Lake about midway between two stations on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad (Lake and Wisner,) near Warwick, was originally purchased by the City of New York to be used as a colony for inebriates, but has been operated by the management of the New York City Reformatory for some years as an Honor Camp, inmates being transferred from New Hampton as a reward for good conduct. There are about 640 acres of land of which about 140 are under cultivation.

The original farm is used as officers' quarters, and there is a one-story addition used as a mess hall for the inmates.

The inmates live in a one-story wooden barracks, which was constructed before the farm was taken over by the Reformatory. The building is heated by stoves and there are toilets, showers and lavatories in



one end of the building. The buildings are lighted by electricity. The inmates sleep on cots. Blankets are used for mattresses; there are sheets and pillows with slips.

There is one group of farm buildings near the house, but the stock barn is some little distance from the main group.

During the year, 100 acres of hay were cut and 60 acres of oats harvested. There were also 5 acres of potatoes and one-half acre of garden.

In October, last, all the livestock, with the exception of two cows, was transferred to the farm at New Hampton where a new concrete stock barn had been constructed.

At the time of inspection there were 17 inmates. In addition to the keeper in charge there were 2 night officers, 2 day officers, a storekeeper, and a cook. Without the stock to care for there is very little work in the winter and it would seem that it is a useless and unnecessary expense to maintain such a large establishment. It would seem to be a good business proposition to leave a caretaker with one or two trustworthy inmates in charge until spring when there would be enough farm work for as many inmates as can be accommodated. Meanwhile, the remaining officers and inmates should be returned to New Hampton.

If this farm is no longer to be used as a dairy farm, efforts should be made to put more of the land under cultivation. Certainly, some definite plan should be adopted regarding the future of this valuable farm.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

Commissioner.

## WOMEN'S FARM COLONY—GREYCOURT

### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected October 21, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Mrs. Mary E. Wittaker, head-matron. In addition to the head-matron there are two day matrons, two night matrons, a trained nurse, a civilian cook, and a clerk.

On this date the population was 106 women—all whites. There were 11 Workhouse men quartered in the storehouse building, for work about the place. Of the women inmates, 22 had penitentiary sentences and the balance Workhouse.

The building has been described in previous reports of the Commission. It is a three-story and basement brick structure. There is a laundry in the basement, equipped with modern laundry appliances and all the laundry work of the institution, also for Warwick Farm Colony and some of the officers at New Hampton Farms, is done here. There is a good kitchen, in charge of a civilian cook.

The farm consists of 275 acres, operated under a farm superintendent, and the products harvested for the year were as follows:

Apples -----	1045 lbs.	Beets -----	415 lbs.
Beans (Lima) -----	15 lbs.	Corn -----	4069 ears
Beans (String) -----	2173 lbs.	Onions -----	644 lbs.
Carrots -----	412 lbs.	Potatoes -----	17970 lbs.

It is stated that practically every inmate of the institution is a drug addict who has been treated at the Correction Hospital on Welfare Island and sent here after such treatment. They are not of the type that can do a large amount of productive work. It would seem, however, that with this large number of women here, a great amount of farm work could be done during the summer season, and in the winter a large workroom, equipped

with power sewing machines, should be provided and material furnished so that these women could be employed under a competent instructor to make a large variety of articles needed in the city hospitals and charitable institutions. If there is anything possible to help these women to adjust themselves, it is to give them constant employment. It is strongly recommended that this be given serious consideration. It was found that a sewing room had been established since July, with two foot machines, and from that time to the date of inspection 166 dresses, 190 pairs of bloomers, 300 sheets, 300 pillow cases, 15 outing gowns, sweaters and kitchen aprons have been made here; in addition, all repairs to inmates' outfits have been made, as well as clothes for discharged prisoners. With what has been accomplished with only this small effort, it can be seen what the possibilities of the institution are in this regard.

The grounds about the building are in a wretched and unsightly condition. There would seem to be no good reason for this, with the large number of unemployed men at the penitentiary. A considerable number of these men under proper supervision, could be sent here to grade and place these grounds in a presentable condition, without very great cost to the Department, and it is strongly recommended that this be done when weather conditions permit.

All the interior of the building has been repainted by inmates, and a good job has been done.

The roof of the building shows signs of leaking, particularly in the chapel, and this important matter should be given prompt attention.

After the grading and rearranging of the grounds about the building, flowers and shrubbery should be planted. There are fifteen acres on the east side of the building and twenty acres on the west side, which should be planted with vegetables during next season. The work could be done entirely by inmates if an additional matron, who understands this type of work, could be employed to supervise it.

At the present time the baking of bread for the institution is done at New Hampton Farms. There is no reason why an oven should not be provided here and employment given to the women in this work, which would not only keep them busy but teach them a useful occupation.

In order to keep the institution properly officered, at least two additional matrons should be employed here. The present force is entirely inadequate to give proper supervision and keep the inmates employed.

A root cellar is badly needed here to keep vegetables for the winter and could be erected by penitentiary and workhouse prisoners without any considerable expense.

Lights are needed on the prison grounds at each walk and at the side of each door, both back and front; also at the bridge, which would make clear the sign "Keep Off Prison Grounds." These lights are recommended.

At the present time there are no quarters for the matrons, except in the building. It is recommended that an eight-room cottage be provided for matrons' sleeping quarters, so that they may have privacy and proper recreation when they are off duty. This could be done by inmates from the penitentiary and Hampton Farms without great cost.

A physician from Monroe, N. Y., visits the institution daily and is subject to call when needed. He has a small clinic in the building and makes proper report of all examinations and treatments given to the inmates. A dentist from the Workhouse visits the institution at intervals. A new, and much-needed, dentist's chair has been provided. The greatest care should be taken that no active venereal cases are kept at this institution; they should never be sent here; but if any are discovered, they should be immediately returned to Correction Hospital.

Some floor covering should be provided for the room in the basement where incoming prisoners are received, so that they would not be compelled to stand on a concrete floor while disrobing. Also a different ar-



rangement should be made so that more privacy be assured in this department.

Religious services are held regularly—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish.

A new organ should be provided for the chapel, as the one now in use does not meet the requirements of the situation. This could be taken care of through the commissary fund. The chapel has been re-furnished with new chairs, rugs and a runner, and presented a very much improved appearance.

Building inspectors of the Department should go over the building thoroughly, as there are evidences of the need of repairs in many places.

Some arrangement should be made for a teacher, to come in from the outside if necessary, to teach the elementary subjects to these unfortunate women, some of whom can neither read nor write. It was found that no school books of the elementary grades were on hand. These should be provided: also, a new blackboard.

The regular Department menu is used here. At the time of inspection. dinner was being served; it consisted of soup, beef, potatoes, bread and coffee. The portions seemed to be ample and the food well cooked. A branch of the Penitentiary commissary is maintained here and inmates are allowed to purchase up to \$4.00 worth per week.

No entertainments of any kind are provided here for the inmates. It would seem that arrangements should be made to furnish some relaxation and entertainment for this large number of women, which could probably be arranged through the Commissary Fund. Unfortunately, no library is maintained here. An effort should be made to secure a supply of used books from the Public Library or some other library in New York.

The building thoroughout was in a cleanly and orderly condition. which reflects much credit on the small force entrusted with the custody of these prisoners.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## CITY PRISON MANHATTAN

(TOMBS)

Inspected July 9, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Peter Mallon, warden.

The City Prison, Manhattan, commonly known as "The Tombs", is the most notable prison of detention in the United States. Through its portals have passed the desperate and famous criminals who have preyed upon New York City, and a multitude of minor offenders held for trial in New York county during the past quarter of a century.

Its construction fits its name. Built of gray stone turret style  $8\frac{1}{2}$  stories high, it stands close by the criminal court building connected by an enclosed passageway over the intervening street called the bridge of sighs.

The interior of the main prison is built in elliptical form - 8 tiers, 40 cells on each tier, divided into four groups of 10 cells each by a wide central corridor. Each cell is 6 ft. 4 inches wide and 8 feet deep and 8 feet high, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and two sleeping bunks, one above the other. A shower bath is furnished for each group of 10 cells. Each bunk has a mattress, two sheets, a blanket, pillow, and pillow slips.

The cells face large windows separated by broad corridors. All the tiers, except the 1st and 5th, have extra corridors called prisoners' corridors which give additional security.



Unfortunately the cells were designed to confine two prisoners - a bad arrangement from which most of the jails in the State have been freed. The limitations of this prison necessitate placing two men in most of the cells.

The top floor or attic has been equipped for the housing of prisoners transferred from other institutions for work about the building and for the confinement of prisoners sentenced for 10 days or less. It is divided into two dormitories supplied with cot beds. The inmates come necessarily into close contact and are insufficiently supervised. A grand jury recently observing conditions, made the excellent suggestion that each dormitory be subdivided into two parts by wire mesh screens, making four separate sections in which there can be maintained better supervision and classification.

Two old brick annexes are included in the prison, one formerly used for the detention of women and the other for men accused of minor crimes, and drug addicts. The women were transferred to the Jefferson Market Prison and this building was taken for men charged with minor crimes and drug addicts, and the annex formerly used for that purpose closed.

The former women's building is an antiquated prison, badly lighted and ventilated. It contains an old brick cell block three tiers high with 53 cells and two dormitory floors or flats. Each cell is 5 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped to hold two men. Drug addicts are detained in the dormitory on the top floor.

The annex formerly used for the detention of minor offenders has been closed for several years and is reported to be undergoing repairs. Its construction and antiquated condition are similar to this other annex. When made sanitary and decent it should provide accommodations for at least 75 prisoners.

The main jail, the annexes and a large yard are surrounded by a huge stone wall.

The construction of the building and the large number of prisoners committed to it make a classification of the inmates difficult. The warden does his best and has worked out a general plan by which he places on the first tier adults charged with and convicted of felony and prisoners undergoing mental observation; on the second tier adults charged with and convicted of homicide and the more serious felonies. On the 3rd and 4th tiers adults charged with and convicted of felonies; on the 5th tier boys who are first offenders between 16 and 21 years charged with and convicted of felonies; on the 6th tier boys who are second offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 charged with and convicted of felonies; on the 7th tier adults charged with and convicted of felonies and United States prisoners; on the 8th tier inmates having venereal diseases, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and federal prisoners.

It will be noted that the county law is violated in every tier by the mingling of prisoners accused of crime and convicted of crime. This illegal mingling presents a serious indictment against the prison and challenges proceedings to enforce the law. On day of inspection the various tiers were occupied as follows:

#### 1st Tier

Held for General Sessions Court -----	22
Held for Magistrates' Court -----	2
Convicted of felony -----	6
Fugitives -----	9
Transferred from state prisons -----	4
Transferred from the Penitentiary -----	2

35 white, 10 colored.

11 of the above were under observation for mental disturbance.

*2nd Tier*

Held for General Sessions Court -----	35
Convicted of felony -----	5
Held for Magistrates' Court -----	14

54

34 white, 20 colored.

10 charged with homicide.

*3rd Tier*

Held for General Sessions Court -----	34
Convicted of felony -----	14

48

32 white, 16 colored.

*4th Tier*

Held for General Sessions Court -----	40
Convicted of felony -----	7
Sentenced to state prison -----	1

48

34 white, 14 colored.

*5th Tier*

Boys under 21 held for General Sessions Court -----	24
Convicted of felony -----	2
Sentenced to penitentiary -----	4
Federal cases -----	1
Help from city prisons -----	4

35

29 white, 6 colored.

These are all reported first offenders.

*6th Tier*

Boys under 21 held for General Sessions Court -----	19
Boys under 21 held for Special Sessions Court -----	1
Convicted of felony -----	7
Sentenced to city reformatories -----	1
Sentenced to Elmira -----	1

33

29 white, 6 colored.

These are reported second offenders.

*7th Tier*

Held for General Sessions Court -----	21
Convicted of felony -----	3
Federal prisoners -----	24
Help -----	2

50

37 white, 13 colored.

*8th Tier*

Held for General Sessions Court -----	26
Convicted of felony -----	5
Federal prisoners -----	8

39

23 white, 16 colored.

Venereal diseases, tuberculosis and active infectious diseases are included.

*Annex*

Annex -----	73
Dormitory on top floor -----	99

526

463 adults, 63 minors, 43 federal prisoners.

The separation of federal prisoners into those held for trial, convicted of crime or detained as witnesses did not appear. In any event they suffered the same illegal commingling as State and city prisoners.

The question is often asked why do so many persons who have hitherto been law-abiding, when arrested for crime afterwards become confirmed criminals. An answer in part can be deduced from the above tables as far as New York City is concerned. The greatest and richest city in the world compels those detained under accusations of crime to live in close contact with convicted criminals, two in a cell, poorly supervised, all mingled up together until the disposition of the charges against them.

The overcrowding is disgraceful. There are available 320 cells in the main jail, 53 cells in the annex, and 2 dormitories. In these restricted quarters prisoners in varying numbers up to 707 on April 30th have been confined. Some relief could have been secured by opening the closed annex and reopening the Harlem Prison which has been closed at night on account of insufficient guards. Separate cell accommodations could then have been provided for more than 100 additional prisoners. Because New York City has not been supplied the keepers, illegal and immoral conditions have been created and continued.

The opening of the closed annex and of the Harlem Prison, however, will not suffice. Sufficient accommodations should be furnished looking toward the future. The growth of the city and the increase of crime has made the Tombs inadequate. Additional facilities must soon be provided. Three plans are submitted for consideration—that a new prison sufficiently large for all needs be erected in the vicinity of the existing prison: that the existing prison be enlarged; that the county be divided into two districts and an additional prison and possibly a criminal court house be erected in the northern part of the city and both prisons maintained.

Commissioner John S. Kennedy in recent inspection reports has sounded notes of warning in regard to the increase of crime among boys from 16 to 21 years of age, and the evil effects resulting from their overcrowding and commingling in this prison. In the body politic, like the human body, neglect and festering sores bring about corruption and disintegration. The mistreatment of youths in jails is certainly a festering sore.

In this antiquated prison often two boys in a cell mingling daily in the corridors without sufficient supervision, the accused and convicted, the good and the bad, the vicious and innocent, the confirmed criminal and the beginner in crime, are forced into daily contact. During the past six years 7,465 boys have been so treated. One bad criminal leader inflicts a good deal of harm on a community. How many desperate criminals have emerged from this devil's broth? A glance at the following table will show the increasing growth of the more serious crimes among the youth of New York City. A survey of the lives of these 7,463 boys after leaving the prison would be a profitable study.



<i>Age</i>	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26	<i>Total</i>
16	150	121	46	97	89	174	677
17	189	174	89	160	178	174	962
18	259	242	118	232	158	211	1220
19	272	282	212	199	219	110	1294
20	457	341	204	215	189	188	1594
21	375	424	216	230	243	230	1718
	1700	1584	885	1133	1076	1087	7465

The lack of medical and hospital service is another bad condition which has been insistently calling for remedy, and has been continuously pointed out by the reports of this Commission and of grand juries. Five years ago there were a resident doctor, a visiting doctor, a federal doctor and a pharmacist. A present, one overworked physician endeavors to treat all the sick and ailing. No hospital rooms are provided in the building, and the diseased and sick must remain in the overcrowded cells until removed to Bellevue hospital. It appears without saying, that only extreme cases are transferred.

The population on day of inspection was low, yet on that day there were 23 drug addicts in the annex, 11 active venereal cases and 6 active cases of tuberculosis which should have hospital care, and 11 inmates under mental observation. The doctor reported that the drug addicts ran on the average of 40, the venereal 10 and tuberculosis 6 cases each week.

The drug addicts receive the gradual reduction treatment, and after 5 P. M. when the doctor leaves, the drugs are administered by guards. No expert medical care is available in the absence of the doctor. The tubercular receive no special diet.

A hospital room should be equipped in this institution, and at least one assistant physician furnished. Ordinary dictates of humanity would demand such additions as a minimum requirement for the proper care of the unfortunate sick and diseased committed to this institution.

Prisoners after arraignment in the criminal court building are brought over the bridge of sighs to the record room on the second floor of the prison. Prisoners held in the Magistrates' Court are delivered at the south gate and brought up to the record room. They are searched, their record and finger prints taken, and they are placed in detention rooms until assigned to cells. Sentenced prisoners are removed to the basement, examined, and furnished with institutional clothing before being assigned to the dormitory. It does not appear that prisoners held under detention are required to bathe or have their clothing properly fumigated before mingling in the corridors. It is questionable also whether they receive the careful physical examination they ought to have before assignment to their cells. It was reported that inmates were allowed to retain up to \$20. and the balance of their money was deposited with the warden.

Prisoners under detention wear their own clothing or send it home to be washed. The facilities for washing clothing in the corridors are inadequate and conditions are not very clean. The bed clothing and the clothing of sentenced prisoners are washed in the small laundry in the basement.

The inmates receive three meals a day, served in their cells. The kitchen is off the 7th tier and is fully equipped. The food is brought down in elevators and distributed through each tier. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast - oatmeal with milk and sugar, coffee and bread; dinner - bean soup, potatoes, bread and water; supper - spaghetti, prunes, tea and bread. I examined the menu prepared for a quarter of the year and consider the meals adequate and of good quality.

An extensive prisoners' commissary is conducted by the Department of Correction. Prisoners can buy almost anything reasonable they want up to 5 P. M., and the food is served in their cells. The commissary takes in several hundred dollars a day. Prices are not exorbitant and the profits go to a fund expended for the benefit of all the prisoners under custody of the Department of Correction.

Feeding prisoners in their cells is a bad practice, and the dining accommodations provided in many jails are far more satisfactory. When conditions are improved, provision should be made for one or more dining rooms in this prison.

The visits to prisoners by their relatives create conditions similar to a madhouse. The prisoners and visitors attempt to talk through a double screen separated by 2 feet. There are 51 small booths and on visiting day the average is more than 20 visitors. In order to make themselves heard the prisoners and visitors scream at the top of their voices and the combined yelling sounds riotous. This disorderly practice should be discontinued. Several remedies have been suggested, the most practical of which is that each booth be supplied with a speaking tube through which the prisoner and visitor can talk like human beings in each other's presence.

The inmates have good opportunity for the observance of their own religious faith. A Protestant and Jewish chapel is off the 5th tier and a Catholic chapel is off the 3rd tier, each with a seating capacity of about 100. Christian Science services are held in a room off the 1st tier. The St. Vincent de Paul Society have a room for their altruistic work. The Episcopal services are held from 9 to 10 A. M., Christian Science from 10 to 11 A. M., and Methodist from 2 to 3 P. M. Catholic services are held on Sunday morning and Jewish services on Saturday afternoon.

Recreation is limited. Exercise is permitted in the corridors each day from 2 to 4 P. M. except Saturday and Sunday. Prisoners on two tiers at a time are allowed to exercise once a week in good weather in the yard. The inmates do not work; they have nothing to do but contaminate each other.

No library is provided. These idle men and boys should have a chance to read good books. The public libraries furnish books to inmates of jails in some cities. An effort should be made to have the public library supply books to these prisoners, or a special prison library should be provided.

The main building on day of inspection was in fair condition. Thirty toilets were out of order, but their repair was under way and it was reported that they all would soon be in good working order. The corridors and cells need repainting. Care should be taken to have the blankets regularly sterilized and washed and the bed clothing regularly washed. The cells should be more frequently cleaned and kept clean.

It is recommended:

1. That a new city prison sufficiently large for present and future needs be erected in the vicinity of the present prison, or the existing prison enlarged: or an additional prison of detention be erected in the north section of the city and both prisons maintained.

2. That pending the erection of a new building the Harlem Prison and the closed annex of the city prison be utilized for detention purposes.

3. That only one prisoner be confined in a cell.

4. That prisoners accused of crime be not mingled with prisoners convicted of crime in accordance with the law.

5. That prisoners accused of felony be not mingled with prisoners accused of minor crimes.

6. That more care be taken to segregate boys between 16 and 21, and observe the law of classification in their treatment.



7. That an assistant physician be furnished and a temporary hospital room opened; that all medicine and drugs be administered by doctors and not by guards; and that special diet be supplied to inmates suffering from tuberculosis.

8. That the dormitory on the top floor be subdivided into four separate sections by wire screens.

9. That federal prisoners accused and convicted of crime and held as witnesses be properly classified and segregated.

10. That all prisoners be physically examined, required to bathe and their clothing fumigated when necessary before they are mingled in the corridors.

11. That all money in possession of prisoners be deposited with the warden upon entrance.

12. That the bedlam of the visiting room be remedied; individual speaking tubes are suggested.

13. That the interior of the main section and annex and the cells be repainted, and defective toilets repaired.

14. That the blankets be regularly sterilized and washed and the bed clothing frequently washed, and the cells kept clean.

15. That the public library be requested to furnish books to the city prison, and a prison library established.

16. That a sufficient number of guards be supplied to efficiently conduct and supervise the prison, and to permit the opening of the Harlem Prison and the annex of the city prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

### THE TOMBS

Inspected November 5, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction.

On November 3, 1926, three inmates of the institution - Hyman Amberg, Robert Berg, alias Burke, alias Jackson, and Michael McKenna—armed with revolvers, attempted to escape. In the fusillade of shots which followed, Peter A. Mallon, warden, Jeremiah Murphy, a guard, and the three inmates were killed.

Investigations were thereafter undertaken by the Commissioner of Accounts, the Commissioner of Correction, the District Attorney and the Police Department. The State Commission of Prisons on November 6th authorized an investigation by its Committee on Investigation, but postponed it at the request of the District Attorney's office.

The population of the institution on November 5th (two days after the shooting) was 538, which is a fair average of the population throughout the year. To guard and care for this population there are only 54 keepers, divided into eight-hour shifts. The day force consists of 34 men and the night force of 20 men. The tiers, with an average of 50 prisoners, many of whom are of the most desperate types, are manned by only one keeper during a large part of the day, and at times two, although prisoners are not all locked in their cells during the day time. From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. there is but one man on a tier, and at night one keeper is obliged to look after two tiers of approximately 100 men. To insure the safe custody of the dangerous class of prisoners held in this prison the number of guards should be materially increased.



The pay of keepers in the Department of Correction is so low that it is difficult to attract high-class men to these positions. Not only should the number of keepers be increased but the compensation as well, so that a good class of men may be secured for the important jobs.

Every prisoner is permitted one visit a day, sometimes two visits. The average number of visits runs over 200 a day, as has been pointed out in a previous report of inspection. Exceptions are frequently made where prisoners are permitted to see visitors other than at regular visiting hours and in other than the regular visiting room. There is constant effort on the part of influential people to secure this privilege, which is a most dangerous one and should be forbidden without exception. From 40 to 50 lawyers call at the prison each day to see prisoners and they are allowed to visit with them in the counsel room without constant supervision. There should be close supervision of this room while lawyers are visiting clients and a thorough search of all prisoners interviewed by their counsel should be made before they are returned to their cells.

The commissary department which furnishes food, cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, fruit and other supplies to the prisoners, has 11 employees who are hired from the commissary department and paid therefrom. They are not selected from civil service lists and are not sworn in as are other employees of the Department of Correction. The waiters who circulate freely through the prison tiers from 7:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. are paid only \$16.00 a week. Some of them stated that their tips run from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day. The head of the commissary department has been in charge ten years and is a trusted man. Some of the other employees have been there as long as ten years. With the danger involved in guarding desperate criminals in this prison, it is questionable whether these men should be allowed to circulate freely among the prisoners. This also is true in the other city prisons where a like situation exists. There is a real question for consideration as to whether or not the commissary, if run at all, should not be greatly restricted in the supplies it serves and the manner of distribution.

In a report of inspection dated July 9, 1926, recommendation was made that all money in possession of prisoners be deposited with the warden upon admission. There is a rule in the institution that prisoners be allowed only \$20.00 cash in their possession, but the rule was not being observed at the time of inspection. Berg, one of the desperadoes killed in the attempt to escape, not long ago asked a waiter to change a \$100 bill for him. Other prisoners also appeared to have plenty of money. It was reported to us that less than a year ago a prisoner's trousers in which he had \$170. were stolen and \$24. was taken from the pocket of another inmate. Many of the prisoners have from \$40. to \$50. at a time in their possession, and the number having more than \$20. is large. The danger of such a practice has been previously pointed out by the State Commission of Prisons. If inmates are to continue to have the privileges of the commissary, the system should be set up so they may buy against their credit at the office where all money should be deposited. With cash on hand for the purchase of favors, the possibility of using money to aid in escapes is very great and there should be no further delay in changing the present system.

The danger of bringing prisoners to the clinic has been emphasized by the attempted escape and there is under consideration a plan to provide a room for dressings on each tier.

While on our visit, we saw the vans come in filled to the doors with men, many of them desperate criminals, with only a driver in charge. It was stated that in one van there were nine and another fourteen. One of the vans came through from the Rockaways with nine prisoners and only one man in charge. No van should be sent out with prisoners without a driver and a guard.

Attention is called to the long time that some prisoners are held in this prison. The record on the third of November showed those awaiting trial in General Sessions Court held prior to October 1st as follows: February 1; March 1; April 1; May 2; June 10; July 13; August 18; September 23.

On November 8th representatives of the Commission visited the institution and were shown about the tiers and yard and the details of the attempted escape explained. They observed at the time that the two barred gates in the passageway leading from the main entrance, which were unlocked at the time of the attempted escape, were still unlocked, and from statements made by keepers and others, conditions generally had not materially changed. Subsequently, Robert Barr, warden at Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, was appointed warden of the institution and ordered that the gates be kept locked, and keepers were assigned to lock and unlock them when persons enter and leave.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

### CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

149 RAYMOND STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 3, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

The City Prison, Brooklyn, is used principally for the detention of persons awaiting examination or trial or held for the grand jury. A few prisoners are sentenced to serve short terms and others serving sentence are transferred from the Penitentiary and Workhouse to do the institutional work. There is an ever changing population, the crimes charged ranging from misdemeanor to murder.

The State Commission of Prisons in recent reports has called attention to the increasing number of youths charged with serious crimes in this and other institutions of the city. There were 47 boys between the ages of 16 and 20 awaiting trial on felony charges on the day of inspection; sixteen others had been convicted and sentenced.

The total population of the institution was 399 of whom 343 were males and 56 females. They were classified and distributed by tiers as follows:

#### NORTH SECTION—MALE

<i>1st Tier</i>	
Minor felons awaiting trial, age 16 to 18 inclusive .....	24
<i>2nd Tier</i>	
Minor felons awaiting trial, age 19 to 20 inclusive.....	23
Lower part of tier for misdemeanants .....	3
<i>3rd Tier</i>	
Minors, convicted and sentenced .....	16
<i>4th Tier</i>	
Drug addicts, investigations, isolations (venereal, safety, etc.)	23
<i>5th Tier</i>	
Homicides .....	14

<i>6th Tier</i>	
Adults convicted and awaiting sentence .....	24
<i>7th Tier</i>	
Adults, felons awaiting trial, bail under \$5,000 .....	24
<i>8th Tier</i>	
Penitentiary and Workhouse help .....	25

## SOUTH SECTION—MALE

<i>1st Tier</i>	
Observation and adults sentenced, awaiting transfer .....	19
<i>2nd Tier</i>	
Adults, felons awaiting trial, bail over \$5,000 .....	22
<i>3rd Tier</i>	
Adults, felons awaiting trial, bail under \$5,000 .....	23
<i>4th Tier</i>	
Penitentiary and Workhouse help .....	26
<i>5th Tier</i>	
Adults sentenced to City Prison, 10 days or less .....	20
<i>6th Tier</i>	
Federals and overflow from South 2nd tier .....	16
<i>7th Tier</i>	
Adult misdemeanants .....	24
<i>8th Tier</i>	
Penitentiary and Workhouse help, short-term men overflow, fire room help, lower end of tier .....	17

## FEMALE SECTION

<i>1st Tier</i>	
Trial .....	17
<i>2nd Tier</i>	
Minors and convicted overflow .....	18
<i>3rd Tier</i>	
Penitentiary and Workhouse help and sentenced .....	21
<i>Workhouse Help</i>	<i>Penitentiary Help</i>
<i>Male Female</i>	<i>Male Female</i>
39 32	14 4

The institution throughout was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. There is no mess hall and meals are served three times a day. Food left over is thrown out on the corridor floors and swept up, causing a temporary litter, but the warden believes this method is better than leaving the food in the cells. The standard menu of the Department of Correction is served. There is a Department Commissary and prisoners having funds can purchase food at stated intervals. A mess hall is needed and has been recommended in previous reports.

There is no resident physician at the institution. A physician visits the prison daily and comes on call. The necessity for a resident physician has been emphasized in previous reports. This would make it possible to examine inmates upon admission, to determine whether they are suffering from any communicable disease. On day of inspection a federal prisoner, who had been sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, had two



attacks of epilepsy and it required four inmates to keep him from injuring himself in his cell. The institution has no well-equipped hospital and it was necessary in this case to leave the door of the prisoner's cell open, with an inmate sitting constantly outside to look after the inmate. Such a case as this has no place in such an institution which is not equipped to care for violent or disturbed persons. It was stated that the Federal authorities had been notified of the man's condition and urged to have him removed as soon as possible.

In 1924, at the suggestion of the State Hospital Commission, the Prison Association of New York and the State Commission of Prisons, section 836 of the code of criminal procedure was amended to provide for the transfer of apparently insane persons from the City Prison, Brooklyn, to the Kings County Hospital for observation. It is the procedure in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx to transfer such cases from the City Prison, Manhattan, to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation, pending the determination of their sanity. The law as amended provides that "in case any person within the city of New York in confinement under indictment or under a criminal charge, or for want of bail for good behavior, or for keeping the peace, or for appearing as a witness, or by order of any justice, or under any other civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge or magistrate of the court having jurisdiction over the proceedings in which such person is confined, shall commit such apparently insane person\*\*\*in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, to the care and custody of the commissioner of public welfare, who shall keep such person in a safe and comfortable place, until the question of his sanity be determined."

The records show that from January 1st to August 1st of this year there were seventeen cases of mentally-disturbed patients in the institution. There are no proper facilities for caring for such persons, and every effort should be made to have them removed promptly to the psychopathic ward of the Kings County Hospital where they can be detained until the question of their sanity is determined. The City Prison, Brooklyn, is not a proper place for the detention of the insane.

Attention has been called in former reports to the insufficiency of information given those in charge of the institution as to the charges against those committed. More information, especially as to those charged with crimes of violence, would be helpful to the authorities in their administrative duties. The same applies to federal prisoners as well as those committed from magistrates' courts.

Prisoners are still permitted to retain money which they have in their possession when received. Previous reports have referred to this bad practice as adding greatly to the difficulty of recapture of any who might escape. A property clerk should be provided and charged with the responsibility of safely keeping all money and property of inmates, and purchases from the commissary should be made upon his order for inmates and not through cash transactions.

The institution lacks a sufficient personnel to cope with the dangerous class of prisoners committed to it. Officers are frequently called upon to take prisoners to court and this further reduces the inadequate staff. The city should provide a sufficient number of keepers and matrons in its penal institutions to properly conduct them.

The construction of a warden's residence was begun several years ago. Part of the walls were constructed, but it was not finished. The timbers have since deteriorated, and the structure is unsightly and should be completed or torn down.

The inmates are given exercise in the corridors at intervals during the day. Through an arrangement with the Brooklyn Public Library books are provided for the institution's use. Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science services are held regularly. There is a well equipped chapel.

The last inspection report recommended the appointment of a matron to accompany female prisoners to and from court. Such appointment has been made.

The fire hazard of a wooden roof on the prison still remains. Attention to this has been called in previous reports.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### CITY PRISON—QUEENS

#### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected December 18, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Frank W. Fox, warden.

The staff consists of one head keeper, fourteen keepers and three matrons.

On the date of inspection there were 108 prisoners, 85 of whom were males and 23 females. Classification on this date was as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Examination -----	7	--	7
Special Sessions -----	6	--	6
Grand Jury -----	33	1	34
Workhouse -----	27	21	48
Penitentiary -----	7	1	8
Pending transfer -----	4	--	4
Sentenced -----	1	--	1
	85	23	108

This prison has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission. There are 137 cells for males and 72 for females. The male section consists of tiers, all looking out on a single court. The female section is divided by floors and permits of classification. Although an attempt is made to keep up a male classification here, it is almost impossible because of the nature of the prison. On the date of the inspection, adult prisoners were found on the same corridor with minors and a sixteen year old boy, charged with petit larceny, having stolen a bicycle, was on the same corridor with a number of young bandits charged with hold-ups and other crimes of violence. Because of the construction of the prison, it is almost impossible to better these conditions but an effort should be made to keep youngsters not charged with serious crimes away from those charged with crimes of violence. There were nineteen boys under twenty-one years of age, ranging in ages from sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty years, charged with burglary, grand larceny and hold-ups. A number of them brazenly answered the question as to what charge was against them. It might be interesting to the people of Queens to know that for the year ending June 30, 1926, the following number of young men were confined in this city prison:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>
16 -----	71	20 -----	94
17 -----	98	21 -----	113
18 -----	116		
19 -----	98		590



As in all other parts of the city, there is cause for great alarm when these figures are studied. In the table above, it is noted that twenty-one workhouse women and one penitentiary woman are confined here. As a matter of fact, there is sufficient work for ten women here and the additional number simply lie about in idleness from day to day, without any occupation and the only reason for sending them here seems to be that they have a roof over their heads. Many of the women are of the old down and out type. It is, of course, a great question what is to be done with these women who are sent here by the magistrates, but it would seem that many of them should be committed to a home for the aged poor.

It was found again that a number of short time prisoners were sent here, charged with petty offenses, for periods of from two to ten days. These men should not be sent here and commingled with desperate prisoners. It has been urged that the Harlem Prison be opened and put into service to take care of this type, and this is again recommended.

We were impressed with the care that is exercised here in receiving packages. No food or clothing is allowed to be sent in from the outside, and underwear or other things which are received are carefully examined. The Commissary Department sends a representative here twice a week, who takes orders from the prisoners and delivers packages to them in a room on the first floor. There is a great element of danger in contraband or weapons being brought in and the utmost diligence should be exercised in the supervision of anything brought in from the outside. The representatives of the Commissary are not permitted to go through the cell tiers, and never should be allowed to do so. There is an arrangement whereby prisoners may give orders for sandwiches, cakes and pies, ham, bacon and eggs, small steaks, coffee or milk, orders for which are filled from an outside restaurant. Again the greatest of care should be exercised in handling these orders so that no contraband of drugs are smuggled in with them.

The visiting rule here provides that court prisoners be allowed one visit each day, between 9:30 A. M. and 10:45 A. M., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Time prisoners are allowed two visits a week on a pass from the Department of Correction. The number of visitors here is not so large as in some of the other prisons and the same degree of danger does not exist. Care is taken that no trusties are allowed on the first floor during the visiting hours. Women who come here for calls are not searched, as should be absolutely required, and it is urged that a matron be provided to search all women visitors.

As recommended in the last inspection report, a number of bars on the outside windows have been repaired and arrangements made for going over all the other windows.

Here, as in all of the other institutions of the Department of Correction, there is a serious shortage of keepers. With the large number of prisoners on hand and five tiers in the male section to be looked after, there are only five keepers from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., four from 4:00 to 12:00 P. M., four from 12:00 P. M. to 8:00 A. M. with one on relief. This number is oftentimes less on account of sickness or vacations. There is only one head keeper. There should be three, one for each eight-hour shift, and it is recommended that nine additional keepers be assigned to this prison, also one additional matron for each eight-hour shift. It is also recommended, as a matter of safety, that an armed keeper be posted constantly on the outside of the front door and also an armed keeper to make the rounds outside the prison, particularly during hours after dark and when the prison is not completely manned inside. Although it is not strictly the business of this Commission, it strongly urges that the pay of keepers and matrons be increased to what can be termed "a living wage". The present pay is too low for decent living and not attractive to the class of men and women who ought to be brought into this work.



A prison physician visits here daily. Serious sickness and surgical cases are sent to the hospital on Welfare Island. The Commission has repeatedly urged that all prisoners sent here be given a thorough physical examination to determine whether they are suffering from any communicable diseases. This is again urged.

The fire alarm box recommended in last year's report has been provided. The electric lighting equipment is not in good condition and should be gone over thoroughly from the panel board on. The steam heating plant is also badly run down and needs a thorough going over.

Court prisoners are allowed to keep up to \$5.00 in their possession while confined here. Other amounts and valuables are taken away from them and kept in the warden's safe. The recent outbreak at the Tombs Prison raises the question whether even this amount should be allowed to remain in the prisoners' hands. Possession of money by prisoners is fraught with danger and serious consideration should be given to the question of whether or not they should be allowed to have any money whatever. A bonded property clerk should be appointed in this prison to take care of all money and valuables belonging to the prisoners and to account for slips which they may make out against their funds.

Commissioner Wallis reports that he has been unable to secure appropriations from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a much-needed mess hall with kitchen attached, and an adequately equipped laundry. Both of these are earnestly recommended and he should be urged to renew his request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at this time.

The drainage of the prison yards, which is badly needed, has not been taken care of and this is again strongly recommended.

The matter of erection of suitable fire escapes on the building has not been taken care of and this is again urged as very important.

The entire prison has been repainted by prison labor and was found in a clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON—JEFFERSON MARKET

10TH ST. & 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected June 22, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden.

The Jefferson Market Prison is the main New York prison for women for the Borough of Manhattan. One room on the first floor of the building is used for the detention of men held in connection with the Jefferson Market Court. They do not come in contact with the women's quarters and are not held here over night.

On this date there were 37 women held for trial, 8 convicted and sentenced, and 18 workhouse and penitentiary women assigned to work here. The morning count showed 67 inmates.

The prison has been previously described in the reports of the Commission and was found in reasonably good condition. The corridors were clean, but the cells were not kept as clean as is possible with all of the help available. Each woman should be required to make up her bed in a neat manner each morning and keep the cells free from refuse of any kind.

The classification at the time of inspection was in accordance with law. Separation is made of the white and colored prisoners on different corridors. There were no minors in either the Jefferson Market or Tombs section of the prison.

There has been complaint in the past of insufficient amount of sheets, pillow cases and towels. It was stated that a full supply is on hand and has been for some time.

The women assigned here to do the cleaning and other work are quartered on the top floor away from other prisoners.

One feature which needs attention is the insufficiency of quarters provided for medical examinations. It is suggested that another room be provided where those awaiting examination may be kept, in charge of a matron.

Attention is again called to the fact that at no time should women be received in the main office without a matron in attendance, night or day. The Commissioner is urged to have this rule put in effect.

On April 25, 1926, an order was issued forbidding all persons to enter the prison other than through the main entrance from the street. This has caused considerable inconvenience to social workers who are assigned to work about the court. It would seem that the rule should be modified so that social workers, who are properly authorized by reputable organizations to work here, might be permitted to enter the prison directly from the court, as has been the practice for many years. It can be readily seen that without restrictions many abuses might creep in, but none could occur if only those who are really entitled to visit prisoners are allowed to come in directly from the court.

It was stated that the women discharged from Greycourt are sent here before being finally released. It was previously the practice to send prisoners discharged from Hampton Farms to the Penitentiary, but this has been changed so that they are now discharged directly from the institution. The question arises why this cannot also be done at Greycourt instead of sending prisoners here for discharge. The question should be raised with the Commissioner of Correction.

It is to be regretted that the carrying out of the plans for the erection of a house of detention for women in this city has been set aside for the time being. An appropriation of \$750,000 has been made for this purpose, but it is understood that it has been canceled in the retrenchment plan of Mayor Walker. It is earnestly hoped that, when other matters will permit, the Mayor will give his attention to the necessity for a women's house of detention in this city. Various women organizations have worked for years to this end and the arguments which they present in favor seem to be unanswerable. There has been considerable discussion as to location. The undersigned cannot, from the various locations offered, see anything better than the present site at Jefferson Market Prison and using the property owned by the City adjacent to the court and prison building. In this way the court house would be preserved and considerable of the present prison structure could be used for the proposed institution. The project is urged upon the Mayor as worthy of very serious consideration.

The arraignments of women held in this prison for the Women's Day Court during 1925 show a downward trend over the preceding two years. The number for 1925 was 2,597, 1924, 2,950, and for 1923, 3,066. It is to be hoped that this really indicates a decrease in the record of prostitution, wayward minors and petty larceny cases which constitute the bulk of offenses for which women are detained here.

It is fitting that a word be said for the great helpfulness which is given the City by the Florence Crittendon League, Incorporated, which maintains a home for wayward girls and those who have through misfortune gotten into trouble and who have not had a criminal record. During 1925 the Police Department sent there 345 cases, the Women's Court, 115, the Court of Special Sessions, 21, the Court of General Sessions, 8, the Children's Court, 3, and other courts, 18. A large proportion of these girls were from fifteen to nineteen years of age and, without the Florence Crittendon Home, would have been obliged to



be sent to this prison to be committed with the worst type that the City produces. The League is maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions and performs a most useful service in connection with the administration of the Criminal Law as it relates to women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 3RD DISTRICT, ESSEX MARKET PRISON

2ND AVE. & 2ND ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 12, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden; Alfred Hall, head-keeper.

This prison is located on the second floor of a building also occupied by the 3rd District Magistrates' Court and detention quarters. There are six cells for men and three for women - all equipped with good toilets and wash basins. Benches are provided in each of these cells.

After prisoners' cases are disposed of in Magistrates' Courts, they are sent here to be kept until the prison vans come to take them away to the Tombs Prison or Jefferson Market Prison.

In last year's inspection report of this place, attention was called to the fact that a matron was not regularly on hand while women were confined here. In compliance with the recommendation of the Commission, Commissioner Wallis arranged to have a matron here at all times during court hours, and at no time during these hours is she sent to other courts as formerly.

Attention was also called to the fact that the Magistrates' Court often continues until 6 o'clock at night and that many prisoners are held here until this hour or later. There is no provision for furnishing food for prisoners held here over the noon hour. Today, at 2 P.M., there were 14 men held in the prison awaiting transfer to the Tombs; one of the men said he had had nothing to eat since the previous morning, being confined in a police station over night without food; another man said that he had had nothing to eat since the previous night. In a letter dated September 12, 1926, Commissioner Wallis stated that he had notified the warden of the Tombs that food should be prepared and left for all prisoners who were transferred there after dinner, or after supper. It is assumed that this practice is being carried out. The holding of prisoners here for a long time without food is an inhumane practice which the Commission has constantly criticized. It is hoped that the Commissioner of Correction will make some arrangement so that men and women held here are given food to sustain them when they are held until late in the day.

The place was in a clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 4TH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 25, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden.

This prison is used in connection with the 4th District Magistrates' Court, men and women being held here until transferred to the Tombs or Jefferson Market Prison.



There are eleven cells for males and a room for females. The cells and women's room have satisfactory toilets and wash basins.

About 15 males are held here daily, and usually from 2 to 4 women. One keeper and a matron are constantly in charge.

Attention is again called to the fact that no food is provided for prisoners in the prison, some of whom are held until late in the afternoon, unless they have money to buy food from a restaurant man who comes in. Arrangements should be made so that food can be prepared here or sent in from the outside for prisoners held over the noon hour. It is recommended that a gas hot plate be provided so that persons employed here may be able to provide warm food for themselves at noontime.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### 5TH DISTRICT PRISON

(HARLEM PRISON)

121ST ST. & SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 22, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Thomas Campbell, custodian.

Harlem Prison is used at the present time only for the detention of men and women awaiting transportation to the Tombs and Jefferson Market Prison. The so-called ten-day room is used for men and the old chapel for women. A matron is in charge when women are held here. Today there were 4 men and 3 women held in these quarters; the number often runs from 15 to 20 daily.

This prison has 40 brick cells, none of which is in use. They are equipped with bunks in the men's section and cot beds in the women's section. In the reports of the Commission for last year it was recommended that this prison be used for first offenders convicted of minor offenses and sentenced for terms of ten days or less, and also short terms for violation of traffic laws and ordinances. Within a short time, the Commissioner of Correction appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and was allowed a number of additional keepers. One of the reasons given was that stated above—that it was proposed to re-open this prison for such purposes.

Since the last inspection the place has been repainted and part of the plumbing put in order. The toilets in the cells are old type iron with enamel tops. They are not the type of toilet approved by the Commission for use generally throughout the station houses and prisons where new installation is being made. They might have to be used for a short time to avoid the expense of new plumbing just now. All of the toilets should be gone over carefully and properly cleaned, and the plumbing leading to the bowls put in the best possible condition.

The Secretary should be directed to ask the Commissioner of Correction when he proposes to re-open this prison and what type of prisoners will be confined here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## 6TH DISTRICT PRISON

(MORRISANIA)

BROOK AVE. &amp; 162ND ST., BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected October 19, 1926. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Lester W. Patterson, sheriff; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Frank Duffy, clerk of Magistrates' Court; James Thornton, clerk of Traffic and Homicide Courts.

The prison at this point is located in a fine new city building, constructed three years ago. It has modern and suitable detention quarters—by far the best of any of the magistrates' courts in New York City.

Prisoners are detained here, awaiting trial in the Magistrates', Traffic and Homicide Courts, Municipal Term and Court of Special Sessions.

From January 1, 1926 to date, the number of cases in the Magistrates' Court was 7,589; in the Traffic Court, 13,672; Homicide Court, 79; Municipal Term and Special Sessions cases, 1,380.

Thirteen males were held here for detention today. No women were held. Two days ago the number of males held here was 21. The number of women held in connection with these courts is very small, hardly being more than two or three a week. A matron is in charge when women are detained.

There are six steel pens for men and three for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins, good benches and shower baths in each section. The male section is in charge of a deputy sheriff, an officer of the Department of Correction and a court attendant.

The place was found in excellent condition as to cleanliness and good order, with the exception of two windows which were broken in the male section and are soon to be repaired.

A paragraph in last year's inspection report should be repeated here:

"Care should be taken here so that homicide cases should be separated from other persons held for trial. Further, with the splendid and adequate facilities, care should be taken to segregate youthful prisoners and those charged with petty offenses from the hardened criminals."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## 7TH DISTRICT PRISON

(WEST SIDE)

317 WEST 53RD ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; S. W. Brewster, warden; Lazarus Levy, head keeper.

The West Side Prison has been built many years. the exact date not being known by anyone in charge of the prison, but it is safe to say at least fifty years. It is a wretched place and inadequate for the needs for which it is used. The worn-out plumbing in the old building and the poor toilet equipment bring it nearly to the point where the State Commission of Prisons could condemn it as insanitary.



The prison consists of 37 old-type brick cells, a detention room for Workhouse prisoners employed here, a detention room on the first floor for male witnesses, and a cage in the main office of the prison where women are detained.

At the opening of business this morning there were 37 prisoners on hand, requiring the use of all the cells. At the time of inspection there were 45 being held. It was stated that at times the number runs to over 105 in a day, and on a recent date 51 were held over night. It was further stated that at certain times the average runs to 75 a night, requiring doubling up in practically all cells. The practice of doubling prisoners in cells has been constantly condemned by the Commission and is dangerous from a point of custody as well as morals. The Department of Correction should take immediate steps to wipe out this oft-condemned practice of confining two men in a cell.

Among the prisoners were 7 Workhouse help who were engaged in cleaning and other work around the place. They are held in a dormitory which was in better condition on this inspection than previously found. The toilet is in the open room and it is recommended that an enclosure be placed around it for obvious reasons.

The holding of women in the cage in the outer office, where they are under constant observation of male prisoners passing through there and all those having business in the office, is condemned, and it is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction take steps to find a proper detention room for women held here until transferred to Jefferson Market Prison. It is stated that the usual number is about 2 a day, but at times there are 5 or 6. There are no toilet facilities available for these women except to be taken back to the court detention pen.

The detention room for material witnesses is furnished with cot beds. It is lacking in proper lighting and ventilation. It was accepted by the Commission purely as a temporary arrangement, but the time has come when a suitable place should be provided for the detention of witnesses not charged with crime. On the date of inspection there were only 2 witnesses being held here; the number oftentimes runs from 7 to 10.

During the past few years there have been three escapes from this prison, all accomplished by the cutting of the unquestionably unsafe outer steel bars on the windows. The last escape was on May 8, 1924. All three men were important prisoners of a desperate character. It has been repeatedly recommended that all of the outer window bars on this prison be removed and tool-proof steel substituted as a matter of safety. The city authorities take a great risk in continuing this prison in what the Commission believes is an unsafe place for the proper custody of prisoners who are held here, many of whom are of desperate character.

One boy aged 17 and two aged 19 were found commingled with older prisoners, which practice should be immediately discontinued.

With the crowded conditions here, no prisoners under any circumstances should be committed to serve time here other than the minimum number of Workhouse prisoners necessary to perform the essential labor about the place.

The practice of feeding prisoners in the cells is again condemned. An inspection of the cells showed that it adds to the insanitary condition and should not be longer tolerated.

The head-keeper stated that all of the windows, which were in bad condition on previous inspection, had been gone over and properly repaired.



In previous winters there was continued complaint about the failure to heat this prison properly at night. The matter should be watched closely this winter and if any fault is found, it should be immediately reported to the Commissioner of Public Works who has given his assurance to the Commission that the place will be properly heated at all times.

There is a branch of the Department Commissary, established here in April, with one man in charge who goes about the tiers in the same manner as is employed at the Tombs - selling coffee, sandwiches, pie, tobacco and candy. The sales average \$15. a day. He receives a salary of \$150. a month. The question of the continuance of this commissary in a prison of this kind is a subject now being discussed by the public authorities, and it is very doubtful if it should be continued.

Prisoners detained here are allowed to keep all the money and valuables which they bring in with them. With the developments which have been brought out in connection with the investigation being made at the Tombs, it is a serious question whether or not prisoners here should be allowed to retain their money and valuables. This matter is commended to the Commissioner of Correction for his serious consideration.

It was found that two prisoners on hand have been held in this prison since October 26, 1925, one since March 27, 1926, one since April 1926, and another since August, 1926, by request of the district attorney at least that was the information given by the head-keeper. The prison is not a proper place where men should be kept for such long periods. The matter has been taken up with the District Attorney of New York County.

It was found that the total force of keepers here is twelve - four regularly from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. ; three from 4:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M.; and three from 12:00 P. M. to 8:00 A. M. There are five tiers in this prison and the assigned number of keepers is unquestionably inadequate for the safe supervision of these men. It is recommended that three additional keepers be assigned to work in this prison. At the present time there is no night head-keeper. It is most important that there be a night head-keeper in service, as on an investigation of escapes made in the prison some time ago, failure to have a head-keeper on duty resulted in a division of responsibility, which was in part responsible for the escapes.

Prisoners were engaged in painting the place and putting it in as presentable a condition as is possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioners.*

## 12TH DISTRICT PRISON

(WASHINGTON HEIGHTS)

1130 ST.NICHOLAS AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 15, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frank B. Masterson, chief clerk.

The prison in connection with the 12th District Magistrates' Court contains one large pen for men and a smaller one for women, equipped with toilets, wash basins and benches. Toilet paper and paper towels have been provided.

A large number of people are confined here for several hours each day, but none is held over night. Today there were 30 men and 2 women in custody awaiting trial. The women were in charge of a matron. It is stated that from five to six women are held here daily.

From January 1, 1926 to date, 9,711 cases were heard in this court.

Last year at the time of inspection complaint was made as to the proper heating of the room. Officers in charge stated that after attention was called to this, the heating was improved for the balance of the year.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there is a doubt as to the safety of this prison for the confinement of the prisoners committed to it, and the Commissioner of Correction is urged to have a thorough examination made as to whether or not this is true and advise this Commission whether he thinks this prison is safe for the confinement of prisoners.

Once more the attention of the Chief City Magistrate should be called to the fact that prisoners are held here sometimes until four o'clock without being given any food at the noon hour. Efforts of the Commission to remedy this here and in other magistrates' courts have been unavailing. It is hoped that in the near future this inhumane practice will be remedied. The Commissioner of Correction has arranged so that prisoners brought to the Tombs and Jefferson Market Prison from this place are fed upon arrival there.

The place was in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## COURT PENS

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### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING, CENTRE AND FRANKLIN STREETS

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 22, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; Edward R. Carroll, chief clerk, Court of General Sessions; Frank W. Smith, Court of Special Sessions.

There are four detention pens on the ground floor in connection with the above-named courts, two are used for males on trial in General Sessions, and one for males and one for females in Special Sessions. A matron is provided for the supervision of female prisoners.

These pens were found in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

The number detained for Special Sessions today was 10 men and 6 women, the average daily number being from 25 to 40 for General Sessions. Today, the number was 13.

These and other detention pens are not provided with toilet paper and arrangements should be made to have this supplied.

On Floor M-1 there are four pens for males on trial in General Sessions—two on the north side and two on the south side. In the south side pens there were 13 male prisoners and in the north side pens, 22. There is a separate room for females held for General Sessions. There was one prisoner on hand at the time of the inspection and the number of women usually averages about three a day.

The male pens badly need repainting. Those on the south side are very dark and should be painted with a light colored waterproof paint which would add to the lighting and allow scrubbing.

One of the toilets in the south side pens was out of order and should be repaired and put in condition.

The women's room is in charge of a matron who sits outside the pen in a room opening out into the corridors. There is no steel door protection here as in the male quarters and it might be an easy thing for someone to walk in, hold her up and release prisoners. Either a barred door with proper protection should be supplied or an officer stationed outside the door. All of the women here are charged with felonies and need close custodial care.

There is also danger in the two detention pen quarters on Floor M-1 where large numbers of dangerous criminals are held. There is usually only one man on the outside in charge. These pens should be either closed off from access to the public or a guard stationed outside to prevent danger of attempting to help prisoners escape.

There is no provision here for separating youthful offenders from old and hardened criminals in these pens. Today there were two boys, aged sixteen and seventeen, in a crowded pen filled with adults. An effort should be made to find some place where these boys can be segregated from other prisoners, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioners.



## WOMEN'S DAY COURT PENS

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 11, 1926. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Charles Anthes, clerk.

The detention rooms in connection with this court consist of two rooms equipped with toilets, lavatories, chairs and benches for the detention of women tried in the Women's Day Court. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The matron in charge endeavors to segregate the hardened offenders from the first offenders by placing them in different rooms.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 2,164 cases were tried in this court. The arraignments in this court for the year 1925 were as follows:

Prostitution .....	1,330
Wayward minor .....	206
Petit larceny (shoplifting) .....	1,019
Other offenses .....	42

Total .....	2,597
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The total number of arraignments for 1924 was 2,950, and for 1923, 3,066, showing a substantial dropping off in these unfortunate cases during the past three years.

The pens were in satisfactory condition.

The corridors and pens are to be painted, which will improve the appearance of the place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

## HOMICIDE COURT PEN

301 MOTT ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 28, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Samuel Salinger, clerk.

The detention pen in connection with the Manhattan Traffic Court has, in the past, occupied a space 41 x 16 feet, wall 12 feet high. The toilet and lavatory are properly enclosed. It is furnished with benches and was found in a satisfactory condition.

The Commission, in its last inspection report, called attention to the fact that men charged with homicide were confined in the same pen as others convicted in many cases of petit violations of the traffic laws, and recommended a separate detention pen for homicide cases. This recommendation has been carried out by cutting off a portion of the men's detention pen and making a separate pen, 10 x 10 feet, enclosed in steel and furnished with benches. The pen was completed only a short time ago and is yet to be painted. It was stated that the material is on hand for this purpose.

From January 1, 1926, to date there were 50,849 traffic cases and 596 homicide cases tried in these two courts. During the year 1925, 82,273 cases were tried in the Traffic Court. Fines amounting to \$351,626.00 were collected.

The above figures indicate fairly well the importance of this court which is wretchedly housed in this old building. On the date of inspection the corridors and court room were jammed with men and women, a large portion of them standing in an uncomfortable position, such as is experienced in the rush hour in the subway.

The plight of the women who are obliged to wait here for their cases is particularly bad. It is unfortunate that the City of New York does not provide adequate quarters so that this important court can be carried on in proper dignity. One-year fines would provide a proper building for the Court.

A word should be said for the attendant in charge—James J. Shanahan—whom we have always found very courteous and was able from his records to furnish us with any information we needed with regards to inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

##### TOMBS COURT

32 FRANKLIN ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 22, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Thomas H. O'Kane, clerk.

Since the last inspection the Tombs Court has been moved into the Criminal Courts Building, first floor, north side. The court room is a very good one. At the rear of the court room a pen has been provided, about 15 x 20 feet, equipped with toilet and lavatory and seats for twelve prisoners. The only ventilation is from a screen overhead. There is also a screened passageway along the north side of the court room where prisoners are taken up for trial. The pens are in charge of the Magistrates' Court officers and there is no Department of Correction officer here as in the old court pens.

The clerk and attendant in charge stated that only five or six prisoners are held here a day and not for any long period, and they are both satisfied that the pen is adequate and safe, but question whether or not there will be sufficient ventilation in the summer; the matter should be looked into at that time.

Plans for the new detention pens were not submitted to the Commission for its approval as required by law. With the present situation of the place, however, it seems to be reasonably satisfactory and should be approved, subject to later inspection.

From January 1, 1926, to date 9,923 cases were heard in this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 21, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Joseph Doran, clerk.

The pens at this location are used for prisoners tried in the Jefferson Market Court. There are two detention pens located in the rear of the court room, reasonably satisfactory. In accordance with the recommendation made last year, the pens have been repainted and present a much better appearance.

The place was not clean at the opening of business in the morning and greater care should be taken to have it kept clean every day.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 15,882 cases were heard in this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

2ND AVE. AND 2ND ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 12, 1926. Julius Miller, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Julius V. Lyons, clerk.

This court has been known as the Essex Market Court and handles a large number of cases annually. From January 1, 1926 to date the number ran to 13,464.

There is a detention pen adjoining the courtroom where prisoners are held just prior to trial. On the ground floor there are six cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and basins, where prisoners are brought in from the police stations or prisons for trial. It was stated that some days the number of prisoners held in the cells is from seven to eight; at other times, particularly after raids are made, the number runs to 100.

The place was in a cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## FAMILY COURT

151 EAST 57TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 25, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James P. Conway, clerk, Magistrates' Court; George P. Richter, clerk, Family Court.

There are two good-sized steel pens used in connection with these courts—one for men and one for women. They are equipped with benches, good toilets and wash basins. The place is well lighted and ventilated. It is some time since these pens were painted and it is recommended that this be done in the near future.

The average number of men held here daily runs from 10 to 12. The number of women held is very small.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 7,133 cases were heard in the Magistrates' Court. During the month of September there were 131 cases heard



in the Family Court and 347 re-hearings. Very few of the persons involved in Family Court matters are detained in these pens.

There was no toilet paper on hand at the time of the inspection; this should be provided.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

(HARLEM)

170 EAST 121ST ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 22, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Edward T. Tyrell, clerk.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1926 to date was 8,765.

There are two pens adjacent to the court, provided with benches, toilets and wash basins. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided. The place was in a satisfactory condition.

In the last report it was recommended that for sanitary reasons the wooden tops on the toilets be removed. This has not been done, but the man in charge today stated that it would be taken care of promptly. The Secretary should be requested to ascertain from the clerk of the court if this has been done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

#### 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

#### NIGHT COURT FOR MEN

314 WEST 54TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Arthur Coddington, clerk, 7th District Court; Alfred F. Volgenau, clerk, 10th District Court.

There are two detention pens in connection with these courts, equipped with benches, toilets and wash sinks. The pens are used night and day, and arrangements should be made to have them cleaned regularly between the two sessions of the court. It is stated that they are adequate for the needs of the day court but, as has been noted in previous inspection reports, are sometimes jammed to the limit with men awaiting trial in night court.

There was a broken bench in one of the pens, which should be repaired, and the cell bars are badly in need of painting.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 9,466 cases were heard in the day court and 23,543 in the night court for men.

It is again recommended that additional detention quarters be arranged for, for use in connection with the night court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

### KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1926. James J. Byrne, acting borough president; John L. Gray, chief clerk; Delisle S. Green, custodian.

The County Court of Kings County is housed in an ancient and wretched old building, unsuited for the dignity of this important court. There has been considerable agitation for the building of a new county court house and there is no question that this great county needs a new building for this court. The detention pens are located in the basement of the court house building. There is a large room for males with two steel cages for the segregation of prisoners, and a smaller room for the detention of women. Both are equipped with toilets and wash sinks. In the male section, benches are placed about the room, and in the women's section there are chairs and a table.

The clerk of the court stated that the number of males detained here sometimes runs from fifty to seventy a day—on sentence and arraignment days particularly. In the women's section the number is small, running only about a half dozen a week.

The attendant stated that prisoners held here over the noon hour are provided with food from the City Prison.

The detention pens very badly need painting and the recommendation made in last year's report—that a light colored waterproof paint, which would permit of the walls being hosed down, be used - is renewed.

It was stated that during times of heavy rains the water runs in on the floor of the basement, making a damp condition during stormy weather. It is recommended that arrangements be made for proper drainage, which would prevent water from flowing in here.

The toilet in the women's section has a wooden cover, which it is recommended be removed as a safe-guarding sanitary measure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DETENTION PENS

171 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 1, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; Frederick Kernochan, chief justice Special Sessions, Criminal Courts Building; Joseph L. Kerrigan, clerk.

The court room and detention pens are located on the third floor of an old building which is rented by the city. It is stated that the number of cases heard annually runs between 3,500 and 4,000.

There is a large detention room for men on the left side of the court. From 8 to 10 men are held in this room each day and it is ample for that number of people. On Friday, November 26th, there was an unusually large number, running to 24.

The place is well lighted and ventilated and has a sanitary toilet. It should be re-painted with a light colored waterproof paint which would permit of washing down the walls.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, women are no longer held in the enclosure at the entrance of the men's pen. They are taken care of by a matron on the other side of the room and a screen has been provided. It would be desirable if a detention room could be provided for women so that those awaiting trial would not be obliged to sit in the court room pending conduct of their trials.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

BEDFORD & LAFAYETTE AVES., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1926. Joseph A. Guider, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William F. Delaney, chief clerk, Board of City Magistrates; William H. Stapleton, chief clerk of the court.

The Brooklyn Traffic Court, one of the busiest in Greater New York, was removed to the above location on July 1, 1925. The court rooms are large and well arranged. The building was previously a synagogue. An appropriation of about \$60,000 was made in June of this year to reconstruct the interior so as to make it satisfactory to the Traffic Court

The detention pens in the old court on Claremont avenue were condemned by the Commission long before they were vacated. The temporary detention pens here provide an even worse situation than existed in the old building used for the traffic court. There is a small room, about 12 x 15 feet, located on the second floor rear of the building and reached by a narrow stairway. In this room are seats for fourteen people. There are no toilets, not even provision for drinking water. Whenever a prisoner requires either of these, it is necessary for the single officer in charge to call another officer and take the prisoner to the basement. At times, as many as twenty-five up to one hundred prisoners are jammed into this small room, and on one day last week there were seventy-six—outdoing the worst kind of subway crush. There are no bars and it is remarkable that escapes have not been made from here. This condition has existed for over a year. The situation is an intolerable one and should not be permitted to exist much longer. None of the persons held in this detention room is charged with felonies or serious crimes, many of them with only minor violations of the traffic laws, and the close commingling of those people with the very worst types is disgraceful, and officers of the court are extremely anxious that the situation be relieved at the earliest possible moment.

During the year 1925, 53,199 cases were heard in this court. Fines amounted to approximately one-half million dollars. So far this year, 29,248 cases have been heard and the average daily runs to from 250 to 700 cases.

With the large volume of business in this court, it is apparent that it is greatly under-manned as regards court officers. This is important not only for the conduct of the court but for the safe custody of those committed to the city prison.

Plans for the reconstruction of the building have been prepared by the Borough President's Office. A conference is to be held with a representative of that office next week in relation to the plans for the proposed detention pens, which require the approval of this Commission.

The Borough President and Chief City Magistrate should be urged to proceed with the work of providing adequate and sanitary detention



pens in this important court at the earliest possible moment. The most urgent need is in relation to the detention pens, which should be given preference over all other work in relation to the reconstruction of this building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### HOMICIDE COURT

31 SNYDER AVE., FLATBUSH, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 27, 1926. James J. Byrne, acting borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Thomas Higgins, clerk.

The Homicide Court was established last year in the old quarters previously used by the 7th District Magistrates' Court. The trial, or hearing, of cases for homicide, reckless driving and intoxicated drivers is heard here.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 230 homicide cases and 2,250 of the other types mentioned were heard in this court.

The court and detention pens are those previously used by the 7th District Magistrates' Court which were severely criticized by the Commission. It was recommended in the two previous reports of the Commission

"that in order to make these old pens habitable the old walls separating them from the windows be torn out and the windows properly safeguarded and fitted with translucent glass. Also, outer screens provided to prevent the passage of anything from the outside to the prisoners within."

This work has not been done and is again recommended. The Borough President should be asked if the recommendation in relation to these improvements will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### FAMILY COURT PENS

327 SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 15, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Paul J. Donnelly, clerk.

There are two detention pens in connection with this court located on the first floor—one for men and one for women—equipped with toilets and benches. They are adequate for the needs of the situation.

It was stated that the number of men averages about six a day; women, one to two a month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

## WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT PENS

318 ADAMS ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 22, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Seymour Finkle, acting night clerk.

The pens in connection with this court are the same as those used for the First District Magistrates' Court, described in the report on the court, dated November 29, 1926. All of the condemnation running with these pens for the use of the Day Court also applies to the Night Court.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 696 cases were heard in this court. At the time of this inspection only one woman had been tried and she was sent alone in a van with a male driver to the City Prison, Brooklyn. Among the cases heard here during this period were 366 prostitution cases, 66 intoxication, 34 wayward minors, 66 disorderly conduct, and 79 shoplifters.

During the year 1925, the number of arraignments in this court was as follows:

Prostitution .....	302
Wayward Minors .....	27
Petit Larceny .....	109
Intoxication .....	58
Disorderly Conduct .....	45
Miscellaneous .....	35
	<hr/> 576

Attention is once more called to the fact that no matron is provided in this court and the only woman in charge is a capable probation officer who has no authority over the custody of prisoners. The Commissioner's reports for 1924 and 1925 contain the following:

"Attention has been called in previous reports to the fact that women are taken back and forth to the City Prison in a van with only a male driver. At times there is but one woman who is taken back and forth to the prison with a male driver. At the city prison women are received by the male attendants who take them to the women's prison. The practice of handling women prisoners by male attendants is a dangerous one and is condemned by the Commission, and is not in accordance with proper conduct of the custody of women prisoners."

This situation remains exactly the same, is a deplorable one and fraught with danger in many respects.

The Board of City Magistrates and Commissioner of Correction should take action for the proper supervision of women at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

318 ADAMS ST., BOBOUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 29, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Joseph H. Esquirol, clerk.

The court and detention pens are located in a dilapidated old building which has long since served its usefulness to the city. It is located in a congested section where the dirt and smoke defeat every effort of the employees to keep it clean. Along with the Fifth Avenue and New Jersey Avenue Magistrates' Courts, this place warrants nothing but unqualified condemnation and should be wiped out. The City should provide places where the law can be administered in dignified surroundings, so that those who come in contact with it may form an opinion of respect for the law and those who are selected to administer it.

There are two small pens located in connection with this court, both being in wretched condition. Today there were 14 men crowded into a pen, which at times is required to hold 70. They are utterly inadequate, insanitary and unfit for the use of even animals.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 5,769 cases were heard in this court.

Here, as in other Brooklyn courts, no matron is provided when female prisoners are held. Matrons are provided in the Manhattan and Bronx courts, and the lack of them here is indefensible.

The pens in connection with this court, together with those in the other two courts mentioned above, should be condemned by the Commission, and if the negotiations now in progress for new courts are not successful within a brief time, should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; David T. Donovan, clerk.

There were 7,614 cases heard in this court from January 1, 1926 to date.

The detention pens in connection with this court are located in the basement of a substantial building. There are two large pens—one for men and one for women—each equipped with toilets and wash basins. A matron is in charge when female prisoners are held here.

The number of males runs about 20 a day. Very few women are confined in the pen.

It was recommended in last year's inspection report that hot water be provided here in the room where the detention pens are located. A pipe has been extended to the room, but the water has not yet been supplied. It is urged that this be done at once, so that the place can be scrubbed out every day after prisoners have departed.

Since the last inspection the place has been repainted. It is still gloomy, however, and it is suggested that the next painting be of a very light color enamel paint, to add to the lighting effect of the room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

495 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 17, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Charles Nitze, clerk.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 5,453 cases were heard in this court. The detention pens are located in the basement of the building, and not entirely satisfactory, but so much better than those in three other Brooklyn courts that criticism of the location is withheld at this time. They were found to be in cleanly and orderly condition.

There is a lack of proper heat in this section of the building and the attendants and prisoners shiver on the severe cold days. It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to properly heat this section of the building.

Today 1 man and 2 women were held in the pens at the time of the inspection. No matron was in charge and the women were subject to the gaze of all men passing in the corridor. The Magistrates' Courts in Manhattan provide a matron where women are held. It is recommended that a matron be on hand when prisoners are held here.

The number of males held here last week was 38.

The wooden tops have not been taken off the toilets as recommended last year. The custodian of the building promised that this would be done today as soon as the pens were emptied. The Secretary should be requested to ask if this has been done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT DETENTION PENS

SNYDER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 27, 1926. James F. Byrne, acting borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Thomas F. White, clerk.

The Magistrates' Court and detention pens are located in one of the finest court buildings in the City of New York. The place has been in use for about three years and stands out in striking contrast to some of the wretched buildings in other parts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

There are two pens on the ground floor for men and one on the second floor for women. They are equipped with toilets, wash basins and benches, and are in excellent condition.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 4,395 cases were heard in this court. The number of males detained in the pens average about 18 a day. The number of women brought here is very small, running from 2 to 5 a month.

The officers in charge stated that every effort is made to segregate first and youthful offenders from hardened criminals brought into this court.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 25, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Abraham Marker, clerk of the Court.

The detention pens in connection with this court are located in an old building which has recently undergone substantial temporary repairs. The court and detention pens are entirely inadequate for the needs of the Coney Island section, particularly during the summer season.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 8,241 cases were heard in this court. During the summer season the number of detentions in the pens was as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
June .....	262	10	272
July .....	733	14	747
August .....	609	15	624

The clerk of the court states that he is making every effort to keep females out of the pens and in doing so has converted a room which is properly barred in order to detain females so that they cannot be annoyed or spoken to by the males.

There are 11 detention cells, two of which are double. Eight of these are in use and the others are being used for storage.

The place was repainted last year and is in as good condition as is possible. It is assumed that the Borough authorities are fully aware of the need of a proper court in this section and it is hoped that during the coming year steps will be taken to provide an adequate and decent court in this as well as in other sections of Brooklyn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## 5TH AVE. &amp; 23RD ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 20, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James M. Cummings, clerk.

The detention pens in connection with this court have been the subject of criticism by the State Commission of Prisons for many years. The court and detention pens are located in a wretched old building since 1907. The building was formerly a dance hall. As stated in previous reports, "it is most unfortunate that in this location where a large proportion of the prisoners are foreign-born a court is not provided which will impress upon them the dignity of the law and the administration of justice. Such an effect is impossible in a place like this."

Just recently the place was repainted and was found in a more presentable condition than on the last inspection, but the spending of any money on this place is a waste of funds. The lease expires May 1, 1927, and should not be renewed; a new court house should be provided here. The building is not properly heated and no toilet facilities are provided for attendants. As stated heretofore, a colony of rats makes their home in the building and the Brooklyn civic societies called attention to the fact that it is infested with cockroaches. Various civic organizations in Bay Ridge, McKinley Park, Fort Hamilton and South Brooklyn are now actively agitating a new court to replace this one. If a renewal of this lease is made, the Commissioner of Correction should take proper measures to close the place.

From January 1, 1926, to date 7,600 cases were heard in this court. The average number of male prisoners is about 15. Yesterday, 68 men

were confined here. Two weeks ago, following a raid, 531 prisoners were brought into this unfit place. The number of women, fortunately, only runs from three to four a week. They are held in a room where they are open to the gaze of male prisoners and all those coming into the detention room. No matron is provided, as is done in Manhattan courts, and the holding of women here without a matron is indefensible.

At times, prisoners are held here long over the noon hour and are not provided with food, which is inhumane treatment of prisoners.

Borough President Byrne states that he will request funds for housing the 9th District Magistrates' Court and the Fifth District Municipal Court, 53rd street, South Brooklyn, in a new combination court house and the 10th District Magistrates' Court at 133 New Jersey Avenue, and the 7th District Municipal Court on Pennsylvania avenue, East New York, in a similar building, each to cost approximately \$500,000.

A new court of judicial center to house the 1st Municipal District Court and the 1st District Magistrates' Court and other departments is also proposed at an estimate cost of \$4,500,000.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

133 NEW JERSEY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 10, 1926. James J. Byrne, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; James J. Monahan, clerk.

This court takes care of all cases from the East New York section of the Borough of Brooklyn. From January 1, 1926, to date there were 7,177 cases heard here.

The court room and detention pens at this court are, with but one exception, the very worst in the entire City of New York. They have been repeatedly condemned by this Commission and the Borough President and Board of City Magistrates have acknowledged them to be unfit and a disgrace to the city, but they still continue to be used. The detention pens are clearly insanitary, impossible to keep clean, they are damp in the summer-time, and at times are foul with escaping gas from the furnace in winter.

Seven men were confined in the pens today and the number oftentimes runs up to 25 and 30. The number of women detained here is small, numbering only 3 or 4 a week, but there is no matron in charge, as in Manhattan detention pens. A real effort should be made to have a law passed requiring matrons to be connected with the magistrates' court detention pens where women are held. As in other Brooklyn Magistrates' Courts, prisoners are oftentimes held here until 5 o'clock without food unless they have money to purchase it. The practice is indefensible and inhumane.

It is stated that the building is leased up to February 15, 1927. The matter as to who is responsible for providing proper court buildings for the magistrates' courts has been submitted to the Mayor by this Commission. It is recommended to the Commissioner of Correction that the situation at this point be watched at the expiration of this lease, and if it is proposed to continue it, a proceeding be instituted to close the place.

In a letter dated November 10, 1926, Borough President Byrne promised that the pens would be painted within two or three weeks and that he would make an effort to get sufficient funds during the early part of 1927 to build at least one new court house in Brooklyn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
JOHN S. KENNEDY.  
Commissioners.



## COUNTY COURT PEN

TREMONT AND ARTHUR AVES., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 20, 1926. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Albert Cohn, county judge; James Barrett, county judge; Lester W. Patterson, sheriff.

The detention pen in connection with this court is used for male prisoners awaiting trial in the county court. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, toilet facilities have been provided and the pen was found in good condition.

It is noted that part of the enclosure of this pen is of glass and might be the means of escape of prisoners. It is recommended that either a heavywire mesh netting be placed over the glass, or the sections properly barred, to insure safe custody of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS PEN

## PART V

TREMONT AND ARTHUR AVES., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 20, 1926. Henry Bruckner, borough president; Frederick Kernochan, chief justice; William E. Cullen, clerk; Lester W. Patterson, sheriff.

The pen in connection with this court is used for the detention of males to be tried in this court. No women are confined here.

In last year's report criticism was made of the lack of ventilation and toilet facilities. We are glad to advise that President Bruckner has arranged for a toilet in connection with this pen and also a ventilating system, which was found in good order.

The place was in orderly condition.

It is noted that part of the enclosure of this pen is of glass and might be the means of escape of prisoners. It is recommended that either a heavy close wire mesh netting be placed over the glass, or the sections properly barred, to insure safe custody of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected December 18, 1926. Hon. Frank F. Adel, county judge; Maurice Connolly, borough president; Edward J. Smith, chief clerk.

There are two steel detention pens adjacent to the county court pens where prisoners are held when their cases are on the day's calendar. Only one is used and that is provided with benches. The other is used for storage. It is again recommended that a toilet be placed in the pen now

in use and that it be painted with a light colored waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

115 FIFTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 15, 1926. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William E. McGee, clerk.

The number of cases tried in this court from January 1, 1926, to date was 6,796, a large proportion of the cases being traffic violations in which no detentions were made.

The detention pen for males is located adjacent to the court room. There is a section of the court room partitioned off for women.

It is stated that the number of males runs from 3 to 12 a day; the number of women averages about 2 a month.

There is a toilet and wash basin adjacent to the court room.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### SECOND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected March 15, 1926. Maurice E. Connelly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Benjamin Hewlett, clerk.

During the year 1925, 5920 cases were heard in this court which is located in the town hall. Of these, 4856 were males and 1064 females. There is a detention pen for males adjoining the court room, but none for females. The pen for males is about 5 feet wide and 11 feet long. It is lighted by a window and contains a bench for prisoners. There are no toilet facilities.

The authorities of the City of New York have been cited to show cause why this pen should not be closed by the State Commission of Prisons because of its inadequacy, and the proceedings are pending. Plans have been submitted for approval which provide for an extension of the pen for males so as to make a room 20 feet long, with a toilet room at the end. A pen for women would be provided which would be 5 feet wide and 10 feet long, with toilet room adjoining. The pen would have a door opening into the court room and a window opening into another room for light and ventilation. These changes will improve conditions materially; and while the pens will not be large, it appears to be about the best that can be done under the circumstances. If the plans are approved by the Commission, the city authorities have indicated their intention to proceed with the improvements as soon as possible.

Meals should be furnished to persons detained in court over the noon hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## SECOND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 28, 1926. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, city magistrate; Benjamin N. Hewlett, clerk.

The Second District Magistrates' Court is held in the town hall, an old frame building. A large number of men and women are detained in confinement pending trial. From January 1, to June 30, 1926, 2,955 cases were heard. Male prisoners awaiting trial are crowded into a small room, 12 x 5 feet, without toilet facilities. No place is provided for women and they are held in the court room. Detentions often go until late in the afternoon and no lunches are served. An additional van and more court attendants are reported necessary.

The proposed plans for improving conditions provide for enlarging the room for men to 24 x 5 feet, with a toilet and lavatory in an adjoining room; and provide for a room 9 feet 10 inches x 5 feet for the detention of women, with a toilet and lavatory in an adjoining room. A large outside window is in each room.

It is recommended, in addition to the proposed improvements:

- 1st. That lunches be served to prisoners detained over the noon hour.
- 2nd. That an additional prison van be provided.
- 3rd. That at least one additional court attendant be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## THIRD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected March 15, 1926. Maurice E. Connelly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; John J. Allen, clerk.

During the year 1925, 3451, cases were heard in this court, of which 2989 were males and 456 females; there were 6 corporation cases. Far Rockaway is a summer resort and the majority of cases are heard during the summer months. The court is housed in a frame building and there are separate places of detention for male and female prisoners. The men are kept in a room or pen about 10 feet wide by 12 feet long with a toilet room adjoining. It has been recommended in a previous report that this room be enlarged. The city authorities were cited to show cause by the State Commission of Prisons why these pens should not be closed, and the proceedings are pending. Plans have been submitted for the Commission's approval for enlarging the room for males by adding a section 5 feet wide, which will make the room about 12 feet wide and 15 feet long. This should remedy the conditions criticized.

Persons are sometimes detained over the noon hour without food.

## Recommendations

- That the plans for enlarging the pen for males be approved.  
That persons detained over the noon hour be served with food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*



## THIRD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 24, 1926. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; John Allen, clerk.

Far Rockaway is a popular summer resort. Most of the trial work and detentions are held during the summer months. Last year 3,541 cases were heard and 2,100 have been disposed of up to the present time during 1926.

Men awaiting trial are confined in a small room, 15 x 10 feet, with a toilet room adjoining. Women are detained in the probation officers' quarters.

The proposed improvements provide for enlarging the men's detention room by 5 feet 6 inches, making a room 17 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 10 inches, with a toilet room adjoining, and also provide adequate accommodations for women.

Prisoners held for trial and for conveyance to prison are often detained over the noon hour, and receive no lunch.

The court house is a temporary wooden building and a new court house is needed.

It is recommended, in addition to the proposed improvements, that lunch be served to prisoners detained over the noon hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## FOURTH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PEN

## JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected March 15, 1926. Maurice E. Connolly, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; William N. George, clerk.

Both the Fourth District Magistrates' court and the Special Sessions court are held in quarters in the old town hall on the corner of Jamaica and Flatbush avenues, Jamaica. During the year 1925, 9547 cases were heard in the Fourth District Magistrates' court, of which 8500 were males and 1047 were females. The building is an old one, built in 1869, and is in a bad state of repair.

There is a pen about 10 feet square where all male prisoners requiring detention in the two courts are held. There is no pen for females and they are required to sit on benches in the court room. There are no toilet facilities in the pen for males and none in the building for females. These conditions have been criticized by the State Commission of Prisons and the city authorities have been cited to show cause why the present pen should not be closed. These proceedings are still pending.

Plans have been submitted for the approval of the Commission which, if carried out, will provide a detention room for males and one for females. It is proposed to take over the present room on a corner of the

first floor of the building now occupied as a medical examiner's room and so partition it as to provide a room for males, about 10 feet wide by 22 feet long, and a room for females, about 8 feet wide by 21 feet long, with a toilet for each room. This room is about 16 feet high and it is proposed to bar the upper part of the partition to aid light and ventilation. There would be one window in the room for males and two in the room for females. The pen now used for males would be converted into a toilet room for males, and the present toilet room for males into a toilet room for females. To make these improvements it will be necessary to have the Sinking Fund Commission assign the medical examiner's room to the courts and secure quarters elsewhere for the present occupant. If this is done, it is proposed to make the improvements as soon as possible. The building will probably have to give way before many years to a new one and the proposed changes will materially better conditions until such time as new quarters are provided.

Persons detained over the noon hour in these courts should be served with meals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### FOURTH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PEN

##### JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 21, 1926. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William McAadoo, chief city magistrate; William N. George, clerk.

The Magistrate Court is held in the Town Hall, an old building whose facilities are congested and overcrowded. It is a busy court, 6,210 cases being disposed of since January 1st of which 1,500 were women.

Men awaiting trial are crowded into a small makeshift room off the hall about 12 feet square, without toilet or lavatory. Women have no accommodations. Conditions for both men and women are inadequate, insanitary and insecure. Prisoners are often held until late in the afternoon without food.

The proposed plans for improvements provide for taking the room at present used by the coroner and dividing it into two detention rooms - one for men and one for women. The men's room will be 23 ft. 9 inches by 11 ft. 2 inches, and the women's room 17 ft. 3 inches by 8 feet. A toilet room containing a sanitary toilet and lavatory will open into each detention room. The improvements are delayed by failure to furnish accommodations for the coroner.

It is recommended:

1st. That quarters be provided for the coroner and the detention rooms constructed and equipped without unreasonable delay.

2nd. That lunches be served to prisoners detained over the noon hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioner.*

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

(RIDGEWOOD)

906 FRESH POND ROAD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected December 3, 1926. William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Maurice Connolly, borough president; John H. Gerold, clerk.

The Magistrates' Court and detention pens are located in a leased building; the pens are located in the basement - one for males and one for females. Lighting, ventilation and sanitary arrangements are reasonably satisfactory. Benches are provided.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 3,658 cases were heard in this court.

It is stated that from 15 to 20 males are confined in the pens per month; the number of females is not more than 4 or 5 a year. Those charged with petty offenses are kept in the court room rather than sent to the detention pens.

The place was not as clean as it should be and the janitor of the building, who is not an employee of the Magistrates' Court but of the owner of the building, should be required to see that the place is kept clean day by day. The interior needs repainting, and this is recommended.

At times, it is necessary to detain criminals charged with serious crimes in the male detention pen, and the only protection now against escape is by a rather light wire screen on the window and door. It is recommended that tool-proof steel window bars and tool-proof steel doors be placed on both detention pens, to guarantee the safe custody of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners*



# NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTER ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 8, 1926. George V. McLaughlin, commissioner of police; Inspector John D. Coughlin in charge.

The detention quarters here consist of one large pen, two double cells and nine single cells, all equipped with benches, good toilets and bunks. These are used for the confining of males accused of felonies, who are wanted by the Detective Bureau of the Department and those who are held for the line-up at police headquarters. The place is used also by the federal authorities for detention of some prisoners—principally drug addicts.

The place is reasonably well lighted and ventilated and was found in a cleanly and orderly condition. Since the last inspection the recommendation—that wire mesh be placed on the open-barred top of the large pen—has been carried out.

Attention is again called to the confining of United States prisoners here, some of whom are left over Sunday and provided with money to buy food. It is suggested that the Police Commissioner arrange for the detention of this class of prisoner at some other location, as these quarters are badly needed for police prisoners. There are no facilities here for giving the necessary medical treatment which these men require.

It is stated that the number detained here over night runs from 10 to 25, and at times up to 35. There is also a detention pen in the Criminal Identification Bureau, provided with benches, and is in a satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(OLD SLIP)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 9, 1926. Edward J. Quinn, captain; Charles Humbeutel, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct, is 156, including 3 police matrons.

Males arrested here are sent to the second precinct.

The prison in this station house is used only for women, taking those detained from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5-A precincts.

From January 1, 1926 to date, 2,081 arrests were made in this precinct. From January 1 to June 30, 1926, 86 women were detained in this precinct.

The building is a modern one, equipped with 24 cells for men and 5 for women. In last year's report attention was called to the fact that the women's section, with five cells, was not well lighted and ventilated and it was suggested that the larger section of the prison ordinarily used for men be equipped for that purpose. Immediately after the inspection the captain changed the women to the better lighted and ventilated men's sec-

tion. During the winter it was difficult to heat this and the women's section was again used. With the hot weather now on, there should be no mistake about using the men's section for women.

The cells are equipped with modern conveniences and mattresses are on hand. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16-20 BEACH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 10, 1926. Joseph L. McGrath, captain; George English, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 117.

The prison at this station is located in a fine building which was found in excellent condition and cleanly throughout. The lower men's section has not been painted in three years and it was suggested that this be done during the present year.

The prison is used as a detention place for the 1st, 2nd and 5-A precincts, the marine prisons, and also for Coast Guard prisoners. Women arrested here are sent to the 1st precinct.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926 to date was 1,481. The number of detentions from January 1 to June 30, 1926, was 1,904 males.

There are sixteen cells for males—8 on the first floor and 8 on the second. They are well lighted and ventilated and have satisfactory toilets and wash basins. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

118 CLINTON ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 8, 1926. John J. Seery, captain; Patrick Curry, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 226, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The station house and prison are of modern construction. During the past year all of the cells have been equipped with modern toilets of the type approved by the Commission. There are 34 cells for males and 6 for females. Twenty-four of the males' cells are located on the second floor and are now in use. All were found in good condition except that some were badly marked up. An effort should be made to remove the markings and take away from prisoners all pencils and other articles with which they can mark up the cells.

In the women's section there were only three mattresses provided. It is recommended that three additional mattresses be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The Superintendent of Buildings of the Police Department advised the Commission that the dangerous condition of open barred tops of cells would be taken care of by the placing of close wire mesh underneath the bars to prevent the danger of suicide. Within a recent time one man was found hanging from the overhead bars, but he was cut down by the attendant and his life saved.

The total number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date was 6,110. From January 1 to June 30, 1926, 4,026 males and 280 females were detained here. It is to be noted that this is one of the busiest police stations in the city of New York. At the time of inspection 17 Chinamen were brought in at one time in a "fantan" raid.

A word of commendation should be said of the clerical man who, with the large amount of business here, maintains up-to-date and complete records required by this Commission.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-325 FIFTH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 4, 1926. Edward J. Hanley, captain; Luther Mooney, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 134.

The arrests here from January 1, 1926 to date was 5,694. It was stated that the average detentions in the prison run from 600 to 800 a month. Male prisoners only are detained here; female prisoners are sent to the 4th precinct.

This is a very good prison, equipped with niche toilets, wash basins and plank bunks. Five cells are located on the first floor and five on the second. It is well lighted and ventilated. An electric ventilator is a most desirable addition to the prison.

The attendants at this prison have always been found attending to business and keeping the place in first class order. It is located in one of the most congested districts in New York City, and arrests in a large measure are of low-class men. It proves that a prison, even under the most adverse conditions, can be kept clean and orderly.

The prison has not been painted for some time and it is recommended that this be done during the present year.

It is noted that the tops of the outside window bars leave a space which might permit of escapes should the men get out of the cells. It is suggested that the Superintendent of Buildings make an effort to safeguard this situation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 7TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

138 WEST 30TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 21, 1926. Cornelius Carmody, captain; Joseph Murray, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 397, including 3 policewomen matrons.

This station, located adjacent to the Broadway and White Light District, is one of the most important in Greater New York. It was built about eighteen years ago. There are 20 cells for men—9 on the first floor and 11 on the second; and 22 for women—11 on the first floor and 11 on the second.

The total number of arrests from January 1, 1926, to date was 18,825. Arrests in this precinct for the year run to about 40,000.



This prison is the principal place of detention for men and women from five precincts. It is also used for detentions from other commands as well as for fugitives from justice and United States prisoners. The table below gives the total number of detentions from January 1st to July 31, 1926:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
7 .....	6172	848	7020
9 .....	853	114	967
9-A .....	785	96	881
12 .....	608	67	675
5 .....	727	49	776
13 .....	....	2	2
13-A .....	....	7	7
8 .....	....	14	14
Miscellaneous .....	116	....	116
	9261	1197	10458

The highest number during any one day in January was 136 men and 26 women; February, 75 men and 8 women; March, 60 men and 15 women; April, 112 men and 8 women; May, 64 men and 15 women; June, 105 men and 14 women; and July, 98 men and 31 women.

The cells are of modern type and have toilets and wash basins. The cell rooms are, because of the location, dark, and artificial light is necessary most of the time.

In a report dated August 25, 1925, of which a copy should be attached to this report and sent to the Police Commissioner, it was recommended that the entire prison be repainted, that waterproof mattresses be secured for all the cells used for the detention of women, that a reasonable supply of blankets be furnished for the winter, that the top bars of all the cells be covered with wire mesh and also the bars at the top of the toilet niches and above the cell doors, and that women to be transferred to the Jefferson Market Prison be not held here unnecessarily long. It was also recommended that one floor of the women's section be assigned to use for male detentions because of the large number of male detentions here. None of these recommendations has been carried out.

Under date of December 7, 1925, the Superintendent of Buildings advised that wire guards and painting of cells would be taken care of and that contract would be awarded after the first of the year. He further advised that additional mattresses would be secured for the female section. He stated that the change recommended for using a portion of the female section for males is, under present structural conditions, impracticable. While it is true that there is a separate entrance to the cell room section, if the upper portion of the women's section were used for women and the lower for men there could be no serious objection to this plan, as the men and women would be entirely separated.

The large number of detentions here shows the need for additional cells to prevent the placing of more than one prisoner in a cell, which is a dangerous practice. Last week there were 350 men detained in this prison.

The necessity for safe-guarding the top bars of the cells with close wire mesh is one recognized by the Police Department in other station houses.

Attention is again called to the matter of promptly transferring women prisoners from this station house to the Jefferson Market Prison when they are to be held for trial. The reason for this are contained in the report of August 21, 1925, above referred to.

The place was as clean and orderly as its condition will permit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 10-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 30, 1926. Walter J. Abrams, captain.

A large number of male and female prisoners are detained in this station. It serves not only the 10-A and 10th precincts, but men and women are transferred to it from many other precincts. For the six months from January 1st to June 30, 1926, the following transfers and detentions are reported:

## MALE PRISONERS FROM PRECINCTS

A	6	8	8-A	9	9-A	10	10-A	11	12	13	13-A	71	73
9	1	477	418	2	28	657	1236	37	4	533	952	4	2
Total.....													4360

## FEMALE PRISONERS FROM PRECINCTS

7	8	8-A	9	9-A	10	10-A	11	12	13	13-A	14	16
2	135	67	1	1	37	135	7	1	53	66	2	1
Total.....												508

A police station used so extensively would reasonably be expected to be in decent condition. Notwithstanding its great use and the repeated criticisms and recommendations from the State Commission of Prisons, it is not even sanitary.

The station house consists of two old buildings separated by a bridge or connecting wooden platforms. The front part contains the desk room, administration offices, and rooms for the inspectors, officers and patrolmen. The detention cells are all in the rear building.

The cell building is a one-story and basement brick structure separated by about 8 feet from the main building and is all shut in by surrounding walls. One half of the first story is used as a cell room for women and the other half for storage purposes. The basement houses the men's cell room.

The women's cell room is a dark room, about 40 x 20 feet, containing a cell block of ten cells, each 4½ x 8 x 8 feet, five facing small windows and five facing a brick wall. Each cell has an antiquated toilet operated by a wheel in the outside corridor, and not dependable for sanitation.

The men's cell room in the basement is even darker and more insanitary. It contains a block of 18 cells - 9 facing small windows and 9 facing a brick wall. It also has the insanitary toilet system referred to above in which the flush is operated by hand from the outside corridor. The toilets are flushed all at once, depending on the care exercised by supervision. These basement cells are unfit and insanitary and should be closed without unreasonable delay.

The cells and cell room walls are disfigured in both the men's and women's sections and need repainting.

A new station house should be provided for this precinct. Until such time as a new building is erected the basement cell room should be closed and not used even in "emergency", the women removed, and the first story equipped for the detention of men. The section used for storage would double the capacity of the cell rooms. If the small windows in the wall and the skylight windows were enlarged, ten additional modern cells placed in the storage section and sanitary toilets and lavatories installed in all the cells, the building may serve for some years. The police department reports that some such plan is under consideration.

The police force in this precinct consists of a captain, 5 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, 152 patrolmen, and 3 policewomen.

It is recommended that unless the Commission is notified by the proper officials that the basement cells are closed, and plans and specifications making the first story of the detention quarters adequate and sanitary are filed with the Commission before December 1, 1926, proceedings be instituted to close the cell rooms pursuant to the statute.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH ST., HARLEM, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 27, 1926. Vincent Sweeney, captain; William O'Brien, lieutenant at desk.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926 to date was 6,105.

The prison at this place consists of twenty cells and, although of old type, they are in good condition and all equipped with sanitary toilets. There are washstands in the corridor.

The prison is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 3rd Inspection Division.

From January 1 to July 31, 1926, 844 males were detained here, of whom 749 came from this precinct. Males and females are regularly sent from here to the 10-A precinct prison which is nearly two miles away. The 10-A precinct male prison has been condemned by the Commission. There seems to be no good reason why male prisoners should be sent from this prison to one which is much less desirable. It is necessary to have attendants here and the sending of men to the 10-A precinct involves additional work, in that they have to be booked at each prison.

It is recommended that this prison be repainted and that male prisoners arrested here and in some of the adjacent precincts be detained here instead of being sent to the 10-A precinct.

The place was clean. Paper towels and toilet paper were provided and it was in generally good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 13-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 20, 1926. Frank R. Morris, captain; William J. Cullen, lieutenant at desk.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date, was 1,215.

This station house was built in 1870 and has an old and practically obsolete prison with 14 brick cells on the first floor and 10 steel cells of old type on the second floor. It is designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for the 3rd Inspection Division, but is not in condition to be used. If a prison were to be established here, it would be necessary to rebuild the entire prison in order to provide one that would meet the requirements of law and of the Commission.

At the present time, all males and females arrested here are sent to precinct 10-A, about three miles distant, for detention. It is necessary to book them at both stations and return them to the court at 121st



Street, which is not far from the 13-A precinct station house. From the number of arrests shown above, it is probable that between 400 and 500 prisoners are transferred from the 13-A precinct to the 10-A precinct for detention.

There is a good prison of 20 cells located at the 13th precinct station on 104th Street, not far distant from precinct 13-A. It is suggested that consideration be given to putting the 13th precinct prison in condition and detaining all males, at least, from this station house at the 13th precinct. The prison at this point has not been used since January, 1921, and should not, in its present condition, be used for the detention of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD ST., HARLEM, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 30, 1926. James J. Wall, captain; Francis P. Hughes, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 127, including 3 policewomen matrons.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 4,272 arrests were made in this precinct.

The prison at this point receives female prisoners from the Harlem section, covering the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th precincts; and female prisoners from the 14th and 16th precincts are also detained here.

From January 1st to July 31, 1926, the number of detentions at this prison was 3,197 males and 384 females.

The prison consists of ten cells for males—five on the first floor and five on the second—and five cells for women—two on the first floor and three on the second. The building was erected about fourteen years ago and the prison is not of modern type. The toilets are of niche type, which are becoming worn out. The Superintendent of Buildings has the matter in mind and is endeavoring to secure funds to replace the toilets with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets of the type now generally used in the department. The toilets were in better condition than when inspected last year.

The women's prison was in good condition. A new wash sink has been placed on the first floor. Only two mattresses are on hand for the women's section. The Superintendent of Buildings has promised three additional mattresses and these should be provided in the near future.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

The place was in an orderly and cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

, LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1854 AMSTERDAM AVE. AT 152ND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 8, 1926. Cornelius O'Leary, captain; Frank K. Lauder, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 144.

The station house and prison were built about fifty-six years ago. They are of the old type but in reasonably good condition. Since the last inspection, the prison has been repainted and the paint removed from the glass in the windows of the prison.

Because of the difficulty in keeping this place sanitary the greatest attention should be given to cleanliness. It should be frequently scrubbed and the windows kept clean.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 2,177 persons were arrested in this precinct.

The number of males detained here from January 1st to July 31, 1926, from the 15th and 17th precincts, was 758. Females arrested here are sent to the 14th precinct for detention.

There are eight old-type steel cells with cross bar steel doors. The toilets are of modern type and wash basins are provided in each corridor. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided. The place is lighted by two windows on the east side and one on the west.

It would be convenient for inspections if the records of detentions were kept up to date monthly, as is done generally in other stations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioners.

## 19TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH ST. &amp; 3RD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 7, 1926. Joseph Bannon, captain, Martin Regan, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 144, including 4 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this location is used for the detention of males arrested in five precincts and for females in nine precincts in the borough of The Bronx. The building is an excellent one.

From January 1, 1926, to date, the number of arrests was 4,654. From January 1, 1926 to July 31, 1926, the detentions were as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
18 .....	546	41
19 .....	794	78
20 .....	365	15
21 .....	185	13
22 .....	237	24
Federal .....	34	..
23 .....	..	3
24 .....	..	12
26 .....	..	8
27 .....	..	5
Total .....	2161	199

In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission made in last year's report, the steel bunks have been removed and replaced with plank bunks. The male and female prisons have both been repainted and a concrete floor, drained by gravitation, has been installed in the male cell room. It is noted that the floor in the female cell section is in bad shape and it is recommended that a new floor of the type recently installed in the male section be provided here.

There are 20 cells for males and 11 for females. Five of the 11 cells for females are very dark and should never be used except in cases where the remaining cells do not take care of the number confined.

There are good sanitary toilets in the cells and wash basins in the corridor. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided. In the women's section additional mattresses have been provided, as recommended.

The prison was in clean and orderly condition and the department is to be commended upon the improvements that have been made here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

#### 20TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 15, 1926. John McCarthy, captain; Michael Golden, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 134.

The prison in this precinct is located in an excellent building and has fifteen modern cells with niche toilets. There are two sections of five cells each on the first floor - one for men and one for women; also, five cells in the male section on the second floor.

This prison has been designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for males in the 4th Inspection Division. No prisoners, however, have been detained here this year. All males and females arrested here are sent to the 19th precinct for detention, about a mile away.

The total number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date, was 3,330.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

#### 21ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(HIGH BRIDGE)

167 SEDGWICK AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 18, 1926. Louis M. Haupt, captain; Joseph Gross, sergeant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 111.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1926 to date was 1,542.

The prison at this station is a good one, consisting of 15 cells for males and 8 for females. It has recently been repainted and was in good condition



The cells are equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets.

The prison is designated as an auxiliary prison for the Bronx, but no prisoners have been detained here since January 1, 1926. Males and females arrested here are sent to the 19th precinct for detention.

The prison is in good shape for use if conditions require. It was stated that the number of detentions here was small and the matter was well taken care of by sending prisoners to the 19th precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 22ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 9, 1926. James P. Treanor, captain; Louls M. Schaubert, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 174.

The total number of arrests from January 1, 1926, to date was 2,525.

The prison in this precinct is located in a good building which has been kept in good shape. There are fifteen steel cells with sanitary toilets. There are sanitary wash basins in the corridor. Light and ventilation are reasonably good.

At the present time, the prison is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 4th Inspection Division.

Male and female prisoners arrested here are sent to the 19th precinct, about two miles distant. The police headquarters of the Borough of the Bronx are located in this building and it is well equipped in every way for taking care of prisoners arrested here. The 19th precinct has a large number of prisoners detained there without those from this precinct. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 prisoners are sent during the year to the 19th precinct for detention. This involves booking prisoners at both prisons, transporting them to the 19th precinct prison for detention, returning them each morning to the court at 181st street, which is nearby this prison, and a considerable amount of unnecessary work for the department which might be obviated if male prisoners from this precinct were detained here. The necessary number of attendants are employed here, so that no additional help would be required to make this a detention prison.

It is recommended to the Police Commissioner that this prison be reopened for the detention of prisoners from the 22nd precinct. The prison has been recently repainted, as recommended by the Commission, and was found in a cleanly and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

## 24TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

3016 WEBSTER AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 1, 1926. Michael Flattery, captain; James Conway, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 116.

This is a fine station house with a prison containing eight modern cells with sanitary toilets. It was found in excellent condition.

Male prisoners are detained here from the 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th precincts. Women prisoners are transferred to the 19th precinct prison.

The number of arrests here from January 1, 1926, to date was 2,964. The number of detentions in this precinct from January 1 to July 31, 1926, was 734.

In the inspection report of July 13, 1925, was the following recommendation:

"The tops of the cells of this prison are of open bar construction. It has been found that suicide has been easy because of the existence of this construction in other prisons. It is, therefore, recommended that heavy close-wire mesh, similar to that in the detention cells at Police Headquarters, be provided for the tops of each of these cells."

It was stated that only recently a man tried to commit suicide by hanging from the bars of one of these cells. The recommendation is renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

### 27TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH ST. & WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 13, 1926. Benjamin F. Austin, captain; Edwin Enwright, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 104.

The arrests from January 1, 1926, to date numbered 1,172.

The prison at this station is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 4th Inspection Division, but has not been used for that purpose this year.

The building is a fine one and has a male prison with fourteen modern cells and a female prison with ten modern cells. In the male section the toilets are of niche type and not desirable. The tops of the cells are of open bar construction, which should be covered with heavy wire mesh underneath the bars if the prison is to be used regularly. The female prison has single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and sheet steel tops.

If it is found necessary to use this prison, the ten cells in the female prison are preferable to the others and should be used.

At the present time male prisoners are sent to the 24th precinct and female prisoners to the 19th precinct for detention.

The entire station house has been repainted since the last inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### 28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 9, 1926. J. H. Gillen captain; Sergeant E. C. Stieher, on duty.

This precinct covers the Coney Island district which has an exceedingly large increase in population during the summer months. The number of arrests during this period is very large, mostly for petit offenses, and detentions are only for a short time. From January 1st to date of inspection the arrests numbered 5,510, all males, as no women are detained here. The custom of giving summonses where it is safe to do so is still in operation, thereby lessening the number of detentions. Outside of the summer season the number of arrests is comparatively small.



In previous reports of inspection the matter of lost children has always been referred to as a big problem of this precinct. In spite of the fact that small huts or bungalows are maintained by the police department at various points along the beach, yet a large number of children is still kept in the room of this station house provided for this purpose, especially between 6 and 9 P. M. when these beach huts are closed. After 9 P. M., if the children are not claimed they are taken to the rooms of the Children's Society.

If the parents deliberately abandon their children in order to be free to enjoy themselves for the day without caring for the children, they should be charged with improper guardianship and punished accordingly.

On the night of inspection there were no prisoners in the cells. There are eight cells equipped with plank bunks and sanitary toilets. There are also seven cells on the upper floor which have been recently repainted and toilets installed.

The place was clean and in good condition, but the fact still remains that it is entirely inadequate for the amount of work that is carried on here and the recommendations embodied by President Kennedy in a previous report are hereby repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

#### 28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 25, 1926. J. H. Gillen, captain.

In connection with the visit to the 8th District Magistrates' Court pens, I looked over the prison at this station. It was found newly painted, the work being done by the attendants. The plumbing was in excellent condition and the place was clean and orderly.

The number of detentions here during the winter is relatively small. As pointed out in previous reports, this station is inadequate for the needs of this great summer resort during the summer months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Committsioner.

#### 29TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

86TH ST. AND 5TH AVE., FORT HAMILTON, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 31, 1926. Lawrence E. Patterson, captain; Ralph Gallo, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 87.

Arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date totaled 1,527. Women from this precinct are sent to the 31st precinct prison for detention.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 330 males were confined at this station prison.

The station house and prison are located in a fine building which is in excellent condition. There are seven cells with good toilets and latticed bunks. The place is adequately lighted and ventilated. Toilet paper and

paper towels are provided. Since the recommendation in the last inspection report the painting of the prison has been carried out.

The prison was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 30TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BAY 22ND ST. CORNER BATH AVE., BATH BEACH, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 2, 1926. Joseph F. McMahon, captain; Joseph T. S. Lovett, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 121.

The station house is a fine building and the prison is modern, having seven cells for males and three for females, equipped with sanitary toilets and bunks.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1926, to date was 1,949. The number of prisoners detained from January 1 to August 31, 1926, was 360.

Women prisoners are sent to the 31st precinct for detention.

The prison was in cleanly condition and is well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U & 15TH ST., SHEEPSHEAD BAY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 6, 1926. Charles J. Barrett, captain; Jacob Levy, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 77, including 3 police-women matrons.

From January 1, 1926 to date, there were 1,181 arrests in this precinct. Males are received here from the 28th precinct at Coney Island whenever there is an overflow. Women are sent here from the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 34th and 40th precincts.

From January 1st to June 30, 1926, 261 males and 145 females were detained here.

The jail is a modern one and was found in excellent condition. It has just been repainted throughout.

There are seven cells for males and four for females, equipped with bunks, sanitary toilets, good light and ventilation. A waterproof-covered mattress is provided in each cell of the women's section.

Women are brought here from long distances, which is a great trial for the police officers, and it is unfortunate for the women to be carried over such long distances. It is suggested that the women's prison in the Parkville station be opened for the care of women. It is modern in every respect and would save long and unnecessary trips, using up the time of officers.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided and the place was cleanly and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 32ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(BAY RIDGE)

4302 FOURTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 29, 1926. Edward F. Hayes, captain; Thomas J. McCormack, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 137.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date was 4,445.

The prison at this station consists of eight cells with plank bunks and old-type toilets which it is impossible to keep clean and sanitary. Attention has been called to these toilets for the last few years.

The entire prison has just been repainted and presented a fine appearance. It is cleanly and in good order. The only criticism is as stated above—the toilets.

Only males are detained here. Women are sent to the 31st precinct for detention. Males are sent here from the 29th, 32nd, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd precincts. From January 1st to September 30, 1926, 1,758 men were detained in this prison.

Under date of December 7, 1925, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advised the Commission as follows:

"Request has been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the sum of \$100,000. to alter this building, and plans as prepared will provide for the reconstruction of prison so as to place it up to date and equipped with sanitary plumbing fixtures."

It is recommended that the Police Department, without further delay, proceed to provide sanitary toilets of the type approved by the Commission in this prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## 32-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

575 FIFTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 18, 1926. George H. Kauff, captain; Michael Connors, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 103.

During the period from January 1, 1926, to date, 2,271 arrests were made in this precinct.

This prison was condemned by the State Commission of Prisons in 1920 and was not used until 1924, when considerable repairs were made and it was opened as an auxiliary prison for the 5th Inspection Division.

From January 1st to August 31, 1926, 922 prisoners were detained in this prison because of other station prisons being filled. Males and females are regularly sent to the 45th precinct for detention.

It was stated by the Superintendent of Buildings that the probable building of a new station house at 4th avenue and 43rd street would end the use of this prison, but this does not seem to be in sight at the present time.



The cells are of solid brick dungeon type, with latticed doors, and have good toilets and wash basins in the corridors. The entire place was repainted last year. Two of the cells have no toilets, these having been broken by prisoners some time since. The Commission has considered the use of this prison as a temporary one, and the Department should be asked to advise whether or not it is intended to continue it indefinitely. Upon receipt of such information the matter should be further considered by the Commission.

The place was clean and in good order. Toilet paper and paper towels are provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 34TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—PARKVILLE

154 LAWRENCE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 1, 1926. John W. O'Connor, captain; Joseph Miller, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 190.

From January 1, 1926 to date 2,161 arrests were made in this precinct. From January 1 to July 1, 1926, 326 men were detained in the prison at this station. Women are sent to the 31st precinct for detention.

This is a modern prison with ten cells for males and four for females, equipped with latticed bunks and sanitary toilets. There are wash basins in each corridor. The overhead ventilators were found in working order. One bunk in the male section was out of order and should be repaired.

The entire place has been repainted since the last inspection and presented a fine appearance and was in cleanly condition. Toilet paper was on hand but no towels. These should be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION, FLATBUSH

421-431 EMPIRE BULD., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 7, 1926. Joseph D. Martin, captain; Thomas C. Healy, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 195, including 3 police-women matrons.

Arrests from January 1, 1926 to date were 2,972.

Females are detained here from the 35th, 37th, 38th, 43rd and 44th precincts; males from the 35th, 37th, and other precincts when there is an overflow.

From January 1 to June 30, 1926, 774 males and 125 females were detained here.

This is a new station house and prison, opened May 18, 1925. It is one of the finest police buildings in the City of New York. It was fully described in report of last year. There are eight cells for males and four for females, all of modern type, equipped with plank bunks, toilets and lavatories, and there is a sink in each corridor.

The cells in the women's section are not provided with waterproof mattresses as is done in other stations throughout the city. It is recommended that these be purchased at once from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The station house was in excellent condition. It is unfortunate that prisoners are allowed to mark up the cell walls. It is suggested that the marks be all removed and that articles with which prisoners can disfigure the walls be taken away from them and locked up.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 42ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BERGEN ST. & 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 30, 1926. John Kelly, captain; Thomas Berkery, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 128, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The precinct prison is located in a fine new Police Department building, opened on November 16, 1926. It is the police headquarters for the Borough of Brooklyn. The building is 94' 3" x 89' 10" and is five stories high; fronts of granite and limestone with terra cotta cornices; first, second and third floors are assigned to precinct station house purposes and the fourth and fifth floors for police headquarters. It is stated in the newspapers that the building, with furnishings, cost upwards of \$1,000,000.

The prison, which is located on the first floor, consists of 14 modern steel cells, arranged in two rows of seven each; one row faces toward the alley, between the main building and the garage, which is rather dark; the other row faces on the court yard and is well lighted. There are four windows, 2' 6" wide, in front of each row of cells. The size of the male section is 40' 7" x 22' 6".

The women's section consists of five cells, facing on an alley of the same description as the male section. Entrance to the women's section is through the police women's room. The female section is 26' 3" x 16' 10", and has three windows, each 3 feet wide.

All of the cells are equipped with toilets and lavatories of an approved type. The cell doors are of sliding type. There is a sink in each corridor and proper floor drains are provided. The cells are similar in construction to those in the new station house on Empire Boulevard and the side walls of the prisons are tiled to the height of the top of the cells, which makes a most desirable improvement, from a sanitary standpoint, in prison construction. The prison is the last word in station house construction and is a great credit to the Police Department.

The plans and specifications for this new prison were approved by the State Commission of Prisons November 11, 1924.

Attendants have not yet been provided at the building, and for this reason some of the toilet bowls were not in as cleanly condition as is possible. The officer in charge stated that this will be taken care of from now on.

In the women's section it is recommended that mattresses be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, to be provided for the cells, as in other female precinct prisons.

This prison receives male prisoners from the 42nd and 42-A precincts and female prisoners from the 29th, 32nd, 42nd and 42-A precincts.

From the date of opening—November 16, 1926—to date, 222 arrests have been made in this precinct. During this time, 8 women have been detained here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 42-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

653 GRAND AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 27, 1926. Edward S. Walling, captain; Peter Hanlon, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 154.

From January 1, 1926, to date, the number of prisoners arrested here was 5,027.

The prison at this station is an antiquated one—old-style with eight steel cells. They are equipped with insanitary toilets which should be replaced by modern, vitreous-ware, single-piece toilets if this prison is to be used.

The prison is designated by the Police Department as an auxiliary prison for the 5th Inspection Division, but no prisoners have been held here this year. Males and females arrested here are sent to the 45th precinct prison for detention.

The Police Department advises the Commission as follows:

"The present 42nd precinct station house is located at 653 Grand Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, and will be vacated as soon as the new building now in course of erection at Bergen Street and 6th Avenue is completed. This will then be known as the 42nd precinct station house."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVE., BROWNSVILLE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 4, 1926. Richard Gray, captain; Frank Hannan, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 153.

The prison in this precinct is located in a fine building and was found in excellent shape. It has recently been repainted and put in splendid condition. A new heating system has been installed which was much needed here.



From January 1, 1926, to date the number of arrests in this precinct was 4,357.

Prisoners are detained here from the 38th, 43rd and 44th precincts, the number from January 1, 1926, to date being as follows: Fiftieth, 95; 38th, 135; 43rd, 1,427, and 44th, 454. Females arrested here are sent to the 37th precinct for detention.

There are fourteen modern cells in the male section and seven in the female, the latter not used. Light and ventilation are good. Toilet paper and towels are provided. The place was in a cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 45TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

72 POPLAR ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

#### POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Inspected August 24, 1926. Matthew Robinson, captain; John M. Lynch, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 163, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date were 3,525.

The prison at this point consists of ten modern cells for men and five for women. They are equipped with sanitary toilets. Light and ventilation are good. There are no wash basins in the corridors of either the male or female sections, although there are wash basins in the outside corridor. It is recommended that wash basins be placed in each corridor of both sections for the use of prisoners.

Recommendation has been previously made for additional mattresses in the women's section. There were only two on hand on this date. The Superintendent of Buildings advised under date of December 7, 1925 that additional mattresses would be provided. This has not been done and it is recommended that it be attended to promptly.

The prison at this point, because of police headquarters being located here receives male prisoners from six precincts and female prisoners from eleven precincts, in addition to prisoners necessary to be held here from several other precincts so as to be available to police headquarters.

From January 1 to June 30, 1926, 2,556 males and 331 females were detained here. It is expected that within a few weeks the new Brooklyn police headquarters at Sixth avenue and Bergen street will be opened, but this precinct and prison will be continued because of the needs of this locality.

It is stated that it is oftentimes necessary to place more than one prisoner in a cell, but not often for over night. Whenever this is necessary, the most careful supervision should be provided.

Toilet paper and towels were provided and the place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 25, 1926. John J. Hughes, captain; Patrick Quade, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 123.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 2,208 arrests were made in this precinct.

The station house and prison at this point were rebuilt last year and are in fine condition. The prison has seven modern cells, equipped with niche toilets and lavatory—all in excellent condition. The place is well lighted and ventilated. There is a wash sink in the corridor. Paper towels and toilet paper are provided.

The prison is used at the present time only as an auxiliary prison for the 7th Inspection Division.

The number of detentions here averages 125 a month.

It would seem that this modern prison might be used regularly for this precinct and some of the other precincts which send their prisoners to some of the poorer precinct prisons in the borough.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 47TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 26, 1926. William W. Duggan, captain; Anson Weeks, lieutenant at desk.

The prison at this station is located in a good building and has satisfactory light and ventilation. It is the principal place of detention for nine precincts in this section. There are six cells for males and three for females.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1926, to date was 2,160.

The detentions from January 1st to June 30, 1926, were as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
41 -----	--	4	4
46 -----	361	22	383
47 -----	480	24	504
48 -----	264	14	278
48-A -----	298	15	313
49 -----	6	28	34
49-A -----	10	20	30
50 -----	65	22	87
51 -----	5	12	17
51-A -----	5	--	5
	1,494	161	1,655

It may be seen from above that 361 male prisoners were sent here from the 46th precinct, which has a prison recently rebuilt and much more desirable than the one at this station. It is recommended that the 46th precinct prison be used as a regular prison. It can be done without

any improvements and attendants are on hand at that point, so that the expense will not be increased and the labor of double booking will be obviated.

In previous inspection reports attention was called to the fact that this prison badly needed repainting and that the old worn out insanitary toilets should be removed and new ones installed. Under date of December 7, 1925, the Superintendent of Buildings stated that "specifications will be prepared for painting as well as to improve the plumbing". This has not yet been done and it is recommended that the work be undertaken at an early date. Attention was also called to the fact that the women's section is very cold in winter because of the opening into the corridor being through a barred door

It has been previously recommended that a wooden door be placed outside the barred door, which can be closed in winter, and this recommendation is renewed.

There are no wash sinks in the corridor of either the male or female sections and it is recommended that these be provided so that prisoners can wash before being taken into court.

The female section, which is quite largely used, is not in good condition and should be repainted.

Toilet paper and paper towels are provided and the place was as clean as is possible under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 48-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WILSON & DEKALB AVES., RIDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 21, 1926. Martin J. Bowe, captain; Paul Byrne, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 125.

The number of arrests here from January 1, 1926, to date was 1,716.

The prison at this precinct has seven cells for males and two for females. They are of old type with toilets no longer used by the Police Department. The room is well lighted and ventilated, there being four windows in the male cell room.

All male and female prisoners regularly arrested here are sent to the 47th precinct on Gates avenue, about two miles away. There would seem to be no reason why this prison cannot be put in shape and used regularly, for the detention of males at least, as it is a reasonably good prison and the great amount of work necessary to transport prisoners to the Gates Avenue prison would be avoided.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 253 male prisoners were detained here. During the month of September so far, the number ran to 53.

It is recommended that the prison be provided with new toilets and hereafter used for the detention of prisoners in this section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK.  
Commissioners.



## 49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVE., WILLIAMSBURG, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 23, 1926. Patrick Kenny, captain; Eugene Casey, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 125.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date was 2,614. Women arrested here are sent to the 47th precinct for detention. The number of male prisoners detained here from January 1 to August 31, 1926, was as follows: Forty-ninth precinct, 573; 49-A precinct, 353; 50th precinct, 539; 51st precinct, 477; 48th precinct, 2; and miscellaneous (warrant squad and detective bureau), 13; total, 1,957.

The prison is located in one of the old-time police buildings and contains seven obsolete type cells with iron toilets having enamel tops. Light and ventilation are good and the prison was in a reasonably good condition.

As indicated above, the number of detentions here is very large and and it is a question if the prison is adequate for the needs of this district. Because of its nearness to the Bridge Plaza Court, it has been designated as a detention prison for four precincts. It is suggested that consideration be given by the Police Department as to whether or not a new prison should be provided at this location to replace the present one, which does not fully meet the requirements of the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 49-A PRECINCT POLICE STATION

263 BEDFORD AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 14, 1926. John Hackett, captain; James F. Leary, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1926, to date was 3,006.

This old station house and prison are located in an extremely busy section of the city; it is one of the very worst remaining station houses and well past a half century old. Up to the present time there are gas jets in the station house, which are now being replaced by electric fixtures. The prison has been lighted by electricity for some time past.

The prison consists of ten old-type cells, equipped with ancient toilets and plank bunks. It is in a wretched condition throughout and badly needs painting and sanitary toilets. It is used as an auxiliary prison for detentions in the 13th Inspection Division. Male prisoners are ordinarily sent to the 49th precinct and women to the 47th precinct prison. Notwithstanding that this is an auxiliary prison, 1,131 prisoners have been detained here from January 1, 1926, being received from precincts 48, 48-A, 49, 49-A, 50 and 51.

If this prison is to be continued as a detention prison, it should be thoroughly cleaned, repainted and new plumbing installed. In its present condition it is unfit for use. The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise if it is intended to continue this prison in use, and if so, if the recommendation of the Commission will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

### 56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

118TH STREET, RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 30, 1926. James J. Shevlin, captain; Charles J. Kemmer, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 161, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison in this precinct is located in a fine building, opened about thirteen years ago. Attention has been previously called to the fact that, due to defective drainage, there continues to be dampness which the Department has been unable to overcome.

There are ten cells for males and five for females. Light and ventilation are good in both cell sections.

Attention of the Department was called in last year's report to the wretched condition of the toilets in the men's section. They were found in very bad condition again and are without question insanitary. Since the last inspection the Superintendent of Buildings has advised that the plumbing has received a thorough overhauling. It is still in bad condition and impossible to keep clean. It is recommended that steps be taken in the near future to install single-piece vitreous-ware toilets in the men's section.

On the top of the cells the lighting is protected by small bars, which offer a possibility to prisoners with suicidal tendencies. It is again recommended that they be covered with wire mesh.

From January 1, 1926, to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 2,299. From January 1st to July 31, 1926, the detentions here were 1,108 males and 48 females. It was stated that the number of detentions frequently runs from 20 to 25 daily. Greatest care should be taken when it is necessary to double men in cells.

Prisoners are sent here from Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Richmond Hill and Jamaica, as indicated below, and detentions run into considerable numbers:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
52 .....	260	14	274
53 .....	50	4	54
54 .....	171	6	177
56 .....	352	9	361
58 .....	275	15	290
	1108	48	1156

When the new station house at Jamaica is completed a prison will be provided which will greatly lower the detentions of this place.

An important matter in connection with this station is the replacement of the toilets in the men's section with sanitary toilets. The Department should be asked to advise on or before October 1, 1926, when this work will be undertaken.

Outside of the toilets, the place was in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

118TH STREET, RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 27, 1926. Henry Buerner, captain; Fred Lowe, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 172, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The inspection of this prison at this time was made to determine what, if anything, had been done to provide sanitary toilets in the men's section of this prison. It was found that nothing had been done and the toilets were in an insanitary condition, such as would warrant the closing of the prison under the powers of this Commission.

From January 1st to October 31, 1926, the number held here was as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
52nd .....	337	30
53rd .....	72	6
54th .....	290	11
56th .....	534	26
58th .....	486	24
	1719	97
Grand Total .....		1816

The Superintendent of Buildings of the Police Department states that the reason for not replacing these toilets is due to the lack of funds, and he should be advised that the Department should proceed at once with such funds as are available to replace as many toilets as possible in both the male and female sections.

At this time of year the detentions are not so large as in the summer when prisoners are brought here from as far away as the Rockaways, and at least a portion of the cells in both the male and female sections should be attended to at once. Failure to do this should warrant the closing of at least the male section of the prison as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioners.



## 58TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FLUSHING AVE. &amp; FULTON ST., JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 27, 1926. Henry McQueeney, captain; Thomas F. Clancy, lieutenant at desk.

The prison at this place is located in the old Jamaica Town Hall, built in 1875. The prison, as described in previous reports of the Commission, is utterly unfit for use. Its designation as an auxiliary prison by the Police Department is the reason for the inspection made at this time.

The captain stated that no prisoners have been here this year, and none should be under any circumstances. A new police station building, which contains a prison section, is now under construction and will replace this wretched and obsolete building. It is expected that the new building will be ready early next year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## 59TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected September 14, 1926. George L. Sullivan, captain; William J. Ferrick, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 122, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this station house is located in a fine building which has been kept up in excellent shape. There are 12 modern cells for men and 6 for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and plank bunks. There is a good ventilating system which was found in order.

The painting in the men's section is showing signs of wear and the section should be repainted in the near future.

In the women's section there were but two mattresses. The matron states that at times all the cells are occupied. It is recommended that four additional mattresses be provided.

From January 1, 1926, to date, the number of arrests was 1,602. From January 1 to July 31, 1926, the detentions were as follows:

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
59 -----	333	42	375
64 -----	304	8	312
60 -----	31	12	43
65 -----	8	13	21
52 -----	3	--	3
	679	75	754

This prison was supplied with toilet paper and paper towels and was found in a cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 65TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

42 NORTH PRINCE ST., FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1926. John Londergan, captain; Alexander Kerr, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 159.

The prison at this place was built only a few years ago and is a reasonably good one.

Males are held here from the 60th and 65th precincts. Females are sent to the 59th precinct prison at Long Island City.

Arrests from January 1, 1926, to date, were 1,626. The number of detentions from January 1, to July 31, 1926, was 529.

The prison consists of four cells of old type, equipped with plank bunks and good toilets. There is a wash sink in the corridor. The place is well lighted and ventilated. The paint is showing the signs of wear and some painting should be done in the cells. This was promised by the Superintendent of Buildings in October, 1924, but has not been done as yet. At that time attention was called to the placing of close wire mesh under the top bars of the cells. This was again promised to the Commission under date of December 7, 1925, but has not yet been done. Since the prison was opened, one man nearly accomplished his purpose in committing suicide, but was discovered just in time to save his life.

The place was clean and in good order.

There was toilet paper on hand but no paper towels; these should be provided.

The Police Department should be requested to advise when the job of painting and placing wire mesh will be taken care of.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 66TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

RICHMOND TERRACE AND WALL STREET

ST. GEORGE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected December 11, 1926. George F. Ferre, captain; Howard Gifford, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 169, including three police matrons.

The precinct jail at this station is in a fine modern building opened about three years ago. There are 14 cells for males and 8 for females, equipped with plank bunks, niche toilets and wash basins. The women's section has approved mattresses. The lighting and ventilation is excellent.

All male prisoners arrested in the 66th, 68th and 71st precincts are brought here for detention; also all females arrested on Staten Island.

The number of arrests from January 1st to date was 3,875. The number detained here from January 1, 1926 to November 30, 1926 was 1,301 males and 100 females.

At the time of the last inspection, several of the niche toilets were out of order but they have all been gone over thoroughly and were found in good condition.

It is recommended that the walls and cells in the male section be repainted.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

#### 70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

TOTTENVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected December 11, 1926. E. B. L. Von Diezelski, captain; Charles A. Lieber, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 79.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1926, to date is 790.

This precinct is located in a fine station building opened about three years ago. It was found in a perfect condition of cleanliness and good order.

One hundred sixty-seven male prisoners were detained here from January 1, 1926, to date. Female prisoners are sent to the 66th Precinct at St. George.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*



## PENITENTIARIES

### ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### ALBANY

Inspected June 2, 1926. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff; William C. De Rouville, deputy custodian.

There were 100 inmates at the time of inspection - 98 males and 2 females - all adults. They were assigned as follows:

Main Hall, waiters, cleaners and painters -----	19
Kitchen -----	14
Laundry -----	8
Shoe and tailor shop -----	12
Market -----	1
Cellar -----	1
Boiler House -----	2
Bath room -----	1
Guard room -----	1
Roofers -----	2
Yards -----	2
Lawns -----	3
Farm -----	3
Barn -----	2
Idle -----	27
	<hr/>
	98

One of the women was employed in the sheriff's residence and the other in the laundry.

The highest number at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 162 and the lowest 93. But few women are now committed to this institution, as we were informed that the majority of women committed by the police court are sent to St. Ann's School of Industry.

The health of the inmates has been excellent. No prisoners have been in the hospital in over a month.

On August 4, 1914, the State Commission of Prisons approved a resolution citing the authorities of Albany County to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted looking toward the closing of this institution. On September 1, 1914, a committee of the Board of Supervisors appeared before the Commission in response to this citation and presented plans "which contemplate the abandonment of the penitentiary and the reconstruction of the building for county jail purposes." On November 10, 1914, the County Attorney appeared before the Commission and stated that

the estimates received by the Board of Supervisors for the proposed reconstruction were "entirely too great"; that the architect had re-studied the plans, but had not completed the revised drawings. The show-cause proceedings were adjourned from time to time and on December 1, 1915, a committee of the Commission reported that they had been advised by the County Attorney "that the county contemplates the sale of the present penitentiary and the purchase of a site in the country on which to erect a new county jail." The proceedings were discontinued November 9, 1916, on account of war conditions.

It will be noted by the foregoing that the county authorities had given serious consideration to the closing of this institution twelve years ago. The plant has been a constant expense to the county for many years with practically no returns. In a report of inspection made in 1922 the following statement was made:

"When contract labor was permitted in the penal institutions of this State this penitentiary was a paying proposition. After the county authorities were compelled by the law to discontinue the contract work by the prisoners, no effort was made to adjust the industrial conditions in the institution to the changes in the law and no real attempt was made to employ prisoners, even when there were many able-bodied men sentenced to the institution, although other counties have employed the inmates of their penitentiaries with benefit to the taxpayer."

For the year ending September 30, 1914, 974 males and 9 females were admitted to the institution from other counties. During the year ending June 30, 1925, 190 males and 9 females were received from other counties, so that the income from boarding prisoners from outside the county has been materially reduced.

The following statement shows the annual deficits for the past ten years:

1916	-----	\$40,181.53
1917	-----	54,132.21
1918	-----	40,750.56
1919	-----	41,097.51
1920	-----	49,355.43
1921	-----	49,460.57
1922	-----	51,514.88
1923	-----	46,635.29
1924	-----	64,905.86
1925	-----	67,179.14

The average cost per year to the county for the ten years was \$50,521.32. This includes the cost of boarding the prisoners in the county jail who are furnished with meals by the penitentiary.

Only one cell hall is now in use. The South Hall was taken for a county jail 22 years ago and the North Hall has not been in use for several years. One of the shop buildings which adjoined the South Hall was torn down in 1922, and last year the building known as the "old jail" was also removed. A part of the old brush shop is used at times as the "State Shop" and for storage. The upper floor of this building is practically unused, as is the upper floor in the building in which the laundry is located. The first floor of the shop immediately in the rear of the Administration Building is used as a mess hall, and the upper floor is used as a shoe and clothing shop and as an assembly hall for unemployed prisoners. The cow stables are used for the storage of agricultural implements; the storehouse has been abandoned on account of its bad condition; and several smaller sections of the buildings are boarded up and going to ruin.

The officials in charge of the institution do all that they can, within the limit of their appropriations, to keep the buildings in as good condition as possible. The portions in use were very clean. The cell hall is being repainted, roofs are being repaired, a new smoke stack is to be placed on the boiler house, the brick walls of the laundry building are being repaired and gangs of prisoners are continually at work trying to keep the buildings in such condition that they can be used.

The prisoners have painted and decorated the chapel and the work is most creditable. Electric lights have also been installed. The chapel, on the top floor of the Administration Building, is reached by long flights of wooden stairs and is a very bad fire risk. When services are held, a door leading into the sheriff's apartments is available and this with the stairs leading into the main and women's cell halls, makes three available exits. It is useless to go into further details concerning this old institution which the county authorities themselves have admitted should be abandoned. Albany County has an old and dilapidated plant, constructed in 1846, which outlived its usefulness some time since.

The county authorities have purchased a site for a new jail and when this is constructed, it is stated that the penitentiary will be abandoned. The sooner this day arrives the better it will be for the taxpayers of the county, as the institution in its present condition is an expensive liability.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG  
*Chief Inspector.*

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### MILL GROVE

Inspected June 2, 1926. Leo J. Schmidt, commissioner of charities and correction; Thomas C. Buyers, deputy commissioner and superintendent of penitentiary.

The new County Penitentiary, which has been under construction for several years, has been practically completed. The old buildings on Trenton avenue in the city of Buffalo have been closed and abandoned as a prison.

The new institution provides separate cell accommodations for 864 inmates - 766 men, 42 boys between 16 and 21 years of age, and 56 women. The men are housed in three cell halls known as the east, west and south cell houses. The boys and women are confined in separate buildings.

The new institution has been erected in conformity with modern ideas of prison construction. Care has been taken to secure sanitation and decency. The Board of Supervisors has expended faithful effort and spared no expense in building a penitentiary, free from the evils and shortcomings of the old prison system. It is one of the best institutions of its kind in the country and reflects credit on the county of Erie.

It is erected on a farm of 746 acres, about 18 miles from the city of Buffalo. The main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company passes in front of the prison buildings. The new County Home and Infirmary is situated on the northwest end of the farm on the opposite side of the railroad tracks. The railroad crossing is at grade and dangerous, the station at Wende old and unsightly.

An arrangement should be entered into with the railroad company to construct a subway under the crossing, and the railroad should erect a new station in keeping with its increased use, and remove unsightly structures. The ground between the buildings and the railroad tracks should be made more attractive.



## BUILDINGS

The buildings are distinguished as the prison unit or group and the farm unit or group. The prison buildings stand back a short distance from the railroad station. They are erected in the form of a large parallelogram, the administration building, the superintendent's residence and residence of the women's building constituting the front, the east and west cell houses the two sides, and the shop building the rear. All the buildings are red pressed brick except the shelter and are connected by intersecting corridors. The prison buildings and their dimensions are: Administration building, 150 x 53 feet; Superintendent's residence, 42 x 44 feet; West cell house, 396 x 44 feet; East cell house, 396 x 44 feet; South cell house, 190 x 44 feet; Women's building, 135 x 44 feet; Boys' building, 73 x 44 feet; Shelter, 210 x 20 feet; Chapel, 76 x 99 feet; kitchen, 45 x 44 feet; Laundry, 68 x 41 feet; Shop building, 300 x 43 feet; Boiler house, 89 x 50 feet with chimney 120 feet high.

The farm buildings are on the farm to the west of the prison buildings. They consist of a cow and horse barn, a utility building, milk house, hog pen, slaughter house, tile manufacturing building and poultry house. Most of these buildings are constructed of cement blocks by inmate labor. The cow and horse barn has a central barn 400 x 40 feet with two wings, each 100 x 34 feet.

The cell houses are modern and sanitary. The north part of the west cell house has three floors containing 150 cells, each 6 x 8 x 8 feet. In the construction of the south part two of the narrow steel cells of the old penitentiary were joined together, making 152 cells, each 8 x 9 x 7 feet, in a block approached by steel barred galleries. The east and south cell houses are built similar to the north part of the west cell house, having three floors with cells, each 6 x 8 x 8 feet.

Every cell contains an iron folding bed provided with adequate bed clothing, and has a sanitary toilet and lavatory. Large windows in each cell house furnish abundant light and ventilation. The corridors are wide and the floors cement tinted red. Each cell house is equipped with a bath room between the two sections. About 16 shower baths and an undressing room are provided in the west cell house. In former inspection reports criticism was made that prisoners had to undress and mingle naked during bathing and a recommendation was made that a separate dressing booth be provided opposite each shower bath. This recommendation has been adopted in the construction of the east and south cell houses.

The boys' cell house is three stories and contains cells of the same size and equipment as the men's cell house. A shower bath is on each floor.

The women's building consists of two parts - the residence for matrons and the cell house. The cell house has three floors. The cells on the first and second floors are constructed similar to the men's cells with an additional steel corridor, and on the third floor are on the outside room plan. The toilets in many of the cells do not function properly and are not sanitary. Criticism of this defect was made in the last report. The defect has not been corrected, but it was stated that final payment on the plumbing contract is withheld.

The recommendation made in last year's report - that women be taken out of the men's laundry and that the ironing be done in the women's building - has been adopted and men and women no longer work in the same room.

The women's building is becoming too small for the number of women committed to the penitentiary. A dormitory for the excess of women is provided in the basement, but basement quarters are not sanitary. It is

planned to build a bridge across to the third floor of the boys' building from the third floor of the women's building and use the third floor of the boy's building for women.

The women's building has turned out the least satisfactory of the new construction. It is tucked in too close to buildings containing men and boys, and there is constant danger of men and women hearing and seeing each other. The cells are also of the kind designed for men. The increase in the number of women and the growing need of accommodations for men, presents a question whether it would not be advisable eventually to take the women's building for men and erect a women's building at a distance from the men and boys' building sufficiently large for the future, and constructed with a view for the confinement of women.

#### WALL AND YARDS

The prison has no enclosing wall. It is so constructed that the buildings and connecting corridors encompass most of the enclosure. Wherever gaps occur they are closed by a high brick wall.

The east and west cell houses constitute the east and west sides of the institution. They contain large windows, sections of which are kept open for ventilation. Trespassers can approach close to them, and it is reported that contraband articles are thrown and passed into the cell house. Liquor and even firearms have been discovered. Either some permanent structure may become necessary on the outside or a patrol be established to guard against the introduction of liquor, drugs, firearms and other contraband articles through the windows of the cell houses.

The location and grouping of the buildings divide the site into a number of yards. A men's exercising yard, 179 x 290 feet, is enclosed by the superintendent's residence, north half of the west cell house, corridor and shelter house. The women's building, administration building and corridors bound the women's exercising yard, 161 x 92 feet. The boys' building and dividing wall and corridors make a boys' exercising yard 161 x 101 feet. The main yard is a large area bounded by the south half of the men's cell houses, the shelter, shop building and wall.

Several large gates open into the yards. The inspection report of last year recommended that steel gates with secure locking devices replace the wooden gates. The yard should be made secure. The completion of the buildings has permitted the cleaning up of the yard and removal of building supplies and ladders. A ladder in the main yard contributed to a recent escape. All unnecessary articles should be removed from the yard and the yard cleaned up and improved.

#### RECEPTION OF PRISONERS AND VISITING ROOMS

Prisoners are conveyed from the Buffalo courts in an enclosed van. A curtain separates the male compartment from the female. A more substantial partition should be provided in order to prevent contacts and conversation between men and women.

The men are delivered at the west hall. They are taken to the receiving room where their property is deposited and retained until they are discharged; they then go to the disrobing room where their clothing is removed, fumigated and placed in bags tagged with their names. They then pass to the bath room where they are bathed, shaved and receive a hair cut; they then pass to the dressing room where they are given prison clothing and supplies. The fumigator which was out of order at the time of the last inspection, has been repaired and placed in operation as recommended. The recommendation - that better equipment be provided for the storage of clothing - has not been followed. The bags are still piled around the floor of the storage room. Separate compartments or lockers should be installed.



Women are received in their own building. The receiving room has not yet been heated as recommended. Improved accommodations as recommended have been made for the storage of women's clothing.

Bertillon measurements and finger prints are taken, and physical examinations are made. No mental examinations are made as recommended in last year's report.

The visiting room for men is between the main entrance of the administration building and the corridors of the cell houses. Four screened booths permit visitors to talk with prisoners through the screens and not come in contact. Women prisoners have a similar visiting room in the women's building. State prisons and reformatories are doing away with the screened booths, and permitting prisoners and their visitors to have personal contact under supervision. The privilege is rarely abused and is more humane.

#### COMMISSARY, LAUNDRY AND BAKERY

Male prisoners take their meals in the dining room on the first floor of the shelter building. The old wooden tables criticized in last year's report have been taken out and 26 wooden tables made in the carpenter shop, installed; they have smooth maple tops and are clean and sanitary. Twelve inmates sit on benches, eight on a side of each table.

The cafeteria system is adopted. The inmates pick up trays and pass in front of the serving tables where they receive their food. Formerly they passed through two doors at the end of the kitchen which was criticized in last year's report as causing congestion. The serving table has been moved into the dining room, the crowding done away with and the inmates are kept under better supervision.

The food is served in bowls and plates. The enamel ware bowls and plates are becoming defaced and battered and should be replaced by aluminum ware which can be purchased from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast - oatmeal and milk, sausage, bread and coffee; dinner - beef stew, biscuits, bread and tea; supper - sauerkraut, potatoes, bread and tea. Each inmate is allowed all the bread he wants. The women receive their meals in the dining room on the first floor of the women's building. They sit at 15 small porcelain top tables, four at a table. The tables are sanitary and attractive. The food is cooked in the men's kitchen. A kitchen should be equipped in the women's building. I tested the bread, meat and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The kitchen is in a separate one-story and basement building opening into the men's dining room. It is adequately supplied with modern institutional equipment. Two refrigerators - one off the kitchen and the other in the basement - keep the food in good condition. The bakery is well equipped and presents an attractive appearance. The floor is cement tinted red, and the walls tile. It contains a large oven, a double mixing machine, and a bread cutter.

The laundry is also in a separate building. The washing is done on the first floor and the ironing on the second floor. The present equipment is to be materially increased. Three new washing machines, three extractors and two driers have been ordered. When the machinery is installed the washing facilities will permit, in addition to the penitentiary, the work of the County Farm, jail and other institutions, and be a substantial saving to the county. A new gate and partition constructed at the entrance to the laundry building gives greater security. The floors of the laundry building and bakery lack drains, which makes considerable trouble in the washing of the floors.



## HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Criticisms have been made from time to time that proper hospital accommodations have not been provided in the new institution. Since the last inspection report the second floor of the shelter building has been outfitted for a hospital. The rooms have been constructed and equipped at a considerable cost, but the hospital has not yet been opened for general use. The accommodations and equipment rival those of any institution. A large reception room opens into the corridor, on both sides of which are wards and private rooms. The doctor's office, surgical operation room, sterilizing room and first-aid room are furnished with a fine equipment of surgical instruments and appliances. Eight wards and rooms are ready for the occupancy of patients—one with four beds, one with six beds, two with two beds, and four with single beds. All are bright and sanitary. The floors are cement and tile, the walls white, and the light and ventilation excellent. A pharmacy in charge of a druggist who is a resident is connected with the hospital.

There does not appear to be any good reason why the hospital has not been put into commission long ago. A large outlay is invested, splendid accommodations are provided, and further delay is not justified.

Hospital and medical service has not functioned properly in this institution. As stated, the opening of the hospital has been postponed. There is no resident doctor. The doctor resides in Alden and comes each day between 10 and 11 A. M. and upon call if imperative. Medical attendance is given by the first-aid man and graduate nurse in absence of the doctor. When the hospital is in full operation a night nurse will be needed. Formerly, there were two internes who rendered considerable assistance, but their services have been dispensed with. The proposition of hospital treatment and medical attendance should be taken up and better organized and medical and nursing care furnished at all times and for all emergencies.

A dentist should occasionally visit the institution and perform necessary dental work. Inmates whose eyes become defective should receive treatment and be furnished with eye glasses, broken glasses repaired, and the cells sufficiently lighted for reading purposes.

A women's hospital is in the resident section of the women's building. Changing it to the prison section is contemplated. If such change is made, the hospital room should be adequate and sanitary and properly equipped. Sick women should not be confined in cells.

## CHAPEL, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

The chapel is a beautiful building. It has a seating capacity for about 800 inmates. It contains a large stage on which is a handsome altar. The stage had been recently decorated and a purple plush curtain installed. The general effect is impressive and artistic.

Three religious services are given on Sunday—Roman Catholic at 8 A. M., Protestant at 9:30 A. M., and Christian Science every second and fourth Sunday at 2 P. M.

Women attend service in the chapel at the same time as the men; they sit by themselves on the side. It is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. Men and women prisoners should not be in view or come in contact with each other. A small balcony is in the rear of the room. A separate place for women could be prepared in the balcony at comparatively small expense. A moving picture machine is in the balcony and moving picture shows are given in the chapel twice a week during the winter season.

A Protestant and Catholic chaplain conducts religious services and visit the institution occasionally. No chaplain is in residence. In each State penal institution a resident chaplain is appointed who, in addition to conducting religious services, devotes his whole time to the welfare of the prisoners, takes charge of the library, and sometimes acts as a teacher. He is one of the most useful and wholesome influences in the institution. He is frequently consulted by the inmates and does them substantial good. The Erie County Penitentiary is sufficiently large to have a resident chaplain.

No educational instruction is given. Many of the inmates are sentenced to a year, six months and three months, and are illiterate and deficient. Instruction in letters is provided in the State penal and correctional institutions. Some instruction in elementary subjects should be organized in this institution. Educational training in penal and correctional institutions as a means of improvement and rehabilitation is becoming more and more advocated by students of the crime problem.

The library has been neglected; only a small number of books, magazines and periodicals are available. There was a library in the old institution. The library should be restored. An appropriation ought to be made each year for books and an adequate library gradually built up. An effort should be made to increase the number of magazines and periodicals. The Buffalo Library may possibly furnish books and periodicals upon request.

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the institution seemed good. Not many punishments are reported. Until recently prisoners under punishment were confined in their cells.

A punishment jail has been included in the new cell house. Twenty-four isolation cells have been constructed on the second and third floors twenty-one on the second and three on the third. The cells are 5 x 8 x 8 feet, containing a toilet and lavatory but no cot. Inmates under punishment sleep on a blanket on the floor and receive bread and water. As the cement floor is likely to be cold and damp, a sleeping board or bench would remove the possibility of taking cold or disease. All of the isolation cells have good light and ventilation.

A fine hearing room for discipline cases is provided adjacent to the isolation cells.

#### RECREATION

Not much recreation has been organized. The yards have not been in good condition for use. With the completion of the institution the men, boys and women should have regular periods of recreation in their respective yards. A baseball field should be laid out in the large yard and baseball and other games permitted during recreation periods and holidays. The moving picture machine should be regularly operated and a radio installed. Quoting from last year's report - "any investment made for recreation pays many fold in better health, better morals and habits."

#### ESCAPES AND INVESTIGATION

The large number of escapes (138 during 1924 of whom only 29 were recaptured) was severely criticized in last inspection report. The frequency of escapes and other causes led to an investigation by a special committee of the Board of Supervisors. The courtesy of attendance at the hearings and a copy of the testimony was accorded this Commission. The report of the committee, copy of which was filed with the Commission,



attributed much of the fault to loose management, insufficiency of guards, and confusion during the construction of the institution, and recommended better concentration of management, stronger methods of administration, more guards, and a number of detailed improvements.

The institution passed under new management on the first of January, 1926. Stricter supervision has been exercised. From January 1st to June 1st of this year only eight escapes are reported of whom three were recaptured. Included in the escapes were the three men who overpowered the guard and escaped at night, a special report of which was made to this Commission.

A divided system of management prevailed. The Commissioner of Charities and Correction had control over the prison and the Board of Supervisors retained control over the farm. A large proportion of the prisoners worked on the farm and most of the escapes occurred from it. The Commissioner of Charities and Correction disclaimed all responsibility for men working on the farm - a view point which led to divided responsibility and weak supervision. On May 11, 1926, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution vesting complete and exclusive control of the farm, as well as the prison, in the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, as had been recommended by this Commission

#### GUARDS

The institution was undermanned in providing adequate supervision for men employed out of doors. Forty-six guards were working in three shifts - 22 for the first period and 12 for each of the other periods of eight hours. When the prisoners were placed out on the farm in the spring, more guards became necessary, and ten additional guards have been granted supervising prisoners working on the outside of the institution.

#### FARM AND GRAVEL PIT

The farm continues to be profitably cultivated by inmate labor. The soil has been made more productive by extensive tiling and draining. About 700 acres are under cultivation and 250 additional acres are under lease for grazing purposes. The financial report for 1925 shows:

#### CREDITS

Cash received -----		\$61,216.11	
Inventory Farm Supplies:			
January 1, 1926 -----	\$12,521.65		
January 1, 1925 -----	7,135.00		
	<hr/>		
Gain in inventory -----		5,386.65	
Inventory Live Stock:			
January 1, 1926 -----	24,699.00		
January 1, 1925 -----	22,385.00		
	<hr/>		
Gain in inventory -----		2,314.00	
Equipment Additions -----		3,844.31	
Capital Improvements:			
Land clearing, Excavations			
and Road Building:			
Teams, 150 days @ \$5.00 --	750.00		
Tractors 5 " @ 7.00 --	35.00	785.00	
	<hr/>		
Cost of furnishing graves			
3,188 yds. @ 85¢ per yd. ----		2,709.80	
Prison Labor -----	500.00		
Labor Charge -----	110.00		
	<hr/>		
Supervision -----		1,342.50	\$78,208.37



**DISBURSEMENTS**

Salaries -----	21,987.86		
Equipment -----	5,499.31		
Supplies -----	18,352.04		
Expenses -----	22,269.81	Total	68,109.02
			<hr/> 10,099.35
Less 10% on Inventory \$34,732.45			<hr/> 3,473.25
Net Profit			<hr/> \$ 6,626.10

Dairy products were valued at \$32,211.98; field crops, \$15,393.45; garden crops, \$11,431.26; poultry and eggs, \$2,119.92; dressed pork, \$4,554.58; fertilizer, \$3,000; natural gas, \$1,250; gravel, \$10,549.46; giving a total production value of \$80,510.65.

The operation of the farm for 1925 shows a net profit of \$6,626.10 as compared with \$341.28 in 1924.

The dairy products were about the same as in 1924. The value of the field crops and garden produce increased materially. A small increase is noted in the value of poultry and pork. The sale of gravel fell off about \$8,000.

Dairy products, field crops and garden produce furnish the bulk of the production. The development of the farm must be chiefly along these lines and they should be worked to the limit. A larger net profit should be realized and the farm made to contribute materially to the support of the institution. More farm land should be purchased or leased for this purpose. Any excess of production can be sold in the open market.

The gravel pit has turned out exceedingly profitable. It cost the county \$4,000. and up to 1926 over \$39,000 worth of gravel has been sold.

**EMPLOYMENT**

The population on day of inspection was 660-571 men, 34 boys, and 35 women. The inmates were employed as follows: Kitchen 26, receiving room 9, hallmen 7, cleaners 42, bakery 8, laundry 9, carpenter shop 14, painters 25, firemen 23, coal passers 6, butcher 1, Bertillon department 2, tailor shop 82, farm 200, new County Home 36, County Home Buffalo 19. Female inmates do cleaning, mending, sewing and institutional work. No trouble is experienced in keeping the women employed. While conditions of employment have immeasurably improved over the idleness in the old institution, more employment is necessary to avoid idleness and to keep the inmates at work.

**INDUSTRIES**

All the prisoners cannot be employed until sufficient industries are established to supply employment to the inmates who cannot safely be assigned to outdoor work, and to the excess of prisoners over those needed for institutional and outdoor work. Farm and outdoor work ought not to take more than 200 inmates during the summer season, and most of them will be unoccupied during the winter season. About 150 more can be kept fairly busy at inside institutional work. Fully one-half of the inmates are eligible for shop work or will otherwise be idle.

The proposition which confronts the management is to establish industries which will keep half of the population working eight hours a day in the shops. Adequate shop buildings are erected, but the difficulty is to find out and manufacture commodities which can be sold to the State and its political subdivisions under the constitutional restrictions. Aside

from the manufacture of articles used in the institution and bread delivered to the jail and lodging house, the industrial sales of last year were negligible - only \$612.66 for caskets and \$711.51 for other articles.

The first floor of the shop building is divided into a tailor and shoe shop and a wood-working shop. The second floor is vacant. Tailoring is the principal industry. Eighty-two men were employed at it on day of inspection. A new equipment has been provided, including fine new work-tables, 15 electric sewing machines, a cutting machine, 2 shoe machines, and a leather patching machine. Tailoring, shoe-making and repairing are done for the penitentiary, county home and lodging house. In the wood-working shop caskets for the pauper dead, tables and chairs are the principal articles made. A planer, lathe and saw are needed in the shops. The production of these shops can be increased, but employment in these occupations is limited to about 150.

How can employment be provided in shops for 200 additional men? The sales so far have been restricted almost entirely to County departments. City departments have not been canvassed. The Park department, School departments and Public Works department purchase a great many supplies which can be made in the penitentiary. Park benches and tables, the repair of school desks and furniture, and articles and supplies for the streets offer a large market. Mat, brush and mattress-making are also suggested. The manufacture of cement blocks and tile should be enlarged. A canning industry could be profitably established. If a stone quarry were operated it would employ a large number of inmates - an occupation adapted to their condition. It furnishes the principal employment for the inmates in the Onondaga County Penitentiary. Road-building should also be reconsidered.

The establishment and extension of industries should be studied by the management. It is the most important problem remaining unsolved, and the institution will not be successfully administered until adequate employment is provided for all the inmates.

#### COMPENSATION AND RELIEF

Under a special statute the management is given discretion to pay 10 cents a day to all inmates who work. Up to January 1, 1926, 10 cents a day was paid to inmates who worked on the farm and in the shops of the institution. Payment for work within the institution has been discontinued and at the present time only inmates who work on the farm and at construction receive the 10 cents a day. Discrimination in the payment of earnings is causing considerable dissatisfaction, and its fairness is questioned.

Inmates are discharged from this institution destitute, except the State prisoners or those who are convicted of felony who receive \$5. on discharge; all others receive nothing. No provision is made for clothing, and those having unfit clothing receive only such garments as can be fixed and patched up from clothing left by other inmates.

The harshness and danger of discharging delinquent men and women destitute was recently discussed by a grand jury. If every prisoner who does any kind of work is paid 10 cents a day, it would provide a small fund upon release. Most of the prisoners have short sentences. A 60-day prisoner would receive about \$5.00 and a six months' prisoner about \$15., deducting Sundays, holidays and idle days. As an alternative it is proposed that a relief fund be established by the County and assistance given to the destitute who are worthy. It is claimed that some of the prisoners have means and that others would undoubtedly squander any money paid to them. Discrimination is always unsatisfactory, and charity or a largess to the able-bodied unwise, especially when they have been earning money for



the county. Even if some inmates have funds and others waste their earnings, the same is true in free life. The most satisfactory results will be attained if every prisoner who works at any kind of labor within or without the institution be paid 10 cents a day. It should operate to encourage discipline, efficiency and more productive labor, make the prisoner more self-respecting, and give a small sum to tide the destitute over until he or she can find employment.

#### BOILER HOUSE, WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE

##### DISPOSAL AND NATURAL GAS

Efficient administration of all large institutions depend in large part upon adequate power and heat equipment, a good water supply, and sewage disposal. The penitentiary is well served in these respects. The power plant is admirable. Coal deliveries have caused some trouble. Coal heaped up in the yard for a time was a nuisance. Bunkers have been constructed capable of holding 60 tons, and the coal removed from the yard. It must be carted in from the railroad. If a railroad switch were extended into the yard it would make a great improvement and also be helpful in conveyance of material for construction and delivery from the shops when they get into productive operation.

At one time a large part of the electricity was generated in the power house. It was found more economical to purchase it from the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company.

Water is furnished by the Western New York Water Company. In order to regulate the supply it is proposed to build a reservoir which will hold 200,000 gallons. The proposition of whether the water supply can be furnished more economically from artesian wells and springs drilled on the site or be purchased from the water company should be investigated.

The natural gas supply is limited. There are five wells, two of which are dry. More is needed and additional wells should be drilled if gas can be found on the site.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a subway be constructed under the railroad crossing, the grounds in front of the institution improved, and the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Company requested to remove the old structures, erect a sightly station and extend a switch into the prison yard.

2. That the yards be cleaned up, building supplies and ladders removed, secure locking devices provided for the gateways, and the yards, wall, gates and exterior windows safeguarded against escapes.

3. That an outside enclosure or a patrol be provided to prevent the introduction of contraband articles through the windows of the east and west cell houses.

4. That the defective toilets in the women's building, which are reported insanitary, be repaired, and drains placed in the floors of the laundry, bakery and other buildings needing them.

5. That the dormitory for women in the basement of the women's building be discontinued. When it becomes necessary to provide additional cell accommodations for men, that the present women's building be taken for men and a modern women's building erected at a distance from the men and boys' building.

6. That a place for women be prepared in the balcony of the chapel where they will be separate from the men.

7. That a solid partition be placed in the penitentiary van to prevent communication and contact between men and women who are conveyed from the courts in Buffalo to the penitentiary.



8. That lockers and better equipment be provided for the storage of clothing of male prisoners, and the receiving room for women prisoners heated.

9. That a resident doctor be appointed, the hospital for men be put into service, and a night nurse furnished; if the hospital for women be changed from the residence, that a sanitary and adequate equipment be provided elsewhere.

10. That a resident chaplain be appointed who will devote personal attention to the welfare of the prisoners and take charge of the library.

11. That a fund be appropriated for the purchase of books and periodicals and a library gradually built up, and the Buffalo library be requested to supply books, magazines and periodicals.

12. That a dentist and oculist occasionally visit the institution to perform necessary dental and eye service; that the cells be kept well lighted, and eye glasses furnished and repaired when essential to the health of the inmates

13. That aluminum bowls, cups and plates be substituted for the enamel ware; that a kitchen be equipped in the basement of the women's building, and an attractive dining room for women employees provided.

14. That the blankets be fumigated regularly and clean blankets, sheets and pillow slips be furnished to each incoming prisoner.

15. That the yards be used for exercising and recreational purposes, a baseball field laid out, the moving picture machine regularly operated, and a radio installed.

16. That sleeping boards be placed on the cement floors of the punishment cells.

17. That instruction in elementary subjects be provided for illiterate and non-English-speaking inmates.

18. That a mental examination be made of all incoming prisoners.

19. That additional farm and pasture land be purchased or leased, the dairy, hog raising and garden products increased, and the farm made more profitable.

20. That sufficient additional industries be established so that all the inmates can be kept employed eight hours a day on the farm and at industrial shop and institutional work. Canning, making and repairing city and county park benches and supplies, repairing school and office furniture, making and repairing streets and road supplies, manufacturing mats, brushes and mattresses, operating a stone quarry, building highways, increasing laundry work and the making of clothing and shoes for county institutions are suggested. The equipment of the wood-working shops should be enlarged by at least a planer, lathe and saw.

21. That the discrimination in the payment of earnings to prisoners be reconsidered, and the advisability of paying 10 cents a day flat to all inmates who work at any kind of labor be seriously considered as an incentive to greater efficiency and production and as a means of providing a fund for assistance and relief of prisoners upon discharge from the institution. No one should be discharged destitute with inadequate clothing.

22. That a reservoir be constructed to conserve the water supply of the penitentiary and county home, and the proposition whether water can be furnished cheaper from artesian wells and springs than by purchase and whether the supply of natural gas can be increased, should be investigated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

## ROCHESTER

Inspected November 17, 1926. William H. Craig, superintendent; John J. Burns, deputy superintendent. Mrs. Craig is matron. Employees include 13 farmer guards, 1 night watchman, 1 baker, 1 bookkeeper, 3 cooks (acting as overseers in department for females), chief engineer and 4 engineers. The latter are carried on the payroll of the County Home and Penitentiary, part of their time being charged to each institution. There are also 2 chaplains and a physician.

The population at time of inspection was given as 242 males and 16 females. One of the females was a minor, and while there were some male minors in the institution, the number was not ascertained. The condition noted in previous reports as to illegal commingling of minors and adults continues. This has been called to the attention of the officials in previous reports, but apparently no attention has been paid to the matter. The law (Sec. 325, Prison Law) is mandatory and the officials should be required to observe the provisions thereof at all times.

## PLANT

There have been no material changes since the last inspection. The construction of a new wagon shed and the converting of the old ice house into a storage shed, mentioned in last report of inspection, have been completed. A new concrete walk has been laid around the interior quadrangle, and at the time of inspection a similar walk was being laid in front of the main building. The offices and living quarters have been re-decorated. A new refrigerator was being installed in the basement of the main building, for use of the household. New mechanical stokers were being installed. The plant throughout was clean and in excellent state of repair.

The bucket system is still in vogue. The installation of toilets in the cells has not been stressed in recent reports, the inspectors advocating the removal of the institution to a farm site, as has been done by Erie County, believing that if a new institution were to be constructed, it would be a needless expenditure to install toilet fixtures in the cells. The officials interviewed, however, do not believe there is any prospect of the institution being removed from its present location. The Board of Supervisors should be requested to advise the State Commission of Prisons if there is any immediate prospect of the institution being removed to a farm site. If it is the intention of the Board to continue the institution at its present location, it should be required to modernize the institution, so far as can be done with a plant of this kind, by installing toilets of approved type in each cell in the newer part. A better plan would be to tear out part of the old-type brick cells and substitute modern steel cells with proper toilet facilities in each cell.

## EMPLOYMENT

Farming continues to constitute the main work of this institution, and while this furnishes employment for large numbers of men during the farming season, in winter when the population is generally highest, there is insufficient work to keep the prisoners employed. Labor assignments as reported on day of inspection were:



Farm -----	30	Barbers -----	3
Teamsters -----	3	Tailor -----	1
Concrete construction -----	10	Shoe shop -----	1
Installing stokers -----	5	Yard men -----	2
Hall men -----	25	Blacksmith -----	1
Bakery, mess hall and kitchen	17	Greenhouse -----	1
Officers' kitchen and dining room	4	Assigned to work at sanatorium	8
Engine room -----	7	Assigned to work at county jail	2
Barn men -----	2	Assigned to work at county hos-	
Butchers -----	2	pital -----	1
Poultry house -----	3	Sick in hospital -----	3
Laundry -----	4	Punishment cells -----	4
Painters -----	3		
Porters -----	3	Total -----	145

As noted in the last report of inspection, the list is given by the officer in charge while walking through the institution, no daily record being kept of the number employed at the various tasks. It would be impossible to ascertain accurately the distribution of prisoners for any specified day. This is the only large institution where this condition prevails and the authorities should cause a daily record to be kept showing the number of inmates employed at each occupation. Subsequent to the last report of inspection this matter was especially called to the attention of the authorities, but apparently the matter was ignored.

Female prisoners are employed at making shirts, dresses, mending, ironing, etc., and it was stated that there is sufficient work to keep them employed.

The matter of providing work for the large number of idle men was discussed with the superintendent who stated that but little could be done with the class who are sent here, most of whom he classed as unskilled and lazy, and he did not feel that they could be trained at any occupation in the short time during which most of them are detained here. It would appear that in a large county like Monroe there would be sufficient demand by the county, city and village departments for articles, the manufacture of which would not require a high grade of skill nor installation of expensive machinery. It is suggested that the penitentiary officials and the purchasing agents of the county and its subdivisions get together and see if more inmates cannot be kept employed, rather than being supported in idleness by the taxpayers.

#### FARM

Farm produce to the value of \$21,287.80 was sold during the year 1925. It was stated that some crops, especially potatoes, had been much below average yield during the past two seasons. The dairy was depleted by a tuberculosis test, but it was stated that funds had been received which permitted the purchase of additional cows, and milk production was reported as again up to average. The poultry houses at the penitentiary care for about 500 chickens and 100 ducks. The institution is supplied with eggs and some are sold, but no record is kept of egg production.

Modern methods of record-keeping should be installed in the departments of the farm, including the poultry division, as is done in other penal institutions.

#### BAKERY, KITCHEN, MESS HALL AND COMMISSARY

The kitchen and bakery equipment seems adequate for the needs of the institution. Bread and rolls for the sanatorium and jail are baked here. Miscellaneous sales of bread and rolls during 1925 amounted to \$7,542.80.



Inmates receive three meals daily except on Sunday when but two are served. Copy of the menu for the week is attached to this report for filing in the office. The noon meal was being served at time of inspection and the food was satisfactory as to quality and quantity. Male prisoners, except those employed at the farm and some in the engine rooms, barns etc., eat in the main dining room on wooden tables, 11 men at a table, all facing one way. Prisoners at the farm and teamsters receive an added ration for breakfast, and dinner for those employed at the farm is sent out by truck.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, aluminum dishes have been substituted for the old, chipped, insanitary granite ware in use at that time. The dishes were purchased locally. The superintendent was advised that his future needs could be supplied by the institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

There is no commissary attached to this institution. Purchases from nearby stores of necessary toilet articles, candy, chewing gum and chewing tobacco are permitted, the prisoner advising an officer of his wants, and if he has money on deposit in the office, articles are purchased and charged to his account.

#### DISCIPLINE, VISITS, ETC.

Discipline appeared to be excellent. It was stated that there had been no occasion to use the "dark cells" during the year and that no prisoners had been detained in the "hungry cells" for more than twenty-four hours during the year. The recommendation in the last report of inspection that records be kept of infractions of rules which required punishment either by confinement in the cells on bread and water or by loss of "good time" - has not received favorable action by the authorities. This is another instance where this institution fails as compared with others of similar nature, and the officials should, for the protection of the inmates and themselves, record all such cases with a complete history of each - cause, punishment, by whom inflicted, etc.

Visiting hours are restricted to two afternoons a week, visits being limited to twenty minutes. The guard room on the first floor of the administration section is used as a visiting room, the prisoners and visitors sitting in close contact under the supervision of an officer. It was noted that female prisoners received their visitors in the same room with males. Some arrangement should be made to permit the female prisoners to receive their visitors in a room apart from the males. It was stated that prisoners are searched for contraband on returning to the cell block following visits, and all packages sent or brought to prisoners are thoroughly searched before being delivered.

Mail is distributed once a week - on Sunday morning - and inmates are permitted to write one letter every two weeks.

#### MEDICAL

There is a hospital for men, containing 15 beds; it is plainly furnished, has sanitary facilities, and is lighted and ventilated by several large windows. There were three inmates in the hospital at the time of inspection. Serious cases, it was stated, are sent to the county hospital. No nursing or interne staff is provided, care being limited to such as can be given by other inmates or the deputy. The penitentiary physician, it was stated, comes on call but does not examine inmates for the presence of communicable disease. It was stated by the deputy that he changes bandages and dressings as necessity requires, and it was noted that he issued drugs to a patient newly admitted, who stated that she was an addict and was in need of the drugs. Application of the bandages as an emergency

first-aid cannot, perhaps, be criticized, but it would seem that re-dressing of wounds and prescribing of drugs should be the function of the physician.

It is suggested that the authorities investigate the advisability of employing a male guard nurse or an interne who would be in charge of all sick, under the direction of the jail physician.

#### GENERAL

Religious services are held in the chapel each Sunday, the Protestant and Catholic chaplains conducting the services on alternate Sundays. Chapel attendance is not compulsory, but inmates may attend any of the services. Each Wednesday afternoon a group of women church workers hold services for the female prisoners in their section of the institution.

It was stated that in accordance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection, able-bodied unemployed male prisoners are exercised for half-hour periods morning and afternoon, weather permitting, by walking about the court yard.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 325 of the Prison Law.
2. That if there is no immediate prospect of the institution being moved to a farm site, steps be taken to modernize the plant by the installation of toilets of approved type in the cells of the newer section.
3. That efforts be made to provide employment for all able-bodied men.
4. That a separate visiting room be provided for female inmates.
5. That a male guard nurse or an interne be employed to have charge of the hospital, under direction of the physician, and that no drugs be given unless specifically prescribed by the physician.
6. That the physician examine all incoming inmates as soon after admission as possible, and if any are found afflicted with disease in communicable stage, they be segregated.
7. That a system of records, showing number of prisoners employed daily at each occupation, punishments and farm production be installed and kept up-to-date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### JAMESVILLE

Inspected October 23, 1926. Charles H. Livingston, superintendent; Irving J. Broad, deputy superintendent.

The population at the time of inspection was 195 males and 14 females. Thirteen of the males were minors.

The males were assigned as follows:

Quarry -----	90
Hall and Galleries -----	16
Farm -----	14
Garden -----	11
Shoe and Tailor Shop -----	7
Cleaners -----	4
Power House -----	5
Prison Kitchen -----	7
Jail Cleaner -----	1
Cripples -----	31
Unassigned -----	9
	<hr/>
	195

The report for the year ending June 30, 1926, states that the highest number in custody during that period was 209, the lowest 120, and the average 169.

The institution has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. There are 220 cells in the main cell block in five tiers and eight well-lighted punishment cells in the basement. Minors are kept by themselves in a separate tier in the main cell block. Section 325 of the Prison Law directs that minors must be kept separate from adults in penitentiaries.

While the cells contain two bunks, the upper ones are not used and only one man is confined in a cell. The bedding consists of straw ticks, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week and prisoners are given clean bedding upon admission.

The paint throughout the institution was all in good condition, the painting of the main cell block having been completed since the last inspection.

In a report of inspection made July 10, 1923, the following statement was made :

"This building has been occupied since 1901 and with the exception of minor repairs the toilets have been in constant use since that time. Those on the lower tiers are in the worst condition, as the lower tiers are always occupied, the upper tiers being brought into use as the population increases. It was stated that it is practically impossible to procure replacements for these toilets. The present condition of them is not sanitary. It is suggested that new toilets of vitreous ware be installed a tier at a time until the toilet facilities are in a sanitary condition."

The statement in the above quotation "that it is practically impossible to procure replacements for these toilets" may be true in so far as their duplication is concerned, but niche toilets of similar construction have been replaced by modern ones in other jails and police stations of the State and the county authorities would have no difficulty in obtaining information concerning these installations. The penitentiary officials do all they can to keep these old toilets in good condition, but they cannot accomplish impossibilities. This plumbing, which has been in use for a quarter of a century, should be replaced for sanitary reasons.

The excellent arrangements for fumigating and caring for prisoners' clothing are continued and the personal belongings of the prisoners are well cared for and the records concerning them well kept.

This is one of the few institutions where all the able-bodied prisoners are kept employed, and they work eight hours each day. Unfortunately the methods of bookkeeping used by the county do not give credit to the institution for work accomplished. The report of the Superintendent to the State Commission of Prisons for the year ending June 30, 1926, gives the following information relative to the finances of the institution.



## RECEIPTS

Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for year ending June 30, 1926, -----	\$ 9,783.94
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for year ending June 30, 1926, -----	10,650.52
Amount received or due for board of federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1926, -----	3,272.00
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for year ending June 30, 1926, -----	
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1926, -----	77,461.92
Income from all other sources for the year ending June 30, '26, -----	516.62
	<hr/>
	\$101,685.00

## EXPENDITURES

For provisions and supplies -----	\$ 31,789.18
For salaries -----	35,327.73
For other expenditures for maintenance -----	8,461.12
Expenditures for all other purposes -----	26,106.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 101,685.00

It will be noted, as previously stated, that all credit is withheld for the labor of prisoners. The County of Westchester in its report to this Commission shows a credit under this head of \$59,727.82 and it seems in all fairness that the County of Onondaga should give its institution permission to make a favorable financial showing, as the foregoing statement shows an apparent deficiency which really does not exist.

The food provided the prisoners is of good quality and well cooked. We saw the noon meal and the ration was ample. The bread baked at the institution maintains its high standard. As stated in previous reports of inspection, other counties which maintain penitentiaries, have their penitentiaries furnish bread to other institutions.

The kitchen and food storage equipment was in good order and excellent care.

The prisoners are given three meals a day, except on Sundays when two meals are served. The menu is practically the same as shown in the report of inspection for last year.

The discipline of the institution is apparently good. Complete records of all punishments are kept.

The records of farm production are not yet available, but it is expected that they will compare favorably with last year's.

There are 6 horses, 1 bull, 13 cows, 90 hogs and 350 chickens and fowls at the institution.

A new piggery has been constructed. The work was done entirely by inmates and it is a very creditable accomplishment.

The kitchen and adjoining departments have been well screened, both fly screen and a heavier screen of larger mesh being used.

The penitentiary physician examines the prisoners upon entry and just before their discharge. The dispensary is in his charge and the keys are in his possession. He visits the institution at least once each day and can be readily summoned at almost any time.

There are other institutions in the State which might well emulate this one in the matter of the employment of prisoners.

It is recommended:

1. That new toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed by degrees until all are in sanitary condition.
2. That the institution be given credit on the county records for the value of work performed by prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

COLBERT A. BENNETT,

*Commissioners.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### EAST VIEW

Inspected December 4, 1926. Frederick Close, chairman board of supervisors; George J. Werner, commissioner of public welfare; Warren McClellan, warden.

The county penitentiary is one of the finest in the country and is used for the confinement of prisoners for terms of a year or less, from Westchester County and adjoining counties. A considerable number of United States prisoners are also sent here from the southern and eastern judicial districts.

An inspection of the buildings and grounds found them in the usual orderly and well kept condition.

The penitentiary is located on a group of farms of 950 acres, which also provides location for the Grasslands County Hospital and the County Home. Included in this acreage is 250 acres of land nearby, leased from the City of New York. This land is part of the watershed properties under control of the Board of Water Supply. There are about 500 acres of tillable land on all of the farms and about 35 acres of wood land.

Upon entrance to this institution, every man is given a complete physical examination and if found diseased and requiring treatment, he is taken care of here for minor affections and, if in need of hospital care is sent to the county hospital nearby. Drug addicts are given the reduction treatment. A psychiatrist visits the institution on call and examines and makes studies of particular cases, which in the opinion of the warden require attention. This great county should be abreast of the times and arrange for psychiatric examinations of all received here. In this way, it would be possible to weed out those requiring institutional care who are brought here. Prisoners whose terms have expired and who continue to have communicable diseases are reported to the health authorities in the localities where they are returning, with a statement of their condition, and are required to report regularly until discharged by the health officer.

Prisoners work eight and one-half hours a day, weather permitting, on the farm, in the dairy, hennery, heating plant, quarry and in special construction and repair gangs, all under guards who are working foremen chosen particularly for their farm or trade skill. The labor problem has been well worked out in this institution and merits the highest praise.

On the date of the inspection, the population was as follows:

Westchester -----	150
Dutchess -----	16
Orange -----	9
Putnam -----	5
Nassau -----	29
Sullivan -----	0
Federal -----	63
	<hr/>
	272

Population statistics from January 1, 1926 to date were as follows:

Total number of prisoners received to date -----	1,036
Total number of Federal prisoners received to date -----	153
Number of first offenders to date -----	743
Number of boys under 20 years received to date -----	103
Number of boys under 21 years in prison December 4th -----	30
To Grassland Hospital for observation -----	5
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital -----	1

During the year 10 prisoners escaped from the work gangs; all but two were recaptured.

Up to date this year, 103 boys under twenty-one years of age were received here from the following sources:

Westchester -----	85
Nassau -----	3
Orange -----	2
Dutchess -----	5
Federal -----	8

The boys were divided in ages as follows:

Age	No received
16 -----	4
17 -----	15
18 -----	24
19 -----	39
20 -----	21

There is a serious question as to whether some of the more youthful boys can be benefited by an institution of this kind, in which the large proportion of the prisoners are considerably older and many of them of a chronic delinquent type. This question should receive the serious thought and attention of the county authorities.

Attention has previously been called to the number of old men who are sent here, many of them returning very frequently. There were 21 aged fifty years, 11, fifty-two, 11, fifty-three, 9, fifty-five, 11, fifty-six, 1, sixty-nine, 2, seventy-one, 1, seventy-three, 3, seventy-four, 1, seventy-six, 1, eighty-four, and 1, eighty-nine years of age, with some small number for each of the intervening ages between fifty and eighty-nine. It would seem that many of these old men, very few of whom are accused of serious crimes, should be studied and those sixty or more years of age permanently committed to a custodial institution where they could be permanently detained instead of coming in and out of a penal institution. A study by the psychiatrist might also develop a number of the low grade feeble minded type, who might be committed to an institution for the care of such persons.



The distribution of population on the date of the inspection was as follows:

A. W. O. L. -----	10	Kitchen work -----	19
Bertillon -----	2	Office Janitors -----	3
Blacksmith -----	1	Office clerks -----	4
Barber -----	1	Painting -----	24
Butcher -----	1	Quarry -----	9
Bakers -----	2	Plumbers -----	3
Carpenter -----	7	Roads and Grounds -----	51
Cobbler -----	2	Reflecting room -----	4
Chicken farm -----	9	Sick -----	5
Dairy -- -----	18	Tool house -----	1
Dairy Barn Firemen -----	3	Tailors -----	9
Excavating Hospital -----	18	Teamsters -----	10
Firemen -----	10	Unemployed -----	11
Garage -----	7	Wood -----	11
Hall Janitors -----	17		

The penitentiary, with 286 cells, has been filled practically all of the time since United States prisoners were sent here. The rate charged to the United States Government is ninety cents per day. The warden states that, with the opportunity for keeping these men all employed, this is a reasonable rate.

The Effort League has continued to function as in past years. While the population has been larger during 1926, there has been a pronounced difference in the number of cases brought to the attention of the Inmate Court, which indicates an improvement in the handling of this work. The work of the League during the past year is given in the table below:

1 to 5 days out of League -----	50
6 to 10 " " " " -----	20
10 to 15 " " " " -----	5
16 to 20 " " " " -----	1
21 to 25 " " " " -----	0
Indefinite -----	2
Suspended -----	22
Official action -----	42
Extra work -----	1
Suspended with reprimand -----	1
Placed on Probation -----	4
No action -----	1
Cases dismissed -----	14

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On the date of the inspection, there were four young men confined in the reflection cells, all of whom had been directly or indirectly connected with escapes or attempts to escape. They are furnished with bread and coffee in the morning, a regular mid-day meal, and bread and coffee at supper time.

The financial statement given below is a most gratifying one, showing the profit in the conduct of the institution, with the labor problem credited to the receipts of the institution:

County Home -----	1,658	days	@	\$1.00	\$ 1,658.00
Blacksmith -----	265	"	@	3.60	954.00
Carpenter -----	701	"	@	3.60	2,523.60
Dairy -----	6,326	"	@	3.60	22,773.60
Miscel. -----	1,919	"	@	1.00	1,919.00
Fireman -----	3,872	"	@	3.60	13,939.20
Butcher -----	255	"	@	3.60	918.00
Farm -----	8,637	"	@	1.00	8,637.00
Garden -----	2,833	"	@	1.00	2,833.00
Painters -----	3,525	"	@	3.60	11,707.20
Plumbers -----	794	"	@	3.60	2,858.40
Bakers -----	486	"	@	3.60	1,749.60
Tailors -----	2,611	"	@	3.60	9,399.60
Teamsters -----	3,564	"	@	1.00	3,564.00
					<hr/>
					\$85,434.20
					<hr/>
Board of prisoners -----					39,261.94
Outstanding board -----					6,041.76
Tailor shop -----					11,402.45
Farm produce, etc. -----					52,411.09
					<hr/>
Total credit -----					\$194,551.44
Running expenses -----					176,700.86
					<hr/>
Difference -----					\$ 17,850.58

The county authorities have every reason to be proud of this unusual showing for a penal institution.

With the large number of boys and young men here, it is hard to realize that the recommendation of the Commission in relation to furnishing of a teacher has not been carried out. Some of those who come here can neither read nor write and here is an opportunity to assist them into better citizenship and usefulness in free life when they are released.

Another surprising lack here is the failure to provide a sufficient amount of reading matter so that the men can be occupied and improved outside of their working hours. It is recommended that the county authorities take prompt steps to provide a reasonable amount of good reading matter here.

Religious work consists of services given weekly by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains, who are paid regularly by the county, and services by the Christian Science Church, who voluntarily come here on Sunday morning. There is also a Christian Science school on Thursday evenings. The Salvation Army also holds services here.

Mother Davidson of New York City, who has a world-wide reputation for her charitable and educational entertainments which have been given to the soldiers, sailors and marines during the war, has generously placed this institution on her list for entertainments. She comes here every two or three months with a group of entertainers and provides a delightful evening for the men. Moving pictures are provided once a week, for the men whose conduct is satisfactory.

A copy of the inmates' menu for the week is attached hereto and made a part of the report for examination by the Commission. A small commissary is conducted here from which the prisoners may purchase tobacco, cigarettes, candy and a limited amount of toilet articles, by charges which they have against their accounts in the office. The form of commissary here is of such a restricted nature that we approve of the plan.

In the interest of the safe custody of prisoners, it is recommended that tool-proof steel work be placed on the windows of the corridors, assembly hall and dining room, instead of the wrought iron now installed, which it is stated can be bent with the naked hand. The type of men has changed greatly since the institution was built and this work should be done very promptly to prevent the danger of escapes.

There is a great opportunity here for establishing a piggery, which could be successfully operated and splendid results obtained in storing pork for winter consumption by the inmates. It is recommended that funds be provided for this purpose.

In the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Welfare, it is stated:

"The Westchester way of dealing with prisoners includes clean, well ventilated cells and plenty of plain food, together with firm but humane treatment. Prisoners are not compelled to work, but the prisoner who does not do so is entitled only to bare subsistence and confinement in a cell, so it practically never happens that a man does not choose labor.

"Men are assigned to the work for which their past experience and their present physical condition best fit them.

"The central aim of the penitentiary staff is to return men to the community better fitted for citizenship and less liable to return to a penal institution. Men leave the penitentiary more able to earn a living by honest methods after the work training they receive there. In many instances men are helped to secure suitable employment upon discharge."

The Commissioner of Public Welfare, the Warden and the Board of Supervisors deserve high praise from the Commission for the excellent condition and management of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

*Commissioners.*



## COUNTY JAILS

### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected June 2, 1926. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff; John Slyke, jailer. There are also four watchmen and one utility man.

The population at the time of inspection was 80, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 34; held for grand jury, 23; held for examination, Albany City police court, 14; federal prisoners serving sentence, 3; awaiting trial, 6. Those awaiting trial were minors.

The prisoners were classified as far as the construction of the jail will permit. Sentenced men were in the front of the north side, those held for examination in the rear room of that side, grand jury prisoners were in the front section, minors in the middle section, and federal prisoners in the rear section of the south side. There was nothing to prevent minors from conversing with the grand jury prisoners, as both sections open upon the same corridor. Therefore this was not a proper classification, but it was the only thing that could be done, as when there are more than two classes of minors, the room which contained the federal prisoners must be used for one of these classes. If any witnesses, civil or female prisoners should be committed, it would be necessary for the officials to violate the law relative to separation and classification, as has so often been pointed out in previous reports.

Since January 1, 1926, the following prisoners have been sent to the jail by the police court of the City of Albany for five days or less:

	<i>Temporary Commitments Sentenced</i>	
One day -----	22	--
Two days -----	139	--
Three days -----	59	19
Four days -----	30	--
Five days -----	38	115
	<hr/> 288	<hr/> 134

Since the last inspection electric lights have been installed, new water pipes (double the former size) have been placed, the ceilings repaired, new ropes and weights placed in the window frames and the windows glazed. Further repairing is to be done on the ceilings and the interior of the jail repainted. The roofs have also been repaired. This work was all done by prisoners

In April, 1904, the Board of Supervisors decided to abandon the old jail on Maiden Lane and alter the South Hall of the Penitentiary so that it could be used as a jail. This was stated to be temporary expedient until a lawful and sanitary jail could be constructed. Twenty-two years have passed and the "temporary expedient" is still the jail of Albany County.

The cells are of brick, 4' x 7' x 6' 10" high, with grated iron doors through which comes practically the only ventilation. There are five sections for the confinement of males. There is no place of detention for females; they are detained in the women's section of the Penitentiary.

In the men's jail there are no guards' corridors on the north side and it is necessary to pass through the front section to reach the one in the rear. The guards' corridor on the south side extends in front of the first two sections only. In the rear section on the south side prisoners are not confined in the two upper tiers of cells, and in the remaining four sections the upper tier is unused, as the galleries in front of the upper tiers have all been removed.

The beds are strips of canvas tied to iron frames. There are straw pillows, and blankets are used for covering. The beds have not been criticized in recent inspections, as it was believed a new jail would be constructed and it was not deemed fair to insist upon the installation of beds and bedding used in modern jails and thus make additional expense for the county.

There are gas plates in each section and prisoners are permitted to use them for cooking. These are relics of old times and are not tolerated in modern jails.

On the north side is a shower bath for each section, but on the south side there is a shower in the rear section only and when the prisoners in the grand jury and minor sections are bathed it is necessary to take one prisoner at a time to the bath, in charge of an officer. In modern jails, prisoners can be given access to the showers at any time.

The report of the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, shows that 13 prisoners were detained here for periods exceeding 100 days. The same report states that 219 prisoners under twenty-one years of age were admitted during that year.

The officials in charge of the jail do their best to keep this jail in sanitary condition. Everything that can be done with paint, soap and water is done, but they cannot make this a sanitary jail, as the sun never reaches the cells on the north side and the old brick cells are dark and poorly ventilated.

This "temporary expedient" never was and never will be a lawful and adequate jail, and unless immediate steps are taken to care for the county prisoners as required by the laws of the State, the proceedings to close the jail, which have been pending since October, 1924, should be made operative.

The jail was very clean and well cared for. The discipline was better than it has been in many years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## ALBANY

Inspected December 27, 1926. Claude C. Tibbitts, sheriff.

This jail consists of eight modern cells in two rooms on the ground floor of the County Court House. It is used during sessions of the County and Supreme courts, and also following sessions of the grand jury when prisoners are brought here for pleading.

Each cell is equipped with a polished wooden bunk, niche toilet and lavatory. There is one large barred window in each department and the rooms have electric light and steam heat. Since the last inspection the walls and cells have been thoroughly painted with white enamel paint as recommended, which is an excellent improvement.

It is said that the jail is used for men and is adequate for present needs, except that women usually have to be detained in the office in custody of a matron until their cases are disposed of. Prisoners are not detained over night; if held over meal time they are provided with food from a restaurant.

At the time of inspection the smaller cell room nearest the offices was not in a clean condition. The Superintendent of the court house, who is charged with the janitor work of this jail, stated that this was due to the overflowing of a toilet which had become clogged. Better care should be taken of the toilet fixtures, and the jail and cells kept locked up when not in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

## BELMONT

Inspected May 27, 1926. N. H. Fuller, coroner, acting sheriff. An under-sheriff, turnkey and matron are also employed.

There were 4 adult male prisoners at the time of inspection - 3 serving sentence, and 1 civil prisoner held in default of bond. The highest population during the past year was given as 11, the lowest 1, and the average about 5.

The jail is a two-story structure, containing 24 cells and 2 rooms so arranged as to permit of eight classifications. Cells are equipped with toilet facilities and proper bedding. The two rooms are used for storage but can be quickly put in order should the jail population necessitate their use for detention purposes.

Laundry equipment, consisting of an electric washer and wash trays, was said to be adequate for the needs of the jail.

Sentenced male prisoners are employed about the county buildings and grounds and at cultivating a small garden. There was said to be enough work to keep them fairly well employed at all times.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call. The acting sheriff is a physician and it was stated that he examines inmates on admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease. This is a commendable practice, recommended by the State Commission of Prisons as a means of protecting the health of the jail staff and inmates.



Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast - cereal with milk and sugar, bread and butter and coffee; dinner - pork and beans, or stewed meat, potatoes, bread, butter, tea; supper - warmed-up potatoes or hash, bread, butter, tea. The matron has charge of the cooking. Food supplies were of good quality and no complaints were made by inmates interviewed regarding food. In compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection, aluminum dishes have been substituted for the granite ware in use at that time, and the officials stated that the change had proven very satisfactory.

The part of the jail most used was recently repainted white and gray and the entire institution was found in clean and orderly condition, showing care by the management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH STREET AND ARTHUR AVENUE

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

161ST STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Inspections November 20, 23 and 26, 1926. Lester W. Patterson, sheriff; Thomas H. O'Neill, under-sheriff; Edmund K. Butler, warden.

In addition to the warden, there are 18 keepers, 2 cooks and an elevator-man at the 177th Street and Arthur Avenue jail.

The jail at this point was established about ten years ago. At that time, because of the limited quarters in the 161st Street and 3rd Avenue jail, it was necessary to find additional space. Arrangements were made by the City for the building of a jail in a large office building, known as the Bergen Building. The building has since been purchased by the City. A jail with 103 cells and rooms for civil prisoners, witnesses, etc. was provided. The cells are located on five different floors, and traveling between the floors is accomplished by stairs and an elevator. In the same building are located Parts 1 and 2 of the County Court and the Court of Special Sessions of Bronx County, together with some county offices.

The jail is of outside cell construction with bars inside the windows. It was found necessary soon after the establishment of the jail to place screens on the outside of the windows to prevent the passing of contraband and weapons to the prisoners from the outside. This situation has made it impossible to completely clean the windows, which are between the bars and the screens.

This is the only county jail in the State of New York which is located in a building of this kind, and the question arises, with the greatly increasing population of the Bronx, as to whether or not it will be necessary in the near future to build a jail in some other section and use the valuable space in this building for borough and county purposes. Because of the increasing population of the Bronx and the consequent additional number of prisoners, a critical examination was made of the whole situation of the jail, having in mind the great change in the type of prisoners held here since the building was constructed.

The census on the first day's inspection showed the following:

Murder 1st degree -----	3	Rape, 2nd -----	5
Robbery, 1st -----	15	Bigamy -----	2
Robbery, 2nd -----	2	Attempted Rape -----	3
Attempted Robbery -----	4	Abandonment -----	1
Burglary -----	6	Seduction -----	1
Burglary, 2nd -----	2	Sodomy -----	2
Burglary, 3rd -----	7	Bringing Drugs to Jail -----	1
Grand Larceny -----	20	Vio. Sec. 1897 P. L. -----	1
Unlawful Entry -----	1	Mal. Mischief -----	1
Grand Larceny, 2nd -----	2	Vio. Sec. 1293 P. L. -----	1
Petit Larceny -----	8	Vio. Sec. 290 Highway Law -----	1
Receiving Stolen Property -----	3	Vio. Sec. 1376 P. L. -----	1
Escaping from lawful custody -----	1	Vio. Sec. 1140 P. L. -----	1
Assault, 1st -----	5	Material Witness -----	1
Assault, 2nd -----	2	Contempt of Court -----	2
Assault, 3rd -----	2	Felonious Assault -----	2
Assault, Misde. -----	3		
Rape, 1st -----	2		114

Comment on the extreme seriousness of most of the crimes charged is unnecessary.

There is much to criticize in the present scheme of admitting visitors to the jail because of the limited and, in our opinion, absolutely unsafe quarters provided for this purpose. Visitors have to be admitted into the jail proper before they can be searched. It is then possible to search male prisoners, but women are not searched because no matron is assigned here and no room is provided where this can be done. Both men and women visitors entering the jail pass through a room which is adjacent to the kitchen and in which trustees are employed; even with the supervision as given it would be easy for visitors to pass contraband and weapons to trustees or prisoners who might be called to the main floor of the jail at that time. Failure to search women prisoners is fraught with no end of danger. Immediate arrangements should be made to have a matron appointed and all female visitors searched because of the ease with which they could bring in contraband or weapons. Visiting hours are from 11 to 12 o'clock each day. The time is not extended because of the lack of keepers to supervise at other hours. It is stated that at times as many as 50 visitors are in these quarters and there are many prisoners at the other side of a single screen during that time. Sufficient help should be provided at once so that the visiting hours can be extended and spread the number of visitors over a longer period of the day and thus lessen the danger of allowing such a large crowd inside the jail at one time. There is great danger of an outbreak in allowing this large number of visitors in the jail with the few officers in charge, as they could be overpowered, their keys taken from them, and a jail delivery effected. There should be double screening between prisoners and visitors for security sake, as well as to prevent the passing of contraband through the screen.

The transporting of prisoners up and down the building in an elevator, attended only by an elevator operator along in years, is most dangerous. As many as 10 men are sent down for visits at one time. At any time this man might be overpowered and prisoners could run the elevator to the upper floors and escape through the court rooms or district attorney's office.

At the entrance of the jail there is an ever-present danger, by reason of the present construction of the main door, in that visitors can approach same without being seen, and when the keeper at the gate opens the slide in the door a gun could be thrust through the door and the keeper covered. This is particularly dangerous after the day shift goes off duty. The



slide in the door must be opened at all hours of the night, by reason of the fact that bondsmen and others come to the door and request transcripts or pay cash bail.

Outside on the north of the jail there is a gate and door opening into an areaway, which is unprotected and leads into an alley which runs to 177th street, wherein a number of persons could hide after dark; also, on the same side and beyond the door and the areaway surrounding the jail is another areaway - the fire exit in the rear of a theater - which is always open and leads to Belmont avenue. Men continuously come into this alley and call to the prisoners on the north tiers.

Immediately adjoining the rear of the prison is a vacant lot which fronts on Belmont avenue. A person standing in this lot could call in the windows on the corridors where prisoners exercise, and call into the kitchen. A fire escape separates the prison from the lot, and if a prisoner went up the fire escape it is very likely that he could find some door open on some of the floors above the prison, or at times enter the court rooms and from there he could readily escape by walking down the public stairway of the building.

On the south side of the prison serious danger exists; here again there is a vacant lot adjoining the prison and fronting on Arthur avenue. A person could walk from there and stand on the stone retaining wall outside the prison and talk into any of the cells on the south side, and in some instances be within twenty feet of the prisoner in his cell. Only recently a man was found talking to a prisoner charged with murder, with only this short space between them.

Civil prisoners and witnesses are kept in a dormitory in the front of the jail, facing Arthur avenue, one story above the sidewalk. The windows in the dormitory are barred but are without wire screening, and it would be an easy matter to lower cord from the dormitory to the sidewalk, a distance of one story, and get guns or other contraband into the jail. These articles could then very easily be passed to a trusty for use in the jail. The windows of the dormitory on the second floor should be immediately covered with heavy close-mesh wire screening, to prevent this danger. At the present time and since the outbreak at the Tombs Prison, two police officers have been constantly on guard at the front and rear of the jail. It is strongly recommended that, pending final safeguarding of the outside of the jail, an armed watchman patrol this section, the two sides and rear of the jail; this patrol is particularly necessary after dark. As soon as the present police officers are released from that work the sheriff should provide for such patrol protection.

Attention is called to the danger in County Court Part I, where prisoners are led along the outside of the court room in which are several windows, separated from the audience by a railing only four feet high. Another dangerous condition exists in bringing prisoners to and from County Court, Part 2.

No prisoners' pen exists in this court and prisoners must be taken up in an elevator through two public halls and a public stairway usually crowded with people having business in the court, and then are seated in the rear of the court room which is usually well filled with an audience. We realize that the assignment of courtrooms is no affair of this Commission, but respectfully suggest for consideration that in the interest of the safe custody of prisoners the Special Sessions courtroom in the building, where there is a detention pen, be used daily except Thursdays.

Attention is also called to the dangerous condition of the entrance to the 161st Street jail annex, where persons can come in from the street to the barred entrance and might effect a hold-up of the few officers on duty and a possible jail delivery.



It is suggested to the Sheriff that he secure the services of an architect specializing in prison construction and safe custodial measures in an endeavor to find out if structural changes could be made in both jails which would add to the safe custody of prisoners and the providing of proper and safe visiting quarters in each jail.

We believe that the present commissary system at the jail should be greatly modified and restricted to a few needed articles, such as tobacco, candy, fruits, etc. It should be under the careful supervision of the warden.

A study of the menu of the jail for the week, which is attached hereto, shows that the food is ample in supply and an examination of the kitchen showed that it is well prepared and sufficient for the needs of those who are confined here.

All parcels or articles brought in to any prisoner should be carefully examined at the warden's office.

All prisoners confined here are permitted to retain their money and valuables, which is a dangerous practice and should be promptly changed so that prisoners will deposit their money with the warden and a slip system, authorizing payments from their funds, adopted, the slips being made out by the prisoners. It is stated that some prisoners have at times as high as \$100. on their person. Retaining of money by prisoners is now generally agreed to be an improper procedure because of the danger of buying privileges and corrupting guards or other prisoners.

Particular attention is called to the necessity for additional guards and keepers in the main county jail. There are five floors - one man on the door, six guards to the tiers from 12 P. M. to 8 A. M., six from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and six from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M. It is evident that proper supervision cannot be maintained with this number of guards and it is recommended that at least six additional keepers or guards be provided for this jail at the earliest possible time.

A detailed description of both jails has been given in previous reports of the Commission. The cells are provided with sanitary toilets and wash basins, but in the male quarters do not have sheets and pillow cases, as is the custom throughout all the jails in the State, and it is recommended that these be provided in the interest of cleanliness and sanitation.

The jail throughout was clean and in excellent condition, showing that even with the large number of prisoners here it is possible to keep a jail clean if reasonable effort is made. The kitchen and laundry were in excellent condition and the entire jail had been recently repainted.

During the inspection three prisoners were found here whose condition warranted special attention, and this information was given to the District Attorney who promptly took care of the disposition of all three cases.

All prisoners are examined by the jail physician upon entrance, and if any are found suffering from communicable diseases they are segregated from other prisoners. The greatest care should be exercised in the distribution of drugs or medicines and in no instance should they be administered by a keeper or trusty prisoner. This work belongs entirely to the jail physician and should not be remitted to any other person.

Attention is called to the necessity of having all of the plumbing and electric lighting in this jail gone over thoroughly and put in condition, and this is recommended.

We disapprove of the room now being used for material witnesses. There is not a large number of them - about a dozen a year. The lighting

in the room is bad and contact can be had with prisoners on the same floor and the floor above through the wire screens. There is a room which would be desirable for this class of detentions on the same floor as the civil prisoners.

As a sanitary measure, it is recommended that the wooden top on the toilet in the civil prisoners' section be taken off.

The barber who comes to the jail has done this work for a dozen years; notwithstanding this, and without any attempt to impugn the honesty of the present man, he should be searched every time he comes into or goes out of the jail.

There were two suicides in this jail - one on September 13th and the other on September 17th of this year. Immediately thereafter, Commissioner Weinstock investigated these suicides and found that both were drug addicts and that there had been no laxity on the part of the jail officers. The difficulty with the handling of drug addicts here is that Fordham Hospital will not take drug addicts and a prisoner suffering from the habit must be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Bellevue Hospital refuses to take a drug addict unless there is a commitment direct to the hospital and this is impossible to secure unless court is in session. The sheriff suggests that it would be much better if the courts would commit prisoners suffering from drug addiction direct to Bellevue Hospital rather than to county jails, where there are no facilities for handling this type of case.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

The force at this jail consists of a head-keeper, 9 keepers, 2 guards and 6 matrons.

Only women and male minors are confined here. On this date there were 19 males awaiting trial or action of the grand jury and 3 trustees engaged in work about the place. In the female section there were 3 prisoners held for trial.

As has been noted above, there is danger of the scheme of visitors at the jail annex and also at the entrance door. The cells in this jail are provided with good toilets of the same equipment as in the county jail, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases being provided in the women's room. The place was clean and in good order.

Attention is again called to the lack of proper bathing facilities in this jail, all prisoners now being required to go to the first floor to take a bath. If structural changes are to be undertaken, this should be given special attention.

The recommendation of the Commission as to the necessity of a grated covering over the stairway on the north side of 161st Street has been taken care of.

Attention is again called to the fact that while a prison ward is provided at Fordham Hospital for men, there is no provision for women who are taken ill and have to be taken to a nearby hospital. This is a matter which should be remedied through negotiations with the hospital authorities.

In connection with the jail annex it will be interesting to note that for the year ending June 30, 1926, a large number of youths and young men charged with serious crimes have been confined in this jail.



In this inspection we ran across four boys on one tier, aged 16, 17, 18 and 19 years; all four admitted without any apparent tremor that they had been arrested for burglary or robbery, and in each case had a gun. A study of the boys committed to this jail for the past year by some of the Welfare groups of the Borough of The Bronx, might bring the answer as to why so many boys of this populous borough have gone into the ranks of criminals. The charges against them are about as indicated in the table given earlier in this report.

16 years of age	66
17 " " "	99
18 " " "	126
19 " " "	141
20 " " "	120
21 " " "	132
22 " " "	134
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Salaries for the county jail and annex, excepting the sheriff's and under-sheriff's, for the year ending June 30, 1926, were	\$87,034.00
Cost of food for year (boarding prisoners)	10,438.10
Cost per week of boarding prisoners	8.50
Highest population during year	143
Lowest population during year	63
Average population during year	94
Admissions during year (2292 males & 98 females)	2390

The sheriff is to be highly commended upon the cleanly and orderly condition of his jails and the close personal attention which he gives to every detail.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### BROOME COUNTY JAIL

#### BINGHAMTON

Inspected August 26, 1926. Charles E. Watson, sheriff. Mrs. Watson is matron; there are also day and night turnkeys and a cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 66, classified as follows: Serving sentences, 40 male and 1 female adults; awaiting trial, 11 male adults and 3 male minors; held for grand jury, 11 male adults. There were but two federal prisoners - one serving sentence and the other awaiting trial - both adult males. Twenty-four of the sentenced prisoners were at the jail farm; three male prisoners were in the city hospital. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 74, and the lowest 49. The population at the farm is constantly maintained at 24 - the capacity of the cell building there.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It was very clean and presented a well-kept appearance.

The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was all in good condition, that in the women's department appearing particularly neat. The sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week at the jail proper and twice a week at the cell house at the farm. Each prisoner is given clean bedding on entrance.



The jail has no adequate laundry facilities, as has been stated in previous reports. There are two stationary tubs, only. There should be a rotary washer and an extractor at the main jail. There is a small electric washer and wash trays in the cell house at the farm. If there were adequate and proper laundry facilities, the work for both the farm and the main jail could be done in one place.

The kitchen is in the basement. It was very clean and the equipment was in good condition except that a new stove is needed. The following is the menu for the week:

*Monday:*

Breakfast—bread and coffee.  
Dinner—boiled beef, potatoes, bread, tea.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—bread, beef and potato hash, coffee.  
Dinner—vegetable soup.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—bread and coffee.  
Dinner—boiled beef, potatoes, bread, tea.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—bread, beef and potato hash, coffee.  
Dinner—bean soup, bread.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—bread and coffee.  
Dinner—corned beef, potatoes, bread, tea.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—bread, beef and potato hash, coffee.  
Dinner—soup or beef stew, bread, coffee.  
Supper—bread and milk.

*Sunday:*

Breakfast—hash or fried potatoes, bread, coffee.  
Dinner—baked beans, salt pork, bread, tea.

Vegetables from the jail farm, such as sweet corn, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, beets, parsnips, peas, beans, etc., are used in season.

The county furnishes the prisoners with clothing when needed.

The jail physician comes to the jail when summoned.

Prisoners are permitted to have magazines and newspapers and there is a small library which, the sheriff stated, was quite generally used.

Since the last inspection the entire interior of the jail, including the floors, has been repainted, two steel gates have been placed at the ends of the corridors on the second floor of the main jail, and a cupboard for storage of clothing has been provided.

In a report of inspection made by the State Commission of Prisons on July 22, 1909, there appears the following:

"I would recommend that a wall be constructed \* \* \* \* \*.  
This is greatly needed, as at present the prisoners are able to communicate with the people in the park."

This recommendation was renewed from time to time in subsequent reports of inspection, but the matter was never pressed by either the Commission or the local authorities. A report of inspection made October 11, 1923, contains the following:

"There is a condition existing with respect to the location and proper protection of this jail, especially during the night, which bears an element of danger and should be given careful consideration by the authorities. The jail is situated in the heart of the city. It is not protected by walls or fences, and no night watchman is employed outside to prevent anyone from approaching the institution. Only one man is on duty inside during the night; an extra night jailer stationed inside the jail proper, who would make frequent rounds and possess the keys to the main gate, would remedy this condition. It might prevent a wholesale jail delivery as well as the passing in of contraband by vandals on the outside."

With the constant increase in the number of desperate characters received at this jail the problem of preventing communication with prisoners from the outside is becoming more and more perplexing to the jail officials. Even with the present wire mesh over the windows it is possible to get hack saw blades into the jail, and a smaller mesh should not be used as the present one partially obstructs the light and air. The Board of Supervisors should give serious consideration to this matter, as the present situation invites a jail delivery, or worse.

The last census shows that Broome County has a population of 135,060, but it was stated that the grand jury convenes but three times a year—in January, May and October. The sheriff's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, shows that 18 prisoners were detained before conviction for periods varying from 90 to 180 days, that 19 were held from 60 to 90 days before conviction. It will be noted that there are now in this jail 25 prisoners either awaiting trial or held for the grand jury, and the next court will not convene until October.

The law provides that only sentenced prisoners must be employed at hard labor, so these must remain in idleness and their maintenance is an expense to the county for which no return can be received. If their cases were promptly disposed of, the county would be relieved of this expense; for if sentenced to the county jail they could be put to work; otherwise, they would be discharged or sent to some other penal institution. In some few cases persons held for the grand jury are not indicted, and in such instances such long detentions are an injustice.

Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that where a defendant has been held to answer to the supreme, county or city court, the court may, on the application in writing of the defendant, direct an information to be filed against him for the offense for which he stands charged. This action shall be filed and signed by the district attorney of the county wherein the action was begun. When the information is filed, the defendant must be arraigned thereon and the court must proceed to trial in the same manner as if an indictment had been presented by a grand jury. From statements made by the jail officials it would appear that there have been unreasonable delays in bringing prisoners before the courts. In any event, it is probable that an additional term of court and an additional grand jury would aid in solving this vexing problem.

Broome County is doing a most commendable work on the jail farm which was established last year. A two-story and basement brick building was constructed for the housing of prisoners. It was fully described in report of inspection dated December 16, 1925. It was clean and in good condition. It was stated that difficulty was experienced last winter in keeping one section of the cell room in the rear of the building warm. It is believed that if the interior of the rough brick walls were covered with a concrete finish, this trouble would be obviated. The lock on the grated door opening into the room used as a chapel is defective and should be repaired. The windows in this room should be barred. The report of last year recommends that the 24 cells, for which space is provided and connections made on the second floor of the building, be installed in order to relieve the congestion and objectionable doubling-up at the main jail. This has not been done.

The live stock consists of 2 bulls, 46 cows, 24 head of young stock, 20 pigs, 40 chickens, and 4 horses.

There are 20 acres of oats, 15 of potatoes, 30 of corn, 1½ of cabbage, and 10 acres of garden. The garden supplies vegetables to the County Home and the Tuberculosis Hospital as well as to the jail. Milk is also supplied to these institutions, and during seven months of the year there was a surplus which was sold. Two hundred fifty tons of hay were cut. Last year a considerable amount of vegetables was canned and it is expected to can a larger supply this year. Some additions are needed to the canning outfit.

A milk house and cooling plant are also badly needed.

A large amount of work in addition to the regular farm work has been accomplished during the past year. Coal was drawn for the County Home and cellar for a garage excavated, work done on the sewage plant, the ice house filled, and graves dug. All the ashes were drawn from the main jail in the city. Grading has been done and roads constructed. The farm buildings have all been painted and put in good condition.

Three stand pipes are to be installed and hose and fire extinguishers placed to protect the farm buildings. It is expected that this work will be completed during the coming month. When the condition of the farm and buildings, as they were turned over to the Sheriff, is taken into consideration, the amount and quality of the work accomplished by the prisoners is most gratifying, and the example set by Broome County might well be emulated by several of the larger counties of the State.

The following recommendations made in the report of inspection last year are renewed:

1. That the jail be adequately guarded at all times and every precaution taken to prevent the passing of contraband articles to inmates.
2. That the rear of the main jail be properly fenced off and the grounds well illuminated at night.
3. That 24 additional cells be installed on the second floor of the jail at the farm and more sentenced men transferred there to further relieve the main jail.

The following additional recommendations are made:

1. That adequate laundry facilities be installed.
2. That a new floor be installed in the jail kitchen at the main jail.
3. That a milk house and cooling plant be constructed at the farm.
4. That the additional equipment needed for the canning outfit at the farm be supplied.



5. That a concrete finish be placed on the walls of cell room in the rear of the building at the farm; that window guards be placed on the windows of the chapel; and the lock on the entrance door put in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

#### LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected May 25, 1926. Ralph E. Knight, sheriff. Mrs Knight is matron. An under-sheriff and turnkey are also employed.

There were 30 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Male		
	Adults	Minors	Juveniles
Serving sentence -----	25	--	--
Held for grand jury -----	2	1	--
Debtors -----	1	--	--
Awaiting disposition of case by Children's Court -----	--	--	1
Total	28	1	1

The highest population during the past fiscal year was given as 42, the lowest 11, and the average about 25. Prisoners were not properly classified and in addition were "doubled up," although there were sufficient vacant cells and rooms to permit of proper classification and the assignment of not more than one inmate to a cell.

There is no detention home in the county and the juvenile, said to be an epileptic, was held on a commitment from the Children's Court with instructions that he be kept apart from older prisoners. He was, however, occupying a cell in the section with the minor court prisoner, it being explained that his physical condition was such that he could not be left alone and he was placed in this section so that he would have someone in attendance should he be taken ill. The Penal Law expressly prohibits the commitment of juvenile delinquents to a county jail and the Board of Supervisors should appropriate sufficient funds, under the provisions of section 21, Children's Court Act, to permit of housing such delinquents as intended by this Act. The opinion of the Attorney-General relative to the detention of juveniles, received subsequent to this inspection and referring to a similar case in another county, definitely states that commitment of juveniles to county jails is plainly prohibited by the statutes. It is suggested that copy of this opinion be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors and other interested officials for their guidance in the future.

Why prisoners were "doubled up" did not appear. There are 24 cells which are usually set apart for sentenced adults, and there are two other departments of 5 cells each on the third floor which could be used when females are not detained. In fact, one cell on this floor was occupied by a male "trusty." The official interviewed was advised that the State Commission of Prisons considered the practice of "doubling up" dangerous and vicious, inviting trouble and encouraging vices, and that not more than one prisoner should be assigned to a cell unless no other arrangement could be made. As there are but 42 cells and two rooms in the jail, it must have been filled to capacity when the population was at the high point noted in a foregoing paragraph. Should the population continue high, it may be necessary to send additional prisoners to penitentiaries or to enlarge the jail

It was also noted that sentenced prisoners on coming to the jail from their work, before dinner, were permitted to circulate freely about the part where the court prisoners were confined, both adult and minor, conversing with them in violation of the provisions of section 92 of the County law. This was called to the attention of the official in charge who immediately locked the prisoners in the proper corridors.

Reports of inspection made during 1925 contained the following recommendations:

1. That electric laundry machinery be installed in the jail.
2. That the stills and confiscated liquor be removed.
3. That aluminum ware be substituted for the tinware now used.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.

"It is further recommended that an additional deputy or guard be employed."

Favorable action has been taken on recommendations 2 and 3. Electric laundry machinery would seem almost a necessity in a jail having such a large average population where men are employed at dirty work. Expense of installation would not be large and would doubtless be fully justified.

Cooking is still done by inmates and the recommendation regarding the appointment of a civilian cook is renewed.

The jail is undermanned. At the time of inspection there was only one man present to supervise the prisoners and serving of meals, receive visitors, admit prisoners, and attend to the many other duties incidental to jail administration. When he enters the jail he has all keys, including those to the outer jail doors, in his possession and it would not be a difficult matter for a group of prisoners to "rush" him when he opens the corridor door to admit or release prisoners, and thus effect an escape. The keys to the outer doors should be in the hands of a second person so that if an attempt is made to escape, this avenue would not be open. At night there is no one on active duty and there is no supervision except such as is supposed to be given by officers sleeping at the jail. Appointment of an able-bodied active cook who could be deputized might help during the day. He could have charge of cooking, ordering supplies, etc., and while not actively engaged in the kitchen, could assist the turnkey.

Sentenced male prisoners are employed at "trusty work" about the county buildings and grounds and at the fair grounds, which are now under control of the county, and at gardening.

Three meals a day are served. Meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast - oatmeal with milk, bread and coffee; dinner - pork and beans, bread and coffee; supper - bean soup, bread and tea. Dinner was being served at time of inspection. The food was of good quality and the ration ample. Employed prisoners receive an extra amount for breakfast and supper. The present sheriff has increased the amount of meat served during the week.

It was stated that the jail physician continues to examine inmates on admission. This is an excellent practice, as is that of issuing jail clothing to inmates, storing their own garments during their incarceration, in lockers in the basement.

Since the last inspection the third floor of the jail has been painted white and gray. The jail was clean and in order, reflecting credit on the management.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Supervisors and other officials be informed regarding the opinion of the Attorney-General regarding commitment of children to county jails.
2. That prisoners be properly classified and not permitted to commingle in violation of Sec. 92 of County Law.
3. That the practice of "doubling up" be discontinued.
4. That an additional guard be appointed.
5. That a civilian cook be appointed.
6. That electric laundry machinery be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

## AUBURN

Inspected March 17, 1926. Willis L. Miller, sheriff. There are also two jailers, one of whom is constantly on duty. The wife of one of the jailers is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 18, all males. Eleven were serving sentence; four, one of whom was a minor, were awaiting trial; one was held for contempt of court; and two were sentenced prisoners from Auburn Prison, held as witnesses. The highest number since January 1, 1926, was 28, the lowest 17.

The jail was clean and showed good care. The beds were supplied with straw ticks, blankets and pillows, which were all in good order.

For several years the State Commission of Prisons has recommended that sheets and pillow cases be placed on the bunks and beds of this jail, but no action has been taken by the local authorities in the matter. These are now used in practically all the well-managed jails of the State; their use is not only more sanitary but more economical, as it saves wear on blankets and they can be laundered by the sentenced prisoners. If mattresses fitted to the bunks were substituted for the straw ticks, we believe their use would be found not only more satisfactory but less expensive in the long run.

The county furnishes clothing to the prisoners when needed.

The laundry equipment consists of stationary tubs and an electric washer and it was stated it was sufficient for the present.

The jail physician comes to the jail when called. Prisoners are not examined upon entrance.

Magazines and newspapers are furnished and a few books are available.

Since the last inspection the barred doors and food passes recommended at that time have been installed. Two steel doors are to be installed in the kitchen - one leading outdoors and the other into the sheriff's residence. The window in the kitchen is to be barred. The gas has been disconnected so that the gas plates in the prisoners' quarters cannot be used and most of them have been removed.



All meals are now prepared in the kitchen and are served three times daily: Breakfast - oatmeal with milk, bread, and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner - beef or meat and vegetable stew, or baked beans or bean soup, one vegetable, such as tomatoes, carrots or onions, coffee or tea; supper - warmed-up potatoes, bread and coffee. The cooking is done by the turnkey who resides in the building.

The plumbing recently installed is not satisfactory. It is not possible to use the wash basins in the cells, as the push-buttons do not operate properly, and some trouble of the same nature has been experienced with the toilets. This work should not be approved by the Board of Supervisors until it is put in working order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide mattresses, sheets and pillow cases.
2. Have the plumbing put in operative condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

##### AUBURN

Inspected October 22, 1926. Willis L. Miller, sheriff.

This inspection was made to inquire particularly into the population of the jail, as the United States Court was in session in Auburn.

At the time of inspection there were 50 male and 3 female inmates. Forty-eight males and 1 female were federal prisoners.

On October 19th the population was 53 males and 3 females. It was stated that 45 of the males and 2 of the females were United States prisoners.

The last report of the sheriff states that there are 40 cells in this jail, so that the housing of federal prisoners here results in the usual overcrowding and reprehensible practice of "doubling up", which the continual commitment of United States prisoners to many of the jails in this State, has caused in other counties.

The matter of housing the prisoners of the Federal Government is becoming a more and more serious problem to local authorities, as the county jails were not constructed nor intended to care for this class of inmates. The need of a United States institution in which to detain prisoners committed by Federal courts in this section is being more clearly demonstrated every day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

## MAYVILLE

Inspected September 18, 1926. Axel Levin, sheriff.

The Chautauqua County Jail contained on day of inspection 42 inmates, classified as follows:

Male adults held for examination or trial .....	9
Males convicted and awaiting transportation .....	5
Male adults serving sentence .....	21
Male minors serving sentence .....	4
Female adults serving sentence .....	2

The highest number on any one day during the year was 54. No federal cases were in confinement on day of inspection, but in July there were 21 federal prisoners.

The jail is a two-story brick structure, built a good many years ago on the old-style cage construction. There are four cages-two on each floor. Each cage contains seven cells and a bath room opening into a central corridor. The building is too small for the accommodation and segregation of the number of inmates committed to it. Prisoners are doubled up in most of the cells. It is difficult to maintain a legal classification, either of men or women.

Each cell is 6 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with two sleeping bunks, one above the other, with a sanitary toilet and lavatory. Each bunk is furnished with mattress, blanket, pillow and pillow slip. The cages on each floor are separated by a wide corridor. The cage on the first floor front is used for adult male prisoners held for trial or examination, and the rear cage for adult male sentenced prisoners. Five cells had prisoners doubled up in the front cage, and all the cells of the rear cage had prisoners doubled up in them.

Minors are confined in the cages on the second floor. The number of minors are relatively small, and a few minors take up a large cage. Two sentenced boys on the second floor had the exclusive use of a cage of eight cells, while the adult cells were overcrowded. The four cages should be used for sentenced prisoners and an addition built for court prisoners. Confinement of two persons in a cell is a degrading practice which has been done away with in most jails in the State.

As recommended in last year's inspection report, sanitary toilets and lavatories approved by the State Commission of Prisons have been installed in the front cages on both floors. Old style sanitary toilets are in the rear cages and several of them were out of order on day of inspection. These toilets should be gone over daily and kept in repair. The flow of water for bathing purposes was weak.

The women's section of the jail consisted of a large dormitory room. As there are four classes of women requiring separate quarters, their segregation at times presents a serious problem. The sheriff reports that he uses the rooms intended for civil prisoners when necessary to segregate women.

There are two rooms for civil prisoners and witnesses and a hospital room. These rooms are in a non-fireproof part of the jail. A sick man was in the hospital room on day of inspection.

The entrance to the civil section of the jail is by a separate stairway. It requires special care when women are placed in these rooms. The accommodations for the confinement and classification of both men and women are inadequate and antiquated.

The recommendation that all prisoners be physically examined by the doctor on entrance and reports filed, which has been adopted in most jails of the State, has been ignored. The sheriff reports that the doctor receives only \$100. a year and will not make the examinations for such small compensation. Inmates of jails have communicable diseases, and physical examination is especially needed in this crowded jail in which two persons are confined in the cells. It is a sanitary and reasonable requirement conducive to the sanitary administration of the jail and should be enforced.

No civilian cook is provided and the preparation of the food depends on the inefficiency of changing short-term prisoners.

Three meals are served daily in the cells. Breakfast - fried potatoes, coffee and bread; dinner - meat or soup, vegetables, coffee and bread; supper - mush and milk, bread and coffee. No sugar or butter is served. I tested the bread, corn meal and food supplies and found them wholesome. A fairly well-equipped kitchen and laundry are in the basement.

About half an acre of land adjoining the jail is cultivated by the prisoners and sufficient garden produce raised to supply fresh vegetables for the inmates' dinner. The jail appeared clean.

It is recommended:

1. That all the four cages be used for sentenced prisoners and an addition built for the detention of court prisoners.
2. That the toilets in the rear cages be regularly inspected and kept in repair, and the water flow be increased in the bath room.
3. That the jail physician be required to make a physical examination of all inmates on entrance and file a report, and that prisoners found to have communicable diseases be segregated.
4. That a civilian cook be appointed.
5. That the prisoners be classified and segregated as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

### ELMIRA

Inspected March 23, 1926. Ulysses S. Collson, sheriff; Mrs. Alma Whittaker, matron.

The Chemung County Jail is among the oldest in the State. It is said to have been erected about 1856 and at times is inadequate to legally classify those committed to it. This is particularly true of the department for women on the second floor. It consists of three rooms and bath. Two of the rooms are used for detention purposes and the largest of the three for serving meals. Because of lack of facilities the matron in charge has often been compelled to violate the law by commingling different classes of prisoners. The floors are wood and three times within as many years fires have started and in one instance an old woman narrowly escaped death. These conditions have been frequently criticized in reports by the State Commission of Prisons. Recently the Board of Supervisors authorized an addition to the jail to remedy the conditions complained of by adding a second story over the part of the jail formerly used as a stone shed for employing prisoners.



The plans as submitted were not satisfactory and changes are to be made and revised plans submitted which will provide new cells and rooms on two floors. This will make it possible to use both stories for women when necessary and to relieve overcrowding in the main section of the jail. At present there is but one department for male minors and this at times causes illegal classification. The county needs a new jail but until such time as a new one is erected, the proposed addition should aid materially in proper jail administration. When this addition is constructed, it is suggested that the old bathtubs in the pit section of the jail and in the department for court prisoners on the second floor, be removed and showers substituted. This would improve sanitary conditions as the present tubs are not fit for use.

There were 15 inmates of the jail on the date of inspection. Of these, 8 male adults were serving sentence, and two male adults, 2 male minors and 2 female adults were awaiting action of the courts, and one adult male was being held as a witness. The prisoners were properly classified. One of the females was in the women's department, and the other in the hospital room. The highest number of inmates this year was 26, and the lowest, 3.

The matron has charge of the place of detention for juveniles in a nearby building as well as the women's section of the jail. At the time of inspection Mrs. Collson, wife of the sheriff was acting as matron, the regular matron being incapacitated because of an injury to her foot. There is a turnkey employed for day duty and another for night.

There are 14 cells in the pit section used for sentenced male adults and a section with five cells for male minors. There are five cells for adult court prisoners and two cells for civil prisoners or witnesses on the second floor in addition to the quarters for females. There is a hospital room and padded cell on the first floor but the latter is seldom used. A large room on the second floor is used for exercising court prisoners. The cells are equipped with enameled iron hopper toilets and lavatories. These toilets are difficult to keep clean and the sheriff stated are frequently out of order. Straw ticks are used for the bunks, with blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow slips. Laundry facilities are in the basement. Some of the ticks needed washing and renovating and it was stated that this would be done.

A jail physician is employed who comes on call. The sheriff stated that the physician usually visited the jail daily.

Except for institutional work, there is no employment for the prisoners serving sentence. They should be kept at work as much as possible to keep the interior of the jail clean.

The kitchen was clean and in good order. A civilian cook is employed and three meals a day are served daily, except Sunday, when there are but two.

A place for receiving and bathing prisoners on admission is needed and this should be considered in preparing the plans for an addition to the jail.

There is room for lodgers in connection with the jail. It is cared for by the sheriff but is used by the city.

There is a small library. Religious services are conducted Sundays by the Salvation Army.

Sessions of the grand jury are held in January, April, June, September and December.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That shower baths be substituted for tubs in the pit section and in the court prisoners' department on the second floor.

2. That so far as possible sentenced prisoners be employed in keeping the interior of the jail clean and such other tasks as the sheriff may be able to provide.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

## ELMIRA

Inspected December 7, 1926. Ulysses S. Collson, sheriff. Employees include a matron, two turnkeys and a cook.

There were 18 inmates at time of inspection, classified as follows:

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Adult</i>
Serving sentence -----	9	1	2
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	3	2	--
Awaiting transfer to Napanoch -----	--	1	--
Total	12	4	2

The highest during the past three months was given as 31, and the lowest 14. With the exception of the minors, all prisoners were properly classified.

This visitation was made primarily for the purpose of inspecting the new addition, but it was found that the work was still incomplete and it may be some time before it will be ready for occupancy.

It is hoped that the Board of Supervisors will direct that in connection with the new construction, showers be substituted in the pit section and adult court prisoners' section of the jail for the old style tubs now in use. This was recommended in the last report of inspection, but information as to action taken could not be obtained.

When the new addition is finished the present women's rooms should be abandoned except, perhaps, for exercising purposes. These new cells and rooms should afford sufficient space to permit legal classification of inmates and the segregation of those afflicted with communicable disease, as is not always possible at present.

The sheriff stated that he was trying to keep the old jail clean but it was almost impossible to keep vermin out of the cells in the pit section.

There is but little employment for inmates, although at time of inspection a number of sentenced men were engaged in making snow-fences for the county. This is of course only a small job, but it is gratifying to note that effort has been made to provide employment.

It was noted that granite ware dishes are still being used and the sheriff was informed that aluminum ware of good quality could now be obtained from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch and that such dishes were to be preferred to granite ware which soon becomes chipped and unsightly.

## RECOMMENDATION

That showers be substituted for the old bath tubs in the men's sections of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector

## CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

## NORWICH

Inspected March 9, 1926. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff. The only other assistants in connection with the conduct of the jail are the matron and deputy sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were 10 inmates, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5; awaiting sentence, 1 minor; awaiting deportation, 4 federal prisoners. Federal prisoners should not be sent to this jail; it is too small, and at the present time the plumbing is being overhauled and it is necessary to detain all the prisoners on one floor.

It is gratifying to report that the entire institution, including the residence, has been re-wired, all electric wires having been placed in conduits, and new modern vitreous toilets are being installed. The old niches are being removed and a more adequate supply of water provided and new soil lines laid.

When the work is completed this jail can easily be made first class in every respect. The interior will need repainting, which can be accomplished by inmate labor. The beds should be furnished with pillows, sheets and pillow slips, and the bed linen in use should be washed each week by the prisoners. This will insure a better state of sanitation and tidiness in the cells; and with the new toilets and lavatories, this jail, which was built twenty-four years ago, will be on a par with the other modern ones throughout the State.

It has been the practice here for many years to use mattress covers and blankets and have some of the washing done at an outside laundry. A supply of new mattresses was on hand. The laundry equipment consists of a small electric washer and three stationary trays. The facilities for heating water are excellent.

The prisoners are provided with three meals a day. There is no employment except some trusty work about the institution and grounds.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes to the jail on call. Any prisoners found to be suffering from communicable diseases are segregated.

Religious services are held each Sunday and plenty of reading matter is supplied to the inmates.

The sheriff's record shows that during the past year ten juveniles were detained in a room over the office fitted up for this purpose; they were said to be not committed to the jail and are not accounted for in the annual report of the sheriff to the State Commission of Prisons as prisoners in his custody, although looked after by the matron. It is doubtful if this arrangement complies with the intent of the Children's Court Law and section 486 of the Penal Law, paragraph 4, as amended by chapter 447 of the laws of 1924.



The report of inspection dated March 10, 1925, contained the following statement:

"There seems to be a lack of assistants at this jail. The duties of a sheriff are many, and frequently he is called to different parts of the county or State, leaving the jail in charge of one deputy, both day and night, and at times it is necessary for him to leave the institution. Experience has shown that such an arrangement may sooner or later lead to serious difficulty."

No action has been taken by the Board of Supervisors with regard to this matter, although authorized to do so by section 12, subdivision 5 of the County Law. It is true that the jail population is not very large a considerable portion of the time, but many dangerous criminals are being detained in county jails, and the lack of sufficient help has resulted in escapes, suicides, serious assaults, and other difficulties in some counties.

It is again recommended:

1. That a jailer be appointed whose duties shall be at the jail.
2. That the beds be provided with sheets and pillow cases, and all washing be done by inmates in the jail laundry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

##### NORWICH

Inspected August 25, 1926. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff. There are also a turnkey and matron.

There were 7 prisoners in custody at time of inspection, all adult males - six serving sentence and one awaiting trial. It was stated that the highest number in custody since January 1, 1926, was 12 and the lowest 2.

This jail contains 16 cells and 3 rooms on two floors. The section of four cells on the first floor is used for court prisoners and the remaining four cells on the other side for sentenced prisoners. The large room on this floor is used for religious services.

Four cells on the second floor are for females and the remaining four are used for sentenced prisoners. One of the two rooms on this floor is used for "tramps and drunks" and the other is called the hospital. Each cell contains two steel bunks and at times two men are detained in a cell. It would be much better to use the rooms for additional prisoners than to resort to the bad practice of "doubling up." The bunks are provided with mattresses and blankets. The women's section has sheets and pillows with slips in addition. Previous reports of inspection have recommended the use of sheets and pillow slips in all sections of the jail, both for sanitary and economical reasons. The bedding was in good condition.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners by the county when necessary. The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer and three stationary tubs. It was said to be sufficient for the present needs of the jail.

The kitchen is in the basement. It was clean and well cared for and the equipment was in good order. Prisoners are given three meals on week days and two on Sundays. Breakfast on Sunday consists of hash, bread and coffee; and on week days of bread and coffee; dinner on Sunday of pork and beans, bread and tea; week days, beef and vegetable stew or

frankfurters or salt pork or beef; on Fridays, fish, potatoes, bread and milk. Whole milk is used. The cooking is done by an inmate.

The prisoners are employed at institutional work and caring for the county buildings and grounds.

The jail physician comes to the jail on call.

The grand jury meets in January, April and September.

There is a small library and prisoners are furnished with newspapers and magazines. The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

The repairs to the plumbing have been completed. New toilets of vitreous ware with integral seats and lavatories of the same ware, both operated by push button, have been placed in the cells and rooms. All the plumbing is entirely new. There is an individual shut-off in the utility corridor for each cell or room and also provision for cutting off either floor. The new pipe lines are much larger than the old ones and the jail building is on a separate meter. The old niches have been removed and the openings in the rear of the cells and rooms have been closed by new steel plates. A screened ventilator, opening into the utility corridor, has also been placed in each cell.

The cell rooms and steelwork have been repainted with the exception of the steel in the utility corridor. This should also be painted. The work could be done by the sentenced prisoners and the only expense to the county would be for the paint.

The improvements were much needed and the Board of Supervisors are to be commended for the work accomplished.

The steelwork in the bottom of the shower baths is beginning to rust. Water also seeps through from the second to the first floor when the upper floor is cleaned; the floors are cracked and there are some places where the steel in the floors is entirely uncovered. These things should be repaired at the earliest possible time, for if neglected it will lead to extensive steel repairs in the future.

At the time of inspection the sheriff was away, having been called to bring in four prisoners. This left one man at the jail to respond to all calls and care for the jail. If he should be sent for, this would leave no one at the jail but a matron. This is a bad condition and is liable to happen at any time.

The State Commission of Prisons has for some time been recommending that there be at least two turnkeys in a county jail, so that there can be one on duty at all times. The Board of Supervisors of this county should make provision for the employment of an additional officer to remedy existing conditions.

There is a room over the sheriff's office which, it was stated, was for the detention of juvenile delinquents. The attention of the officials in charge was called to the opinion of the Attorney-General which states that the law prohibits the receiving of children under sixteen years of age by sheriffs.

It is recommended:

1. That the floors of the cell rooms and showers be repaired and painted.
2. That the steel in the utility corridor be painted a light color.
3. That an additional jail officer be employed.
4. That sheets and pillows with slips be placed in the men's departments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.



## CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

## PLATTSBURG

Inspected March 30, 1926. Eli Senecal, sheriff. Mrs. Senecal is matron. Other employees are an office deputy, turnkey, and a night jailer.

This inspection was made principally for the purpose of inquiring into the matter of alien prisoners held for deportation. The population at the time of inspection was 22, classified as follows:

	Male	
	Adult	Minor
Serving sentence -----	6	--
Awaiting trial or grand jury -----	*8	3
Awaiting deportation -----	4	1
Total	18	4

\* Four of these U. S. liquor cases.

The record showed that the greatest population since January 1, 1926, was 27, the lowest 17, and the average about 22. The highest number of U. S. prisoners was 17; the greatest number of deportation cases at one time was given as 7. There have been no long delays in the matter of deportation this year. It was stated that the falling off in the number of U. S. prisoners was due, probably, to the impassable condition of the roads in the northern part of the State. Prisoners were properly classified, but it was suggested that when possible, immigration prisoners who as a rule are not criminals, be kept apart from those charged with violations of the Penal Code. The authorities promised to give the matter consideration.

Since the last inspection the women's rooms on the second floor have been repainted white and gray and presented a very good appearance. The central heating plant for the county buildings has been completed and the jail is now provided with heat from this plant which relieves the turnkey and jailer of the duty of caring for the furnace in addition to their other work.

It was stated that the contract for the erection of the iron stairway to the women's quarters, frequently recommended by this Commission, had been let and work was expected to be started soon; also that a 1000-gallon hot water tank is to be installed at the central plant, which will insure a plentiful supply of hot water at the jail and proper connections to the baths in the women's rooms, also recommended by the Commission, will be made; the heating coils in the jail are to be removed and radiators substituted; the jail is to be re-wired for light; barred doors are to be installed in the main halls between the jail and the sheriff's office and the kitchen; a visitors' booth is to be installed in connection with the latter work. It was also stated that it is the intention of the matron to obtain enamel top tables for the women's rooms. With the completion of these betterments the jail should be safer, more easily administered, and the general appearance improved.

Prisoners have no employment except trusty work about the jail, and this was being done by grand jury prisoners who volunteered. The danger of the trusty system was pointed out and the authorities advised that extreme care should be exercised at all times in using trusties, especially when they are court prisoners. The prisoners, having nothing to do, are permitted to lie in bed in the morning until such time as they desire to get up. This is not conducive to good discipline, and the officials were informed that they should be made to get up at a reasonable hour and eat their breakfast when it is served, and clean up their quarters.



Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the turnkey with the assistance of an inmate. Meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast - bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner - pea soup, bread and butter; supper - bread and apple butter, cocoa. Oatmeal with milk and sugar is served three times a week and prisoners who request it are given a bottle of whole milk. The food was of good quality and appeared well cooked and palatable.

There were no sheets on the beds, it being explained that the sheets had not been returned from the laundry and that there was no extra supply on hand. The men were sleeping on the bare mattresses which will soon become soiled and insanitary if not protected by sheets. A supply of sheets sufficient to permit changes weekly and to supply each new inmate should be provided at once. Some of the mattresses are torn and should be replaced. All of these articles can and should be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

It was stated that the jail physician had been regularly appointed as required by law and in conformity with recommendations of this Commission. The physician was ill and another was being called in when needed. Prisoners are not examined by the physician on admission. As a safeguard to the health of the jail force and other inmates this should be done.

The jail generally was clean and in order except that prisoners have been permitted to paste pictures on the cell walls, and in some cells piles of newspapers have accumulated. The matter of disfiguring the walls has been called to the attention of former sheriffs and the practice should be stopped. The newspapers should be removed daily. Each prisoner should be held personally responsible for keeping his cell in proper order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a sufficient supply of sheets be provided as suggested in the foregoing.
2. That rules forbidding the marking of cell walls or pasting pictures thereon be adopted and enforced.
3. That prisoners be required to arise at a reasonable hour in the morning and to keep their cells in order.
4. That prisoners be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

##### PLATTSBURG

Inspected May 30, 1926. Mrs. Clara Senecal, sheriff; James Murray, under-sheriff; Helen Senecal, matron.

This jail has been under the close observation of the Commission for some time back, because of the very great congestion forced upon this county by the sending here of federal prisoners.

At the time of inspection the population was 31, of whom only 5 were county prisoners, the balance being held for violation of the United States Prohibition and Immigration laws. There was 1 minor held for the grand jury, 1 male adult held for grand jury, and 3 county prisoners serving time. There was but 1 woman prisoner who was being held for violation of the Prohibition law. It can be readily seen that if Clinton County were only obliged to take care of its own prisoners, the present jail would be ample for its needs.

There was no doubling on any of the cell blocks on this visit, but in a small room, about 16 x 12 feet, five boys were confined with only four cot beds. It was stated that three of these were to be taken out within a day or two.

Repairs were being made to the electric lighting of the jail, and as a consequence one of the rooms ordinarily used for boys was filled with building supplies.

Occupants of the tiers were as follows:

North side, first floor----	4	Federals held for court and 1 county held for grand jury.
South side, first floor----	6	Federals held for court.
North side, second floor--	6	Federals held for court.
South side, second floor--	2	Federals held for court and 3 county prisoners serving time.

It will be noted that on this floor there was improper classification but, in order to overcome it, it would be necessary to double in the other cells, and create a bad condition there.

South side women's room—3 Federals held for trial.

The women's room, which was found in such a wretched condition on a previous visit of three members of the Commission, has been repainted and was in a cleanly and orderly condition.

New electric lighting of satisfactory type is being installed throughout the jail.

The only officer on hand at time of inspection was the cook, who is a man of all work. There is no other day officer inside the jail, although it was stated that the under-sheriff is on hand all day during week days. Very careful consideration should be given by the sheriff as to the danger of allowing this jail to remain in the hands of one man who has about all he can do to look after his kitchen and the serving of meals to the prisoners. There should be one man constantly on duty within the jail day and night.

The man in charge stated that a contract had been let for a new steel staircase, which has been previously recommended by the Commission, and the barring of two windows; also a barred section on the first floor corridor, providing for a visiting room outside the cell section. Concrete floors are to be placed where this work is to be done.

On examination of the kitchen it was found in a cleanly condition. The ice box is adequate in size and was found in good order.

Breakfast served on this day was oatmeal, coffee, bread and butter, milk and sugar. Dinner—roast beef, mashed potatoes, bread and water.

The attendant advised that a sufficient supply of sheets had been provided.

The recommendation as to the marking of cell walls and the pasting of pictures thereon has not been put in force and should be done at once.

Prisoners are now required to rise at 7:30 A. M. and breakfast is served at 8:00 A. M. The practice of prisoners being allowed to remain in bed was criticized by the Commission in a previous report.

Nothing has been done toward the examination of all prisoners upon entering the jail. There is very great danger of prisoners coming in here with communicable diseases and endangering the health of the help about the jail, as well as the other prisoners. Attention of the new sheriff is called to the urgent necessity of having every prisoner examined upon entering the jail and, if any are found suffering from communicable diseases, they should be immediately segregated from other prisoners.

The county has the unique distinction of having the only woman sheriff in the State of New York. Mrs. Senecal was appointed upon the death of her husband, who served only a few months after taking office. It is suggested to her that increased efforts be made to keep this jail clean and require the prisoners to keep the cells free from remnants of food, torn papers, and other material not necessary in the cells.

No recommendations are made at this time, but frequent inspection should be made of this jail to see that there is not undue congestion and lack of classification because of the large number of United States prisoners who are confined here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

#### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

##### PLATTSBURG

Inspected December 14, 1926. Clara Senecal, sheriff.

As a new sheriff will take office January 1st, the purpose of this visit was to note general conditions in connection with the jail near the close of the present administration.

The population was running lower than has been the case during recent years, there being 13 inmates on this date. The United States Department of Justice is no longer committing prisoners to this jail which affords considerable relief. Such prisoners are being sent to the Essex County Jail at Elizabethtown where more room is available than in the Clinton County Jail.

It is gratifying to be able to report that this jail was found in a clean condition, well painted throughout, and prisoners properly separated and classified. The electric lighting system has been improved and the kitchen renovated and painted, presenting an attractive appearance.

An iron stairway leading to the women's detention room on the second floor of the court house has been installed. The corridors on the first floor of the court house, leading to the jail entrance have been provided with steel grating shut-offs which add to the safety of the jail. A screened visiting booth has been installed in one of these corridors. A more adequate supply of hot water is furnished and proper connections to the baths in the women's detention rooms have been provided as recommended. The old iron heating coils are to be removed and modern radiators installed.

This jail is nearly fifty years old and of course is not up-to-date, but has been materially improved during recent years. If it does not again become overcrowded, there seems to be no reason why it should not be conducted in a satisfactory manner in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected February 20, 1926. William J. Kline, sheriff. The staff now consists of first and second deputies, day and night jailers, matron, and cook.

At the time of inspection the population was 21, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12; held for grand jury, 9; two of the latter were minors. The maximum thus far this year was 48; the minimum, 21.

This is a modern three-story jail and was described in detail in the last report of inspection. The purpose of this visit was to ascertain if the recommendations contained in that report had been complied with. We are pleased to report that a marked improvement in the conduct of the institution has taken place since January 1st of the present year. Most of the recommendations have been complied with as follows:

1. The interior of the jail was being painted by inmate labor. The work was nearly completed. The jail was clean and in order, except some of the vitreous toilets had not yet been put in proper condition. The sheriff stated that this would be taken care of at once.

2. The sheriff's wife has been regularly appointed and paid as matron and as such has the custody of the department for females.

3. While there is no regular system of employment for prisoners, the sentenced men are required to do the institutional work, such as cleaning, painting, washing, snow shoveling, etc.

4. A new day jailer has been appointed and the sheriff is of the opinion that the jail is now being properly safeguarded.

5. A new jail physician has been appointed, but the salary remains the same. The plan of making a physical examination of all prisoners entering the jail has not been adopted. However, the sheriff stated that any prisoners found to be suffering with communicable diseases were segregated and received special treatment.

6. All the beds have been furnished with sheets and pillow cases, and at the time of inspection the beds were in orderly condition.

7. Nothing has been undertaken to provide a separate city jail for police prisoners. A large number of police prisoners and lodgers are being housed at the quarters provided for this purpose at the county jail.

The sheriff stated that a new range is soon to be installed in the kitchen; otherwise, the equipment seems satisfactory. On the day of inspection dinner consisted of sauerkaut, frankfurters, bread and coffee; sugar is allowed with coffee and cereals.

Religious services are conducted at the jail every Sunday by the Salvation Army. Prisoners are supplied with books, magazines and newspapers.

The sheriff has endeavored to cooperate with the State Commission of Prisons in working out the improved conditions at this jail and the result is gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected July 20, 1926. William J. Kline, sheriff. There are also first and second deputies, jailer, night watchman, matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there were 15 prisoners in custody, classified as follows:

	Male		Female	
	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors
Serving sentence -----	10	--	1	--
Held for grand jury-----	2	--	1	--
Held for examination-----	--	--	--	1

The maximum population during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was reported as 35; the minimum, 12.

This jail contains 46 modern steel cells and some additional rooms for hospital purposes or the detention of special classes of prisoners. The jail is well equipped with modern sanitary facilities throughout. The laundry and kitchen equipment is satisfactory except the range which is inadequate for the needs of this institution. It was understood at the time of the last inspection that a new range would be immediately installed.

The jail is light, well ventilated, and since the last inspection the painting of the whole interior has been completed.

Rules governing the conduct of the prisoners have been posted throughout the jail and the discipline is much improved. A special examination of the jail was made to ascertain if vermin were present. Each department is furnished with sprayer and disinfectant which is said to exterminate vermin, and all the prisoners present at the time of inspection stated that they were not aware of the presence of vermin of any kind; a careful examination did not disclose any.

The beds consist of steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. Some of the mattresses were discolored and worn and should be replaced with new ones at once. There is an ample supply of hot water and with modern laundry machinery the beds can be kept in first class condition. The toilet fixtures showed care.

Care should be exercised in the matter of legal classification and separation of prisoners at all times as provided by section 92 of the County Law. Some prisoners are brought to the jail by State troopers for temporary detention before trial and commitment, and the police of the city of Hudson continue to use the large detention room in the basement as a city jail and lodging house. There are no detention cells at police headquarters. When prisoners on admission are assigned to quarters in the jail, the jailer or official present should see to it that the law relative to classification is strictly complied with.

The department for females is in charge of the sheriff's wife who is employed as matron. This section was clean and in tidy condition.

Three meals a day are served as usual, the expense to the county being reported as \$3.86 a week per capita. The prisoners are unemployed except some assist with the institution work and care of the county buildings and grounds.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail when his services are required. He does not examine all inmates on admission. For the protection of employees and to stop the spread of communicable diseases it has been recommended in former reports of this Commission that

all prisoners be given a physical examination by the physician on admission for the purpose of segregating those afflicted. This is a modern health requirement and should be done at all county jails.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a range, adequate for the needs of this institution, be provided without further delay.

2. That the soiled and worn-out mattresses be replaced more frequently

3. That the provisions of law relative to classification of prisoners be strictly complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### CORTLAND

Inspected January 19, 1926. Frank W. Chrisman, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and, since the death of the sheriff's wife, his mother is acting as matron and cook.

The number of prisoners in custody at the time of inspection was 22, all adult males serving sentence; 19 were federal prisoners. The highest number at any time during the past year was 40 males and 4 females; the lowest, 9 males.

This is a new, modern, fireproof jail and has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It was clean and in excellent condition throughout, except some of the toilet fixtures, which apparently are not cleaned as often as they should be. The inmates should be required to clean their cells and fixtures daily. Since the last inspection twelve of the cells have been furnished with cot beds. This was in compliance with a recommendation that such beds be provided in some of the cells, as there is no hospital room. A radio was purchased by inmates and is installed in one of the prisoners' corridors.

With the large number of prisoners committed to this jail by the Federal courts, there is need of an additional employee. The sheriff necessarily has various duties about the county and at times both the sheriff and under-sheriff are called away on official business. This leaves the jail without proper supervision, and no one is actively in charge all night. The result of such lack of help in several other county jails of the State has been jail-breaking, murderous assaults upon jail officials, suicides, etc. The Board of Supervisors is authorized by section 12, subdivision 5, of the County Law to appoint and provide for the pay of such needed assistants. Of course, such appointees should be proper persons acceptable to the sheriff who is under bonds to safely keep the prisoners committed to his custody.

Some of the sentenced prisoners were employed during the past year at grading about the new buildings, road work, and care of the institution and grounds. A few acres of land nearby, where vegetables for the jail could be raised, would afford profitable employment for prisoners during the summer.



Three meals a day are served about as follows: Breakfast - bread, coffee, fried cakes or cookies; dinner - meat, potatoes, bread and coffee, sometimes rice, soups and vegetables; supper - bread, hash or warmed-up potatoes and tea. Sugar and milk are allowed with tea and coffee..

A jail physician is regularly appointed and comes to the jail on call. He received \$1.50 a call. No physical examination of prisoners is made on entrance to ascertain whether they are suffering from communicable diseases. This matter is being taken up in well managed jails and a medical record kept of all cases. A padded cell is provided for delirium tremens cases, but because of improper construction it cannot be used.

Religious services are held regularly and prisoners are provided with reading matter, such as newspapers and magazines.

The interior walls of the jail will require painting and this can be done by inmate labor; a start has been made and the work should be finally completed with an enamel paint which can be washed. White enamel should be used, particularly in the main hall and stairways, as this portion is dark.

These splendid new county buildings are a credit to Cortland county.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jailer or guard be appointed.
2. That the trouble with the padded cell be corrected.
3. That some land be secured and worked by sentenced prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### CORTLAND

Inspected December 23, 1926. Frank W. Chrisman, sheriff.

There were 13 prisoners, 11 males and 2 females, at the time of inspection, all adults serving sentence. Eight of them were committed from the federal courts.

Conditions at the jail have not changed materially since the last inspection on January 19, 1926, except that some interior painting has been done by inmates. The upper corridors have not been painted due to lack of paint. This should be provided.

In the January report the following recommendations were made:

1. That a jailer or guard be appointed.
2. That the trouble with the padded cell be corrected.
3. That some land be secured and worked by sentenced prisoners.

These recommendations are renewed for reasons stated in the former report.

The jail was clean and apparently in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

## DELHI

Inspected April 14, 1926. John Stoutenburg, sheriff; Lynn J. Stewart, under-sheriff. There are also a cook and matron. The latter is not paid by the county.

There were 5 inmates at the time of inspection, all male adults serving sentence. The highest number detained at any time since January 1, 1926, was 16; the lowest, the present number; the average, about 12.

Since the last inspection the old niche toilets on the first floor, which have been the cause of much trouble in the past, have been replaced by new toilets of vitreous ware with integral seats; these have been placed in the cells and the niches closed. The work has just been completed and the cells on this floor had not yet been put in use. I was informed that the Board of Supervisors contemplate altering the cells on the second floor of the jail in the same manner next year. The plumbing on the third floor is in such condition that it is improbable that any changes will be necessary in some time. The jail has also been repainted throughout. The improvements are a credit to the county.

The concrete floors have never been satisfactory. In a report of inspection made in 1910 it was stated that:

"The cement floors of this jail proved to be a failure through some defect in construction."

Since that time repeated recommendations have been made that the floors throughout be thoroughly repaired. It was stated if a hose is used for flushing purposes, the water will seep through to the floor below.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. It was all clean and in good condition.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners by the county, when needed.

The laundry equipment consists of but two stationary tubs. A power washer has been recommended and is needed. It would materially aid in the jail housekeeping and would wash the blankets much better than they can be washed by hand.

The kitchen equipment was ample and in good order.

Meals are served three times a day. Breakfast consists of oatmeal, bread, butter and coffee; dinner - meat and potatoes or stew or soup or baked beans or macaroni, vegetables, bread; supper - warmed-up potatoes or rice, bread, butter and tea. Milk and sugar are given with the cereal, coffee and tea.

Sentenced prisoners are employed in caring for the county buildings and grounds, and in season they cultivate a small garden.

There is a jail physician who comes on call.

The grand jury meets in January, May and October.

There is a small library and the prisoners have magazines and newspapers.

With the exceptions noted in the foregoing the jail was in good condition and well cared for.

It is recommended:

1. That the Board of Supervisors have the floors put in condition so that they can be flushed.

2. That the Board of Supervisors have a power washer adequate for the needs of the institution installed in the jail laundry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

## POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected June 22, 1926. Charles F. Close, sheriff. The jail employees consist of a head-jailer, assistant jailer and matron.

On this date the population was 22 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 14 males; held for grand jury, 5; held for examination, 2; awaiting transfer to other institutions, 2. One of the latter was a female; one grand jury prisoner was a minor. They were all legally classified and separated. The maximum at any time during the past year was 41, the minimum 6.

This jail is located on the top floor of the county court house, in the heart of the city. It is constructed along modern lines and was described in detail in a report of inspection dated February 13, 1924. Although the steelwork is being painted white, some parts of the jail are dark, due, partially, to structural conditions, but principally to paint which has been put on the window glass to prevent observation. This paint should be removed at once with lye or paint remover, or the present glass should be replaced with a translucent glass which does not obstruct the light. The section for male minors and a section in the main jail for men are dungeon-like and everything possible should be done to improve this condition.

The jail was fairly clean, the exception being the department used as an annex police lockup for the city, and also some of the mattresses were in bad condition. Sheets and pillow cases were in evidence in the department for women and in some of the cells in the court prisoners' section. The jail has adequate laundry facilities, and the best jail management throughout the State provides sheets and pillow cases as a sanitary requirement for all prisoners regularly committed. There are usually plenty of sentenced prisoners to do the washing and to see that all parts of the institution are clean and in order at all times. A number of waterproof mattresses have been supplied. These mattresses are not intended for county jails, but are used to good advantage in police stations and lockups where there are no laundry or bathing facilities, and where prisoners are temporarily detained while in an intoxicated and disorderly condition. So long as one section of the county jail is used for the temporary confinement of police prisoners, it is proper to supply the bunks in that section with waterproof mattresses. The other sections should be equipped with ordinary mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases, which can be kept clean and present a more tidy appearance in a modern penal institution.

One side of the women's jail is being used for storage. This should not be tolerated, as both sides are required to maintain a legal classification of prisoners. Merely separating them on different tiers is not a legal separation. During the past year sentenced women and those awaiting court action have been detained, also minors, the maximum at a time being reported as three. When more than one classification is present, both sides of the women's department are needed.

The niche toilets with iron bowls are gradually deteriorating, becoming unsightly and the flush inadequate. In a number of jails the niches have been removed and vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometer installed in the cells. If this work were undertaken now, a section at a time in the parts most used, the expense could be spread over a considerable period of time and would eventually insure a very desirable sanitary improvement.



Purchases are made from the prisons and a supply of underwear, shirts, shoes, socks, brushes and other necessary articles are kept on hand. Tinware is used in the kitchen and for serving the food. When these are replaced it is recommended that aluminum ware, which can be secured from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch, be ordered. These articles are substantial and are giving excellent satisfaction in a number of jails and other institutions.

The inmates receive three meals a day as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew with vegetables and bread; supper—beans or potatoes, some meat or hash, and coffee. The sentenced men who are employed at painting and institutional work are allowed some extra food. No civilian cook is employed.

The practice of sending police prisoners to this jail, prior to a hearing before a magistrate, continues. This has been criticized in previous reports of this Commission and is not conducive to good jail management. The commitments which accompany such prisoners are signed by the court clerk.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls when his services are required.

There is a jail library and inmates are also furnished with newspapers. Religious services are held every Sunday by the Salvation Army or Friends Society.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all paint be removed from the glass in the windows where necessary and translucent glass be installed.
2. That the articles stored in the women's department be removed and these cells be kept available for their proper use.
3. That no more waterproof mattresses be purchased, but that the regular jail bedding be provided as suggested in this report, and kept clean and in order.
4. That a beginning be made toward replacing the present niche toilets with modern ones.
5. That police prisoners be excluded until regularly committed after a hearing before a magistrate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### ERIE COUNTY JAIL

#### BUFFALO

Inspected September 13, 1926. Frank W. Tyler, sheriff; Charles F. Leib, jailer.

The Erie County Jail is almost exclusively a jail of detention before conviction. Convicted prisoners are committed to the State penal institutions and to the Erie County Penitentiary. It is a large stone building, formerly on the cage plan, which has been reconstructed and modernized. The interior of the main part was torn out and enclosed corridors built on two sides of a central court on six floors. There are 18 cells or rooms on each corridor, making a total of 216. The central court is open to a skylight.

The cells are of the outside-room type. A large window opens directly into each cell. The window bars are tool-proof steel standing out from the windows in cylindrical form. A wire mesh screen is locked on the inside of each window. •

The cells vary from 6 to 8 feet wide, are 12 feet deep and 8 feet high, forming a good-sized room. Each room is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and cot bed with mattress, blankets, white sheets and pillow slips. A shower bath and wash basin are in each corridor.

The court is used as a dining room, chapel, and general meeting place. Unsightly wooden tables are used and should be replaced by new tables, preferably with porcelain tops.

The section for males has 12 separate divisions which permit better classification than in most jails. The two corridors on the sixth floor are set apart for minors. Negroes are segregated in a corridor. Two corridors are reserved for federal prisoners, particularly aliens. Another corridor is used for prisoners held for homicide and violent crimes. The other six divisions are for the remaining classes of criminals.

The south end of the jail which houses the women, civil prisoners and witnesses, was not reconstructed. The upper floors are built on the outside-room plan, the rooms opening into separate corridors. The women have three sets of rooms, affording separate quarters for adults, minors and civil prisoners. Care, however, should be taken to see that the various classes of women inmates are properly segregated.

The male civil prisoners and witnesses are provided with several light rooms.

None of the rooms in this part of the jail has toilets or lavatories, but there is a bath room and toilet on each corridor. The room doors are not locked, permitting the use of the toilets at all times. Additional storage place for women's clothing has not been furnished as recommended. Lack of such facilities contributed to an escape last year.

A shower and needle bath are in the basement. Persons who are dirty are compelled to wash on entrance, and their clothing is removed and fumigated.

The blankets, sheets and towels are washed regularly; they are sent to an outside laundry. The penitentiary has excellent laundry facilities and the work for the jail should be done in it. The inmates wash their personal clothing in wash basins on the corridors.

A room is set apart for a library. Books are furnished by the public library, which are available to male inmates.

A room has recently been equipped for the jail doctor. He comes daily and is reported to make a physical examination of all persons who enter. He does not file his reports as recommended by this Commission. A brief report of the physical examination of each prisoner should be filed in the main office. No psychiatric examinations are made except upon order of the court in special cases.

The jail is heated from a central plant in the new county building, as previously recommended.

The floors in the corridors and cells in the main section are rough and greasy-looking. They are cleaned regularly, but the cement is of poor quality and does not respond to scrubbing. An examination of these floors should be made to discover if they cannot be scraped and painted and made to look clean. It would be a great improvement.

The corridors and cells were formerly painted a brown and gray color. The color darkens the rooms and a lighter color of paint has been previously recommended. On day of inspection the jail was being repainted



throughout by inmate labor—the upper part of the walls of the corridors and cells white and the lower part a battleship gray. It will greatly improve the appearance of the interior of the jail.

Male prisoners receive their meals at tables in the central court, and females and civil prisoners in the corridors of their part of the building. Adults and minors eat at separate times. Three meals are served uniformly, consisting of coffee and bread for breakfast; soup or meat, potatoes, tea and bread for dinner; and coffee and bread for supper. No sugar or butter is given. The meals are not sufficiently varied for a healthful diet. Inmates complained of the quality of the coffee and tea. A better balanced diet should be furnished with additional food for breakfast and supper, and butter at least once a day. Witnesses do get additional food. Males can make no outside purchases except candy and nuts. The money of female inmates is not taken from them and they can buy additional food. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The federal cases are troublesome, particularly the long detention of aliens. All the federal prisoners on day of inspection were aliens. Prisoners arrested for violation of the liquor and drug laws are quickly bailed out, but the aliens have no friends and the federal authorities are notably slow in their disposition.

Some of the cases are pathetic. The following facts were called to my attention in two cases: One was an Englishman who has been for 35 years a resident of this country. He was sentenced to Auburn prison several years ago for embezzlement; upon the expiration of his term an attempt was made to deport him as an undesirable alien. England would not receive him, as the claim was made that he had forfeited his right of re-entry. He has already spent nine months in the Erie County Jail and may stay there for his natural life if the federal authorities do not get busy and solve the problem.

A good-looking Yugoslavia boy 16 years old, who cannot speak or understand English, came to Hamilton, Canada, last July and was employed there. The other night he was on a train intending to go to Lackawanna accompanied by an older man. The immigration officials clapped him into jail; he was badly scared and dazed and did not seem to know what it was all about. He complained of being sick. It would be a pity to keep this boy long in jail.

Religious services are held every Sunday for Protestant and Catholic inmates. A mission service is also conducted every Sunday and Wednesday.

Consultation rooms for legal advisers are now furnished for both men and women, as recommended in last year's report.

Visiting screens permit relatives to talk to prisoners without contact.

The inmates have no outdoor exercise. This is unfortunate, as some of the detentions are of long duration. Exercising quarters are provided on the roof, but not used. It is claimed to be unsafe, but more likely will require additional help. Arrangements should be made to give the inmates some outdoor exercise. On day of inspection 172 prisoners were confined in the jail, classified as follows:

Male adults held for grand jury and awaiting examination ----	90
Male minors held for grand jury and awaiting examination ----	23
Female adults held for grand jury and awaiting examination --	5
Female minors held for grand jury and awaiting trial -----	2
Females convicted and awaiting transportation -----	1
Detentions under court orders -----	3
Witnesses, males 7, females 2 -----	9
Federal prisoners, all aliens, males 36, females 3 -----	39

The highest number on any day during the year was 182, and the average 125.



It is recommended :

1. That there be a more balanced diet, and some food in addition to bread and coffee and bread and tea without sugar or butter, be served for breakfast and supper.
2. That new tables, preferably with porcelain tops, be substituted for the wooden tables in the men's dining room.
3. That the roof be used for the physical exercise of inmates.
4. That the doctor file a brief report of the physical examination of every inmate committed to jail.
5. That the floors of the corridors and cells in the main section of the jail be examined with a view to scraping and painting them and making them appear clean.
6. That the federal authorities expedite the disposition of alien cases.
7. That the laundry work for the jail be done in the penitentiary laundry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

##### ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected May 29, 1926. Charles W. Orr, sheriff; Mrs. Orr acts as matron. There is also an under-sheriff.

There were 5 prisoners on hand at the time of inspection, all males—1 federal prisoner serving time, 1 held for extradition, 1 county prisoner awaiting sentence, 1 awaiting action by the grand jury, and 1 serving time. The highest population at any one time during the year was 15. No women had been confined here during the year.

This jail, which was first occupied in 1911, was found in excellent condition. It was fully described in the last report of the Commission. Some portions of the jail are badly in need of painting and the sheriff states that he has commenced sand-papering and that the entire jail will be painted within a short time.

Beds and bunks are equipped with blankets, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases.

A civilian cook is employed and prisoners are given three meals a day. Copy of the menu for the past week is attached hereto.

When this jail was built, niche toilets were installed. They are beginning to show the usual result from use. At a later time it will be found necessary to replace these toilets with single-piece vitreous ware ones which are far more satisfactory.

Prisoners are used in taking care of the county buildings, when available.

There is an excellent jail yard where prisoners are able to exercise under proper supervision during the day.

The jail physician examines all prisoners at the time of his regular visit. Care should be exercised that no prisoners suffering from communicable diseases are permitted to occupy the same corridors with other prisoners.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition except as noted above.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected March 18, 1926. Joseph Levy, sheriff; James H. Enright, under-sheriff. Mrs. Enright is matron, and there are also a turnkey and a cook.

There were 25 inmates at the time of inspection - 10 male adults and 1 female adult serving sentence, and 11 male adults and 3 male minors awaiting trial or held for the grand jury. Six of the adult male and two of the male minor court prisoners and one adult male serving sentence were federal prisoners. All of the inmates were properly classified. The highest population since January 1, 1926, was 37, the lowest 24, and the average about 30.

Trouble is still experienced in moving certain federal prisoners from the jail. Practically all such cases are prisoners arrested for illegal entry into the United States; there was one of these inmates who had been at the jail for about eight months and another for about three months. The delays were due, it was stated by the U. S. Immigration Inspector in charge at Malone, to passport difficulties. Prisoners often give incorrect or misleading information regarding their place of birth resulting in delay in obtaining passports in the first instance and requiring further check-up by the consular officers of the country of which they claim to be native. Assurance was given that the Department was doing all in its power to facilitate these cases, thereby relieving the congestion at the jail and saving the government the expense of maintaining the prisoners. It was stated that the prisoner who had been at the jail for three months was to be taken to Ellis Island the day following the inspection.

The jail is a modern structure containing 42 cells for adult males, 6 for male minors, 4 rooms for women, and 4 cells adjoining the women's rooms designated as hospital cells, 1 cell adjoining the office called the isolation cell, and 2 rooms termed attorney's room and emergency room, respectively. The cells are equipped with steel bunks, modern jail plumbing, mattresses with covers, pillows with slips, and blankets. The women's rooms and hospital rooms are furnished with cot beds with proper bedding and necessary sanitary facilities. Showers or baths are adjacent to all departments and there is said to be an ample supply of hot water at all times.

Sheets are used in the majority of the jails of the State and it has been previously recommended that they be used here, but no steps toward that end have been taken. Jail officials find that sheets are sanitary and economical and it is again recommended that they be supplied in this jail.

In the so-called hospital rooms the cots so completely fill the cells that the toilets are rendered almost useless. The cots should be removed to the larger rooms and smaller cots or bunks installed in their place.

Since the last inspection a sterilizer has been installed and all blankets and mattress covers are said to be sterilized weekly. The clothing of all incoming prisoners who do not appear clean is also sterilized. This is an excellent practice and will aid materially in keeping the jail free from vermin and disease.

Laundry equipment consists of wash trays in the basement. It was stated that all laundry work was done here, washing of clothing in the cells not being permitted. It was the understanding when the jail was built that modern laundry machinery was to be installed and at the time of the last inspection it was reported that the installation would soon be completed. Laundry machinery is considered a necessity in jails of this size and the Board of Supervisors should arrange to provide it immediately.



Except for a broken toilet in one cell, destroyed by a federal prisoner who had been held for 212 days awaiting deportation and became violently insane and wrecked his cell, and some pencil markings on the cell walls, the jail was clean and in good order. The toilet should be immediately repaired and steps taken to prevent marking the cells or pasting pictures thereon. This is a matter of administration which the management has full power to enforce.

Prisoners are unemployed except at some work of a trusty nature about the institution and spend their time idling in their cells, playing cards, reading, etc. The county has a jail farm, but it has not been operated to the satisfaction of the authorities, and it was stated that efforts are to be made to dispose of it in the near future. Men are sentenced here for long periods and it is unfortunate that more employment cannot be provided for them.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call. Prisoners are not examined on admission. At the time of inspection there was one court prisoner suffering from tuberculosis, who was confined in the same section with several other men. There can be no justification for exposing the health of other inmates to disease, and the sheriff was informed that this man should be isolated and all other cases of communicable disease also segregated whenever the population of the jail permits. The jail physician should examine all inmates for the presence of communicable disease as soon after admission as possible.

Inmates receive three meals a day, served in a large room in the basement. Meals on day of inspection were as follows: Breakfast - oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner - boiled beef, potatoes, carrots, gravy, bread and butter, water; supper - bread and butter, piece of cake, tea with milk. The bread is baked at the jail and is of excellent quality. The food supplies are of good grade, the meals well cooked, and the ration ample.

In the last report of inspection mention was made of serving meals to prisoners in a common mess hall in the basement; the dangers and illegal commingling resulting from such a system were pointed out and it was recommended that the practice be discontinued. It was suggested at that time that the sentenced prisoners might be permitted to eat there without danger of outbreaks or illegal commingling, but that court prisoners held for serious crimes should receive their meals in the cell corridors. The only change which has been made is to march each class of inmates to the mess room separately, thereby eliminating commingling of the various classes of prisoners, but the danger of a group of court prisoners overpowering the one man on guard at the mess hall remains. Furthermore, at the noon meal all the food for all the male prisoners was served at the same time, which resulted in the first group receiving a good warm meal while the other groups which were served later received cold food. This is the only small jail in the State where this system of feeding inmates is in vogue and there does not appear to be any reason for it except to make it easier for the officers in charge. The corridor gratings are provided with proper food passes and the system of feeding in the basement, especially the dangerous men, should be immediately discontinued.

Special inquiry was made into the matter of recent escape of a court prisoner from this jail. It appears that this man, with two others, was held on charges of burglary and grand larceny, as a second offender, in connection with the theft of an automobile. The authorities received information to the effect that there might be a gun and other weapons concealed in or about this man's cell and a search was made which resulted in finding a nickel-plated brass bar in one cell, and State Police later found a .38 caliber revolver in another cell between the mattress and cover. This revolver was unloaded, but at the home of a relative of a prisoner



the authorities found a number of saws, another gun, and a supply of cartridges which they have reason to believe were intended to be smuggled into the jail to aid in effecting a jail break. The prisoner, in whose cell the gun was found, said the prisoner who later escaped had placed the gun there and that he had stated to him it had been passed in by his wife while visiting him at the jail. This was admitted by the wife who was arrested, pleaded guilty to attempting to aid a prisoner to escape, and was sentenced to Auburn Prison.

It is very evident that if visitors were properly supervised it would not have been possible to pass such contraband articles into the cells.

It was stated that upon the discovery of the weapons the prisoners were separated, at the request of the District Attorney, and the man who escaped was placed in the so-called isolation cell on the first floor adjacent to the jail office. It is lighted and ventilated by one window facing the street. There is a partition of steel plate and bars about three and one-half feet from the window, forming one side of the cell. The opposite side, where the entrance door is located, is of steel bars with a food pass in the door. Separating the cell from the main corridor or hallway is a solid plate door without peep basket. There is a grated door between the office and hallway; a few feet from this door is an unbarred swinging window opening from the office into the hallway. The outer office door leading to the jail entrance and the jail entrance door are of wood with glass sash.

From all the information obtained it appears that the turnkey was obliged to unlock the grated door to pass in food to the prisoner and to remove the dishes, as the dishes used at dinner are too large to permit of passing through the food pass. At the noon and evening meal, when smaller dishes are used, this is not necessary. The turnkey admitted unlocking the door at noon and stated he was certain he locked it again, but would not be willing to swear that he did. It was stated that the window was kept secured by means of a wooden stick to prevent persons on the street mounting the window sill and passing contraband to the prisoner. This, of course, shut off all means of ventilation except by opening the solid door in front of the cell or the one at the rear opening into the utility corridor. It was stated that at the request of the prisoner, for ventilation, the door in front was left open at night; also that the grated door between the corridor and the office was left open after the turnkey went to bed in his room across the hall, so as to facilitate his answering the office telephone. The door from the office to the outer or entrance hall was locked with the key left inside to prevent, it was said, anyone from the outside opening the door with another key. The street door was locked with a spring lock operating from the inside.

The inner or grated door to the isolation cell was inadvertently left open, apparently when the noon meal was served, and the prisoner being cognizant of this, lay quietly on his bunk until all attaches of the jail had gone to bed, which was after 2 o'clock in the morning, and sometime between then and 4:55 A. M. he simply walked out of the jail and away. There does not appear to have been any collusion on the part of jail employees. It was stated that the prisoner had no visitors after being placed in the isolation cell except the complainant in the case and his father; that on both of these occasions the visitors were admitted by orders of the District Attorney; and that the under-sheriff accompanied them to the cell and remained there during the entire visit. It was further stated that all jail keys were at the jail and if a key had been fashioned for the prisoner in the upper corridor it would have been useless in the isolation cell, which is opened by a different key.

It was stated that the prisoner had no money except a few cents on deposit in the office, which was still in the safe at the time of inspection.

In the last report of inspection, made by the Chief Clerk of the Commission on September 23, 1925, the attention of the officials was called to the necessity of maintaining strict watch over the jail at all times, as follows:

"More care should be taken by the jail officials in keeping communicating doors in the jail securely locked. No laxity should be shown in jail supervision. This is a modern jail with every facility for the care and security of prisoners, but no jail is absolutely secure unless all proper precautions are taken by the officials in charge."

In the same report it was recommended:

"That the utmost care be exercised in the supervision and custody of prisoners."

Apparently, if care had been taken to keep all doors locked, as recommended in the foregoing, the escape would not have happened, although possibly a prisoner might escape through the swinging window heretofore mentioned if he were able to reach the corridor. This window should be protected by bars.

The present sheriff took office about two months ago and it is only fair to him to say that he evidently inherited certain practices which had been in vogue under his predecessor. The turnkey is the only male employee left from the old force and he stated that the grated door to the office from the corridor was left unlocked at the express orders of the former sheriff and that he continued the practice under the present sheriff without so apprising his superiors. Orders have now been issued, it was stated, that all doors be kept locked.

There are no regular hours for the male attaches of the jail; the under-sheriff serves papers and works about the jail and resides at the residence in front; the turnkey apparently works from before breakfast until locking-up time at night and is subject to call at all hours of the night. No man can give proper and efficient service if required to be on duty practically twenty-four hours a day. Some arrangement should be made to divide the work and responsibilities of the under-sheriff and turnkey so that twenty-four-hour duty would not be required of one man.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail officials exercise extreme caution in the matter of supervision and visitors be closely watched, and all packages sent or brought to the inmates be thoroughly examined for the presence of contraband.

2. That the physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

3. That steps be taken by the authorities to insure adequate supervision of the jail during the night.

4. That the broken toilet be repaired.

5. That the court prisoners be served their meals in the cell corridors.

6. That sheets be provided for the beds in the main jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.



## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

## MALONE

Inspected May 31, 1926. Joseph Levy, sheriff; James H. Enright, under-sheriff. Mrs. Enright is matron. There is a turnkey and a cook.

At the time of inspection there were 27 males, 5 females, and 3 small children on hand. The highest number in this jail at any one time was in March, when the total reached 37.

The division of prisoners by tiers was as follows:

First floor, west—4 male adults, county, serving time.

First floor, east—5 adults, county, serving time.

Second floor, west—4 male adults (3 Federals and 1 county) serving time.

Second floor, east—7 Federals awaiting trial.

Third floor, west—6 male Federal adults awaiting trial.

Minor section—1 Federal awaiting deportation.

In the women's section there were 3 adults held on federal charges, and 2 minors, females, aged thirteen years, held on federal charges for deportation. One of the women had with her in a room 3 small children, aged four, three and two years, respectively. The matter of the holding of these two young girls, aged thirteen, and the children, aged four, three and two, has been reported to the Secretary of the Commission to take up immediately as to the legality of holding minors in this jail. The matter has also been taken up with the Secretary as to the boy aged seventeen who has been held by the Immigration officials for 130 days and the male adult who has been held here by the Immigration officials since December 7, 1925, neither of whom knew the status of his case nor why he was being held this long time.

The jail was fully described in a report of the Commission dated March 18, 1926. It was found that the sheets recommended in this report have not been provided. This is again recommended and the sheriff should be asked if recommendation will be carried out.

The Under-Sheriff stated that every precaution is being taken to examine inmates upon admission and as to what they bring into the jail; also, as close supervision of visitors who might bring in contraband.

The recommendation that a physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible, for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable diseases, has not been complied with. It is urged upon the Board of Supervisors and the Sheriff that arrangements be made so that every prisoner who comes into this jail shall be examined upon entry, by a physician, to determine whether or not he is suffering from any communicable diseases, and if so, that he be properly segregated. This is a health matter which the county can no longer ignore and it is due to the civilian employees of the jail as well as to the prisoners.

It is stated that one man is constantly on duty throughout the jail, day and night.

Attention is again called to the necessity of a laundry in this large jail. The Sheriff is urged to bring the matter before the Board of Supervisors for favorable attention.

The Under-Sheriff stated that meals are now being served in the mess hall in the basement.

The Sheriff proposes that the window from the office to the main corridor of the jail on the first floor be barred and that a steel door



be placed in the main corridor a short distance from the entrance to the office. These seem to be reasonable necessities for safeguarding the prisoners, and their approval is recommended. The cell corridor windows on the Brewster Street side are but a short distance away from the street, and when these corridors are not under supervision it would not be difficult for outsiders to pass in weapons, tools or other contraband to the prisoners from a long pole directly into their cells. It is recommended that close heavy wire mesh be placed on these windows on at least the first floor facing this street.

The holding of prisoners here for long periods for violation of the Immigration laws seems to be absolutely unnecessary if the Immigration officials move within a reasonable degree of time. It was stated above that one boy, aged seventeen, had been held here 130 days and a man since December 7, 1925. There does not seem to be any good reason why their cases could not have been disposed of within at least two months after the time when they were picked up by the authorities.

A most pitiful scene was that of the woman with three small children, ages four, three and two years, and also the two young girls aged thirteen years. All of these, with some other male prisoners in the jail, had been induced by some men over the Canadian border to give up practically all the money they had, averaging \$85.00 each for the adults, totaling in all, it was stated, about \$700.00, to bring them safely over the border and bring them safely to their homes. Instead of doing this, as has been reported in other cases in northern New York jails, these men had dumped them just over the American border and left them to shift for themselves. Such practices on the part of degraded men on the Canadian side, imposing on these poor people is despicable and the Commission should urge the United States authorities to call the attention of the Canadian authorities to the workings out of this practice and see if the men who are responsible for it cannot be apprehended for it and severely punished.

The jail was in cleanly and orderly condition throughout and is worthy of high commendation generally.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

Menu for Week Ending May 29, 1926

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##### *Sunday:*

Breakfast—coffee with milk and bread.  
Dinner—frankfurts, bread and butter, water.  
Supper—bread and butter, cake, tea.

##### *Monday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal, bread, butter and coffee.  
Dinner—stewed beef, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter and water.  
Supper—bread, butter, cup cake and tea.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—cereal, milk, sugar, bread, butter and coffee.  
Dinner—veal, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter and water.  
Supper—hash, bread, butter and tea.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—corn cereal, milk, sugar, bread, butter and tea.  
Dinner—beef, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter and water.  
Supper—bread, butter, cake and tea.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal, milk, sugar, bread, butter and tea.  
Dinner—pea soup, bread, butter and water.  
Supper—bread, butter, cake and tea.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal, milk, sugar, bread, butter and coffee.  
Dinner—fish, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter and water.  
Supper—bread, butter, beans and tea.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—shredded wheat with milk and sugar, bread, coffee.  
Dinner—stewed beef, potatoes, bread and tea, with milk.  
Supper—rice soup, bread, prunes.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

## MALONE

Inspected July 23, 1926. Joseph Levy, sheriff; G. H. McDonald, turnkey.

There were 13 prisoners undergoing sentence at the time of inspection; one minor awaiting trial and 4 grand jury cases.

There were 12 aliens awaiting action by the Immigration department; none of them had been held for any length of time. Since there have been no federal prisoners committed to the jail, there has been no difficulty experienced from overcrowding.

The jail was clean and well managed. Since the escape of the prisoners a few months ago a rigid watch is kept and all doors are strictly secured. The recommendation for the installation of a steel door in the corridor has not yet been carried out. The matter was taken up by the supervisors, but nothing has been done regarding the same.

There were no women prisoners in the jail.

## RECOMMENDATION

That a steel door be put in the corridor so as to minimize all possible chances of escape.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
Commissioner.

## FULTON COUNTY JAIL

## JOHNSTOWN

Inspected February 17, 1926. Everson A. Hagar, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and turnkey-cook. Mrs. Hagar is matron.

At the time of inspection the population was 9, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7; awaiting trial, 2. The latter were federal prisoners. The maximum since the first of January was 12; minimum 5.

This jail was re-built in 1904. It is in very good condition throughout except the plumbing and toilets which are very bad. Entire overhauling of the plumbing is urgent. The iron bowls and niche bases are badly rusted and unsightly. The flushing apparatus is entirely inadequate and some of the toilets are out of order. The main soil pipe is level and it is necessary to flush it out daily to prevent the return of order to the jail.

The niches should be removed and the present niche doors or other steel plates riveted over the openings; modern vitreous integral-seat toilets should be installed in the cells and flushometers operated with push-buttons provided. A new water pipe line of larger dimensions would probably be required and the soil mains should be properly installed. Improvements of this nature are being made in several of the jails of the State.

This is a two-story jail with a total of 23 cells in five departments. There is one additional padded cell. The cells are 5½ ft. wide by 7 ft. deep by 8 ft. high. It is necessary for female prisoners and the matron to pass through the men's quarters on the second floor before reaching the department for women.

The beds consist of steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The bed clothing was clean and in order. The laundry and kitchen facilities are said to be satisfactory except that the electric washer is worn out and a new one has been ordered.

Three meals a day are provided. Dinner was served at the time of inspection and consisted of fresh pork, potatoes, sauerkraut, bread and butter, and coffee. Sugar and milk are allowed with coffee and cereals. The food was excellent and the ration ample. Most of the men were shoveling snow and an unusually substantial meal was served at this time.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls when sent for or when new prisoners arrive. He makes a physical examination of all prisoners, which is commendable. It would be well to keep a record of such examinations at the jail.

The Board of Supervisors, at its last session, made the office of sheriff in this county a straight salaried office without fees. The sheriff is to pay for the services of the matron, whose appointment is made mandatory, and who shall serve in that capacity at such times as in his judgment her services may be necessary. The Board also authorized the sheriff to appoint a turnkey who may reside at the jail.

This action on the part of the Board of Supervisors is commendable, as it provides for additional needed assistance at the jail and makes possible the appointment of a matron with pay. The latter was strongly urged by the State Commission of Prisons.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the niche toilets be removed, the plumbing overhauled, and modern vitreous toilets of an approved type be installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

## BATAVIA

Inspected October 29, 1926. Henry W. Ware, sheriff; J. F. McCulloch, turnkey. Mrs. Ware is matron.

The number of inmates committed to this jail has been increasing. On day of inspection there were 22, classified as follows: Number of male adults held before trial, 3; male adults serving sentence, 10; male minors held before trial, 2; male minors serving sentence, 2; female adults held before trial, 1; witness transferred from Auburn Prison, 1; Federal detentions, all male minors, 3. The highest number confined on any one day during the year was 29.

The jail is well constructed and adequate for the inmates at present committed to it. If, however, the number continues to increase, difficulty will arise in the legal classification. It is a two-story brick building. The interior walls are marble and the floors cement. Sixteen modern cells are on the first floor and twelve on the second.

The cells, 6 x 8 x 8 feet, are equipped with sanitary niche toilets, lavatories, and sleeping bunks with bed clothing. The niche toilets appeared rusted and dirty, as is often found in this style of toilet. They were all in good working order. The cell rooms are lighted and ventilated by large windows.

The first floor is used for male adults detained before trial, on one side, and sentenced male adults on the other. Male minors are confined in the cells on one side of the second floor and women on the other. A large hospital room opens off the end of the cell room. A shower bath is on each corridor.

The number of separate compartments are less than the classes of prisoners required by law to be separately confined, but the hospital room gives additional segregation when not otherwise used, and all classes are rarely confined at one time. A prisoner transferred from Auburn as a witness in a bankruptcy proceeding has been continuously in this room since July.

Federal prisoners are detained an unreasonable time in this jail as in other jails. A boy 16 years of age whose home is in Rhode Island was committed on a sentence of twenty days for vagrancy. He falsely stated that he came from Canada and was ordered detained by the federal officials for deportation when his time expired October 11th. In the meantime his actual home and parents were discovered in Rhode Island and the evidence was on hand October 11th. Nevertheless he was held in jail and is still confined there. Why the federal authorities continue to confine a boy of this tender age in jail when the evidence for his release has been received the sheriff did not understand and could not advise me.

Two boys 19 and 20 years of age, whose homes are in Montreal, were committed for petit larceny. They were held for deportation at the expiration of their terms October 4th. They are still confined in the jail although the necessary information was reported to the authorities before the expiration of their sentences.

The United States Government maintains no jails of detention and county jails are used. The increased detentions due to enforcement of the prohibition, narcotic drug and alien laws are overcrowding the jails especially along the Canadian frontier. Congestion in jail is bad enough when necessary, but unnecessary detentions of individuals for long periods of time in crowded jails should receive attention and correction by the federal authorities. The cost of maintenance allowed by the government is generally less than the actual cost of maintenance. The federal authorities should be requested to expedite the disposition of their cases.

Physical examinations are not made by the jail physician as recommended by this Commission and done generally throughout the State. If the amount paid to the doctor is insufficient to secure the performance of this duty it should be increased. Inmates having venereal and other infectious diseases should not be mingled with healthy inmates. This jail is exceptionally well equipped for physical examinations. It has a large receiving room in the basement containing a shower bath, sanitary toilet and lavatory in which all incoming prisoners can be detained and examined. At present only dirty prisoners who need cleaning up are placed in it.

A good laundry equipment is in the basement. Two electric washing machines and a dryer are operated. The bed clothing is washed regularly, the blankets every two weeks. No white sheets are used on the beds as recommended in last year's report. White sheets are generally furnished on jail beds throughout the state.

The kitchen is also well equipped. A civilian cook prepares the meals. These meals are served to the inmates in their cells. Breakfast, oatmeal, milk, coffee and bread; dinner, meat four days, soup two days, fish one day, with gravy, potatoes, tea and bread; supper, fried potatoes, bread and tea.

The bread is baked in the jail. I tested the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

The steel work criticized in last year's report has been painted with aluminum paint and appeared in good condition. The locking device on the first floor needs repairing. The doors of the cells stick and are hard to close. The defects should be repaired without waiting until after some prisoner escapes.

The corridors have been rewired and 34 increased candle power lights installed. They are a great improvement and light up the corridors. If a reflector were placed behind each light the inmates could read in their cells without eye strain.

The jail was cleanly throughout.

It is recommended :

1. That the Federal authorities be requested to dispose of their detention cases more expeditiously.
2. That the jail physician be required to make physical examinations of all inmates on entrance, and file a report of each examination.
3. That the defective locking device be repaired.
4. That reflectors be placed behind the electric lights in the corridors, and sheets be furnished on the beds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## GREENE COUNTY JAIL

## CATSKILL.

Inspected September 7, 1926. Charles H. Arbogast, sheriff; Andrew H. Speenburg, under-sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron.

There were 7 prisoners in custody, all males; 2 were minors; all were serving sentence. The sheriff stated that several prisoners had availed themselves of the provisions of section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permits them to waive appearing before the grand jury and stand trial upon an information filed by the district attorney. As there are monthly sessions of the County Court in this county, the result has been that there are usually very few grand jury prisoners in the jail and, as previously indicated, none at the time of inspection. This method of procedure might be adopted by some other counties in the State with benefit to all concerned.

The sheriff stated that the highest number of prisoners detained at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 22, and that for one period of 48 hours since that date there was none in custody.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It was clean and in good condition with the exception of some of the toilets, and these were no worse than could be expected in toilets of this type. As stated in previous reports of inspection:

"It is only a question of time when it will be necessary to replace them with new ones of vitreous ware which are not only more sanitary but economical in the last analysis."

This work could be done without expending any great amount of money at one time, as a section of cells could be changed at a time and some of the toilets on the upper floors that have been but little used need not be changed for a considerable period. Both Chenango and Delaware counties have recently replaced the old niche toilets with modern ones to the great sanitary improvement of both jails.

The beds and bunks are provided with mattresses with covers, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was in good order and presented a cleanly appearance.

The laundry equipment consists of three stationary tubs and an electric washer. This was said to be sufficient for the ordinary needs of this jail, but the sheriff stated that he had sent all the blankets to a laundry outside to be given a thorough cleaning. If this jail had a large rotary washer and extractor, as have many of the county jails, all laundry, even of the heaviest nature, could be done by the sentenced prisoners who, the law states, should be kept at hard labor.

There is no separate jail kitchen. All cooking is done in the kitchen of the sheriff's residence, either by or under the direction of the sheriff's wife. Prisoners are given three meals a day, viz.;—Breakfast—oatmeal and milk, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or stew, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread and coffee; supper—baked beans or spaghetti or warmed-up food from dinner, applesauce, prunes or apricots and tea; cookies three times a week. Milk and sugar are given with the tea and coffee. We saw the noon meal: the ration was ample and the food appetizing.

There is no regular employment for the sentenced prisoners except the care of the building and county grounds. In winter the prisoners shovel the snow around the county buildings.



There is a jail physician who visits the jail when called. Prisoners are not examined on entrance.

The grand jury meets in January, April and October, we were informed.

Reading matter is furnished to the prisoners.

Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been repainted, the work being done by the sentenced prisoners, a new washer installed, a new hot water boiler placed in the basement, new mattresses purchased, and new mattress covers added to the supply of bedding.

The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30, 1926, shows that 926 "lodgers" were cared for during that year. This is a decrease of 295 from the preceding year. Most of these are from the village of Catskill, and the matter has been fully discussed in previous reports of inspection. The total number of prisoners admitted to the jail during the same year, exclusive of the "lodgers", was 373. It will be noted that almost two and one half times as many were received under the heading of "lodgers", as were received for every other reason. Under an agreement between the county and the village of Catskill these "lodgers" are placed in the custody of the sheriff and the county furnishes their board and lodging. This being the case, it is necessary for the sheriff to enter them upon his records in order to collect the price of their maintenance, consequently statistics will show an unusually large number of admissions to the jail in Green County on account of these lodgers. Apparently, no effort is made to stem the tide of "lodgers" and, judging by appearances, they are well pleased with the arrangements made by the county to care for them, as it would seem that few "pass by on the other side". This whole matter is undoubtedly the result of the vicious "fee system". We were informed that the police of Catskill are paid so much a head for each prisoner brought to the jail and the sheriff is paid for the board of all prisoners. Other counties have increased the sheriff's salary, so that he is not dependent upon any fees, and the bills for food and supplies are paid by the Board of Supervisors and not by the sheriff. This plan has resulted in an ultimate saving to the county and has been more satisfactory and equitable to the sheriff.

In the report of inspection made last year the following statement was made:

"There is only one employee at the jail—the under-sheriff. While every effort is made to have either the sheriff or the under-sheriff at the jail, there are frequently times when it is necessary on account of important calls from the outside for both officers to leave the jail. This leaves the sheriff's wife in charge. This is a condition which should not be permitted to exist. In most of the jails of the State there is a jailer whose duty it is to remain there at all times. The Board of Supervisors should see that such an official is employed."

The present system invites jail-breaking, assaults, suicides, passing of contraband articles, etc., as it is generally admitted that the prisoners now being received in county jails are of a much more desperate class than were received a decade ago. Should trouble occur while the officers previously mentioned are necessarily away from the jail, the sheriff could not properly be blamed, as the responsibility would rest upon those who are responsible for the undermanning of the jail.

The following recommendations made in the last report of inspection are renewed:

1. That a jailer be employed.
2. That steps be taken to put the cell toilets in condition.

The further recommendation is made—that the Board of Supervisors and the officials of the village of Catskill make some effort to lessen the number of "lodgers" housed in the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

### HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

#### LAKE PLEASANT

Inspected October 11, 1926. Milo J. Robinson, sheriff, Long Lake; Alfred Belcher, deputy sheriff in charge.

The county jail of the county of Hamilton is located at Lake Pleasant. The sheriff resides at Long Lake and the jail is in charge of a deputy. There are no cities or incorporated villages in the county which had a population of 4,242 in 1925. The population of the county in 1915 was 4,491. The county is a mountainous one and has a considerable transient population during the summer and fall.

The jail is on the second floor of a two-story stone structure with a wooden interior. There are four latticed steel cells equipped with mattresses, sheets, pillows with slips and blankets. There is a bath in an adjoining room. The jail showed good care. All of the cells are in one room, so that when a prisoner awaiting trial and one convicted of crime are detained, the law of classification is usually violated. Detentions, however, are few. During the year ending June 30, 1926, there were but 4 prisoners, 3 of whom were held for 2 days and 1 for 30 days. One of the prisoners—a female—was detained pending an inquiry into her sanity. There is a room in the jail intended for females, but it had not been used for that purpose for several years.

The deputy in charge of the jail receives no compensation for his services except living quarters in the building, wood and oil. This makes it necessary for him to earn a competence and when there are prisoners he should be paid a sum sufficient to permit them to be constantly supervised, as the jail is a fire risk. The county is charged at the rate of \$2.00 a day for board and maintenance of prisoners.

At the time of inspection there were two prisoners - one held on a charge of embezzlement and the other awaiting transfer to Clinton Prison. Neither prisoner was in the jail at the time. The former was helping the deputy sheriff's son and the latter was with the deputy.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors provide compensation for the deputy sheriff, at least when there are prisoners detained in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

## HERKIMER

Inspected April 12, 1926. Charles H. Goodrich, sheriff; the sheriff's wife is matron. There are also a turnkey and cook. The matron and cook are paid by the county, but the turnkey is paid by the sheriff.

There were 23 prisoners at the time of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 9 male adults; awaiting trial, 8 male and 1 female adults and 2 male minors; held for grand jury, 1 male minor; and 2 female witnesses.

Prisoners were classified as required by law with the exception of the women. Every section of the jail was in use, so that it was necessary to place the women awaiting trial and the two witnesses in the same room, which is a direct violation of section 92 of the County Law, but there was nothing else for the sheriff to do, as only one room was available for women. Even under these conditions the men and the women can talk with each other.

This jail is located on a corner, facing the principal street. It is an old building, erected in 1833 and remodeled in 1898, three stories in height. There are ten cells on the first floor opening on a central corridor. The second floor is a duplication of the first. On the third floor are two hospital rooms, two cells for minors or civil prisoners, and five cells which were intended originally to be used for women. There are two entrances to the jail from the sheriff's residence—one in the basement and the other on the third floor.

The Board of Supervisors of this county was cited to show cause on October 7, 1919, why this jail should not be closed as being inadequate and insanitary. After several adjournments of the show-cause proceedings, at the request of the county authorities on March 2, 1920, an agreement was reached between the representatives of the county and the State Commission of Prisons by which eleven new toilets were installed. At the time this arrangement was made representatives of the county stated that "there were only six prisoners in the jail and in view of the prospect of a very small jail population in the future the county officials felt that they should not be required to install a toilet and lavatory in each cell." The show-cause proceedings were discontinued October 5, 1920.

In 1923 an agreement was reached between the county authorities and those of the village of Herkimer by which no more police prisoners were to be sent to the county jail, and this has aided in reducing the jail population, as the village now has a lockup of its own.

The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30, 1925, states that the average population for that year was 15. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1926, was 28 males and 13 females, and the lowest 19 males and 3 females. It is but fair to state that 11 of the 13 women were detained only one day. It is apparent that if present conditions continue, and it is extremely probable they will, it will be impossible to classify the prisoners as required by law. Evidently, the county authorities must take under consideration the matter of constructing a jail that will permit the officials in charge to comply with the law and properly separate and classify the prisoners.

The jail was in good condition and was fairly clean.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips, which were all in excellent condition. The sheets and pillow cases are washed at least once a week and prisoners are given clean blankets upon entrance.



In the report of inspection made November 30, 1925, is found the following:

"The sheriff stated that there is no provision for supplying needed articles of clothing to needy prisoners, he being obliged to pay for any supplied out of his own salary. This practice has been criticized before and the Board of Supervisors should take steps to permit the purchasing agent to supply the sheriff with a stock of underwear, shoes, shirts, socks, etc., for indigent prisoners. The expense to the county would not be large, and to expect the sheriff to do this from his salary is most unfair."

So far as could be ascertained, no action has been taken by the supervisors on this matter.

A new electric washer, which was badly needed, has been installed. It was said that this addition provided sufficient laundry facilities.

The kitchen is located in the front part of the basement and its equipment was in good condition.

The prisoners are given three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast: Bread and coffee with milk and sugar. Oatmeal with milk and sugar three times each week. Dinner: Beef or sauerkraut and frankfurters or bologna or macaroni and tomatoes or pork and beans or Irish stew, bread and tea. Supper: Meat left over from dinner, or pork and beans, warmed-up potatoes, bread and coffee. The bread is baked in the institution and is of extremely good quality.

The only prisoners employed are a few "trusties".

The last report of inspection states that no jail physician was employed and this condition still exists. This is a direct violation of section 348 of the Prison Law, which states that:

"The Board of Supervisors of each county, except New York, must appoint some reputable physician, duly authorized to practice medicine, as the physician of the jail county."

It will be noted that the law is mandatory, not permissive. At present the sheriff calls any available physician when necessary.

The last report of inspection states:

"The jail windows are all glazed with transparent glass, and as the first floor is at street level where passersby can look into the cells and the women's section overlooks the yard of a public garage and the women prisoners have access to the windows, where they are in full view of the persons using the yard, it is recommended that translucent glass be substituted for the glass in these windows."

Dark shades have been placed over the windows on the first floor on the side next to the street, which prevent the public looking into the jail when it is lighted at night, but of course they cannot be used during the day, as they would darken the cell room.

The matter of leaving the cells unlocked at night was criticized in the report just mentioned, for the reason that this practice adds to the danger of escape as well as immorality and breaches of discipline. The sheriff stated that he now locks the court prisoners in their cells at night, but does not lock the cells on the first floor where the sentenced prisoners are confined, so that the use of buckets might be avoided and the prisoners have access to the toilets. It would seem that the lesser of two evils would be to lock the men in the cells. Permitting prisoners to mingle indiscriminately at night is condemned by prison officials generally.

As stated in the foregoing, there is but one turnkey. The sheriff must necessarily be absent on official business much of the time, and experience has demonstrated that trouble is courted by trying to run a jail with inadequate supervision and control, both day and night. Furthermore, when it necessary for the turnkey to enter the cell rooms, and he is alone, he must unlock the doors taking the keys with him, thus inviting attack from dangerous prisoners. The key to the outer door should always be in the hands of someone on the outside when an officer goes in to unlock interior doors. The sheriff fully realizes the conditions and, it was stated, has asked for additional help which should be provided by the Board of Supervisors. This body has authority to take this action under the provision of subdivision 5 of section 12 of the County Law.

Since the last inspection a screen has been placed so that visitors are separated from prisoners during interviews, thus aiding in the prevention of passing contraband articles to inmates.

The following recommendations made in the last report of inspection are renewed:

1. That a jail physician be appointed under the provisions of section 348 of the Prison Law.
2. That the key to the outer door be in the possession of a second person when the jailer enters the jail.
3. That prisoners be locked in their cells at night.
4. That the windows in the women's section and on the first floor, north side, be glazed with translucent glass.
5. That needed articles of clothing be provided for indigent prisoners.

The following additional recommendation is made:

That the Board of Supervisors make provision for the employment of an additional turnkey.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

### HERKIMER

Inspected July 1, 1926. C. H. Goodrich, sheriff; Mrs. C. H. Goodrich, under-sheriff and matron.

Population on day of inspection

	Male	Female
Serving sentence .....	6	1
Court prisoners .....	9	2
TOTAL .....	15	3

Four of the men court prisoners are federal charges.

This jail is fully described in the April 12, 1926 report. It was found clean and orderly throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

## WATERTOWN

Inspected July 15, 1926. William E. Button, sheriff; Mrs. Button is matron. There are also an under-sheriff, a deputy in charge of the office, and two turnkeys. When men are at the farm one of the turnkeys is in charge of them and the office deputy assists in the care of the jail.

There were 18 prisoners at the time of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7 male and 1 female adults; held for grand jury, 7 male and 2 female adults and 1 male minor. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 53; the lowest 15.

This jail is of modern type and has been occupied 16 years. It is a three-story and basement structure. The basement contains the kitchen, laundry, heating plant, storerooms, etc. One of the storerooms is used for storing seized liquor; another room is used as a dining room for sentenced prisoners. The first and second floors each contain 28 cells, 14 on a side. One cell on each side is a bath cell. There are five rooms and a bath on the third floor which are used for the detention of women. About half of this floor has never been finished off; that is, it has not been equipped with cells or rooms.

Women are not now brought through the men's jail to reach their quarters and the stairway leading from the main cell room on the second floor has been enclosed and a grated door placed at the bottom. It is unfortunate that this is not a solid door, as it is still possible for men and women to communicate from the corridors, but the present condition is a great improvement over the former arrangement.

When this jail was constructed no cells were provided for women. It has been found that this was a serious mistake, as female prisoners are able to reach the windows and have at times caused considerable annoyance by communicating or attempting to communicate with persons outside the jail. A cell room containing about three cells for women should be placed in the unfinished section of the third floor, facing the windows on the side toward the jail yard. This would greatly aid the officials in the administration of the jail.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, wash basin and niche toilet. The rooms on the third floor are equipped with cots, and four rooms contain toilets. All the bunks and beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was all in good condition. The sheets and pillow slips are changed once a week. There is an additional supply of bedding in storage on the third floor.

The building is heated by steam and it was stated that the Board of Supervisors are contemplating putting in a new heating plant.

The toilets in the cells are of the old style cast-iron type, placed in niches. They have become badly rusted and discolored, and while the jail officials see that they are kept in as good condition as possible, it is only a question of time when they will have to be replaced. Many of the jails in the State contain similar toilets and they are gradually being taken out and those with integral seats of vitreous ware substituted. This is done a section at a time, so that the expense of the change in this jail could be distributed over a period of two or four years.

The laundry equipment consists of a small electric washer and stationary tubs. It was said to be sufficient for the present needs. In most jails of this size a rotary washer, extractor and drier are installed.

The kitchen and its equipment were in good condition. The prisoners are given three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk, bread, coffee with milk; dinner—meat or fish or soup or pork and beans, potatoes, vegetables, bread and tea; supper—cold meat or



hash or warmed-up potatoes, bread and tea. Corn syrup is used for sweetening. A prisoner does the cooking and the arrangement is said to be satisfactory, as there is generally a competent cook among the inmates. Experience in many jails has shown that the employment of a civilian cook results in a saving to the county.

The sentenced prisoners are employed at institution work, around the county buildings and grounds, at the farm in connection with the tuberculosis hospital, and last year did considerable work at the county fair grounds. The sheriff apparently keeps them all employed and is to be commended for this.

Clothing is furnished the prisoners by the county when needed.

There is a jail physician who comes to the jail upon call.

The prisoners are provided with newspapers and magazines.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

I was informed that the grand jury meets now but three times a year; that it formerly was convened four times. If this is the case, it will probably result in the detaining of persons for long periods, some of whom will not be indicted. Such cases are not fair to the persons detained and are an additional expense to the county for maintenance. We have found several cases in other counties where persons held for the grand jury have availed themselves of the provisions of section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure instead of waiting for the convening of the grand jury. It is to be hoped that the former practice of holding at least four sessions of the grand jury each year will be resumed.

The jail was very clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## KINGS COUNTY JAIL

### BROOKLYN

Inspected October 6, 1926. Frank J. Taylor, sheriff; Andrew B. Yacenda, warden.

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners and 2 cooks a total of 18. The jail is used entirely for the detention of civil prisoners and material witnesses.

On the day of inspection there were 17 prisoners on hand—all males—2 held as material witnesses, 10 alimony cases, and 5 judgment debtors. Six women have been held here since January 1, 1926. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 27, and the lowest 16. For the year ending June 30, 1926, there were 237 males and 4 females received here.

Salaries for the year, exclusive of the salaries of the sheriff and undersheriff, amounted to \$29,948.00. Cost of boarding prisoners here for the year was \$3,411.03.

Since January 1, 1926, 60 National Guardsmen were confined in this jail, the highest number at any one time being 6. The Commission has strongly condemned the practice of sending National Guardsmen to a jail of this type. The Secretary should be directed to again call the attention of the Adjutant General of the State to the fact that this jail is utterly unfit and not a proper place for the detention of National Guardsmen.

The jail has been allowed to run down again and badly needs electrical re-wiring and correcting lighting defects; the plumbing should be

entirely gone over and the place cleaned up and repainted. With the large number of help here, the place should be thoroughly scrubbed every day, using some good soap powder. Cockroaches were found in abundance in the kitchen. With proper sanitary measures and repairs of some of the old woodwork, this certainly can be overcome. The plaster on the wall in the room where prisoners sit during the day is broken and needs repairs. A new icebox and range are needed in the kitchen. During the year all of the bed springs were renewed. This was badly needed.

The county authorities should again be reminded that persons confined here are not charged with crime, but mostly unfortunate in family and money matters. They are entitled to decent accommodations. The sitting room in which they spend a good portion of the day should have plain substantial furniture and a decent floor covering. The room in which women are confined should also be made habitable.

It is recommended that the jail physician be paid a sufficient annual amount so that every prisoner entering here shall be examined as to his condition, and if found suffering from any communicable disease, properly segregated. The people confined here are entitled to having their health safeguarded.

Copy of last year's report, dated October 27, 1925, should accompany this report to the sheriff.

The following is the regular menu of the institution:

*Sunday:*

Breakfast—Boiled eggs, coffee, bread and butter.  
Dinner—Roast, vegetables, coffee, bread and butter.  
Supper—Prunes, tea, bread and butter.

*Monday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, coffee, bread and butter.  
Dinner—Corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, etc.  
Supper—Prunes, tea, bread and butter.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, coffee, bread and butter.  
Dinner—Ham, spinach, potatoes, bread and butter.  
Supper—Prunes, tea, bread and butter.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, coffee, bread and butter.  
Dinner—Chopped meat, vegetables, bread and butter.  
Supper—Prunes, tea, bread and butter.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, bread, butter and coffee.  
Dinner—Bean soup, pork and beans, B. B., coffee.  
Supper—Prunes, bread, butter and tea.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, bread, butter and coffee.  
Dinner—Fish, potatoes, tomatoes, B. B., coffee.  
Supper—Clam chowder, bread, butter and tea.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—Cereal, coffee, bread and butter.  
Dinner—Beef-stew, bread, butter and coffee.  
Supper—Prunes, bread, butter and tea.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

## LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

## LOWVILLE

Inspected July 14, 1926. Albert S. Schoff, sheriff. Mrs. Schoff, is matron.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1926 was 16.

This is one of the old jails of the State. It is a two-story brick building. There are six cells of masonry with heavy-grated doors, three on a side, placed back to back. There are six similar cells on the second floor, but the rear one on each side is used as a bath cell.

There is a toilet and washing facilities in each corridor on the first floor and a toilet, lavatory and tub in each of the bath cells on the second floor.

The jail is well lighted by electricity and heated by steam. It was very clean. There is no laundry equipment except wash tubs and a wash boiler.

The cells have iron beds which are unusually wide. They are provided with mattresses, blankets, and pillows with slips but no sheets. The bedding was very clean and in good condition.

Clothing is furnished prisoners by the county when needed.

There is no kitchen in the jail. All cooking is done in the kitchen of the sheriff's residence which adjoins the jail. The sheriff's wife is cook as well as matron. Prisoners are given three meals a day, practically as follows: Breakfast - oatmeal or other cereal with milk, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner - meat or pork and beans, potatoes, vegetables, bread and butter, tea; supper - warmed-up potatoes, sometimes cold meat, bread and butter, cookies, tea.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at institution work, caring for the county buildings and grounds, gardening in season, shoveling snow, and care of furnace in cold weather.

There is a jail physician who comes to the jail when called.

The grand jury meets four times a year.

Prisoners are furnished with newspapers and magazines.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

Lewis County has not as yet provided a place for the detention of delinquent children (those over seven and under sixteen years of age) as required by law. A recent opinion of the Attorney-General holds "that no child under sixteen years of age, charged with any offense against the laws of the State, can be committed either before or after trial and conviction to any jail or prison". The sheriff is familiar with both the law prohibiting the admission of juveniles to the jail as well as the opinion referred to, and recently refused to receive children who were brought to the jail for detention.

It is recommended that sheets be provided, as their use is not only more sanitary but more economical.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

## GENESEE

Inspected May 18, 1926. S. O. Harnden, sheriff. Mrs. Harnden is matron and there are also a turnkey, cook, and special deputy who is available at the jail when his services are needed.

At the time of inspection there were 2 prisoners, both adult males, one held for grand jury and the other serving sentence. The maximum at any time since January 1, 1926, was 9, the minimum 1.

This is a modern two-story jail containing 22 cells and 2 large rooms. The arrangement is such that no trouble is experienced in maintaining a legal classification of inmates committed.

The equipment throughout is satisfactory except the niche toilets. In a number of county jails the niches have been removed, the opening closed with steel, and vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometers installed in the cells. It would be wise for the Board of Supervisors to consider making this improvement here, undertaking part of the work at a time, so the expense would not be burdensome. The present iron bowls and niche bases are rusting badly and the direct flush is inadequate.

The beds consist of steel bunks provided with straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The bedding was clean and presented a tidy appearance. The laundry equipment consists of electric washer, ironer, and stationary tubs. The supply of hot and cold water is ample.

Meals are prepared in the sheriff's kitchen which was in first class condition and the equipment satisfactory. The inmates receive three meals a day. Supper was served at time of inspection and the food was excellent and the rations ample. Prisoners are allowed to take their meals at mess tables in the corridor.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the large lawns, also caring for the buildings and cultivating a garden near the jail.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls when his services are required.

Some supplies are kept on hand and prisoners are furnished with necessary articles of clothing.

The jail was clean and in order throughout.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the niche toilets be replaced with modern vitreous toilets as suggested in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL

WAMPSVILLE

Inspected May 14, 1926. Edmund H. Francis, sheriff; L. J. Morgan, deputy sheriff and jailer; Mrs. E. H. Francis, matron.

A civilian cook and a civilian engineer are employed.

Population at time of inspection was:

	<i>Males</i>
Court prisoners .....	3
Sentenced prisoners .....	5
Civil prisoners (body execution) .....	1
Total .....	9

All prisoners were properly segregated. No females were under detention. No federal prisoners were held.

Supervisors have directed a rate of \$1.25 a day for maintenance of federal prisoners. Since the adoption of this rate no federal prisoners have been sent to this jail.

The physical arrangement of this jail is fully described in previous reports.

The first floor of the jail has been thoroughly re-painted, as recommended in last year's report. The second and third floors had been previously re-painted, and the whole structure is now in fine condition and reflects credit on the local authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

MONROE COUNTY JAIL

ROCHESTER

Inspected June 22, 1926. Albert H. Baker, sheriff. Mrs. Baker is matron; other employees include 3 jailers, 1 assistant jailer, 4 guards, 1 assistant matron, cook and engineer. It was stated that working details are arranged so that at least two men are on duty at all times.

There were 43 inmates at time of inspection, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Minors</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Awaiting trial or grand jury .....	28	4	3
Awaiting transfer to U. S. prison .....	5	..	..
Awaiting deportation .....	3	..	..
Witness (from Sing Sing Prison) .....	1	..	..
Debtor .....	1	..	..
Total .....	38	4	3

The highest number at one time during the present fiscal year was given as 98 males and 10 females; the lowest, 35 males and 2 females; the average, 66 males and 6 females.

The main, or men's, jail consists of two departments—the old pit section with 42 cells available for use, and the new jail containing 43 available cells. In addition, there is a dormitory used for male witnesses and civil prisoners, a hospital room for males, and the women's department, consisting of two dormitories and a day room. It will be noted that there have been times when the jail must have been rather congested.

Since the last inspection the room for male civil prisoners, the hospital, and the women's department have been re-painted, and a tile floor laid in the prisoners' visiting booth. It was stated that the interior of the main jail is to be re-painted and that electric refrigerators are to be installed in the kitchen. The jail was clean and in good order, reflecting credit on the staff. Trouble is experienced with the niche toilets which, as is usual with this type of fixture, have become stained and cannot be kept looking white. It was suggested to the officials that it might be advisable to substitute one-piece vitreous toilets, as has been done in some jails during the past year. This could be done a section at a time so as to spread the cost over a period of years.

There have been no important changes in methods of administration since the last inspection - the physician examines all prisoners and any suffering from communicable disease are segregated in the pit section, male prisoners exercise in the yard, weather permitting, clothing of incoming prisoners who appear dirty is fumigated, prisoners are required to wash their clothing in the pit, and blankets are cleaned frequently. The officials are apparently observing proper precautions that all prisoners committed to the jail be safely held.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the practice of inmates washing their clothing in the jail proper be discontinued. The officials stated they were endeavoring to have the Board of Supervisors provide modern laundry equipment where all laundry work for the jail, including prisoners' clothing, could be done. This would be an improvement over present methods and would in a short time pay for itself through the saving effected by having jail work done by inmates rather than sending it out to private laundries.

It was stated that inmates are permitted to retain their jewelry and money (not to exceed five dollars) on their persons, but that all money in excess of that sum must be deposited in the safe. It was suggested to the officials that all money and jewelry be taken from prisoners and purchases made by them be charged against the funds on deposit to their credit. Experience has shown that escapes of inmates from other jails were materially aided because they possessed funds to purchase transportation after getting out of the jail, and scandals have also occurred in jails where prisoners had funds which could be used for the purchase of special favors or contraband. The officials should use every precaution to prevent such and the only safe method seems to be the one suggested—permit no inmates to have money.

There is no employment except trusty work about the building, and while the inmates are all court prisoners, it was stated that the jobs were eagerly sought after, as "trusties" receive added rations.



Inmates receive three meals a day, the menu being as follows:

*Breakfast—*

rolls and coffee.

*Dinner—*

Monday—vegetable stew and beef, bread and coffee.

Tuesday—Irish stew, bread and coffee.

Wednesday—boiled beans and beef, bread and coffee.

Thursday—corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Friday—vegetable stew, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Saturday—bean soup with beef, bread and coffee.

Sunday—roast beef, mashed potatoes, bread and coffee.

*Supper—*

bread and tea.

Milk and sugar are supplied for the coffee; oatmeal or prunes are added on two mornings each week. Inmates may purchase other food at reasonable prices. Dinner was being served at time of inspection; it was of good quality, well cooked, and ample. Aluminum ware is used with very satisfactory results.

It is again suggested that the cells in the pit used for the detention of prisoners brought to the jail during the night be provided with mattresses with waterproof cases. As previously called to the attention of the officials, they are durable, sanitary, and comparatively inexpensive. The present practice is to use blankets instead of mattresses, fumigating and washing them frequently, and while there can be no criticism because of insanitary conditions, the use of waterproof mattresses for police prisoners has proven very satisfactory throughout the State.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the practice of washing inmates' clothing in the jail proper be discontinued.

2. That some mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided for those cells in the pit used for police prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### MONROE COUNTY JAIL

##### ROCHESTER

Inspected November 16-17, 1926. Albert H. Baker, sheriff.  
Population at time of inspection was as follows:

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Minor</i>
Held for examination .....	20	6	2	1
Awaiting trial or grand jury .....	21	4	..	1
Witnesses .....	..	..	1	..
Awaiting deportation (U. S. prisoners) ....	5	1	..	1
Serving sentence—penitentiary prisoners sent to the jail to do janitor work, etc. ..	2	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

The highest population at one time since the last inspection was given as 87, and the lowest 45. Female prisoners were not properly classified, the witness being detained with the female court prisoners. As there are only two departments for females in addition to the day room used by adult females, whenever more than two classes of female prisoners are detained, illegal classification results. This could be largely overcome by turning the day room into a dormitory, which would make three departments. The rooms are sufficiently large to be used as dormitories and day room also, as in the section for female minors. The penitentiary prisoners sent to the jail to do janitor work should also be kept by themselves; a section of one tier could be set apart for their use.

An accurate record of the number of illegal classifications could not be readily obtained, as the daily population record sheets are not filled out and kept on file. The records as kept do not readily show the number of classifications in the jail at any one time. The records should be kept on the forms furnished by the State Commission of Prisons and the jail attaches were so informed.

Some of the United States prisoners had been detained at the jail for comparatively long periods, one man having been held for over four months and a female minor for 14 weeks. Inquiry regarding the apparent delay in settling these cases was made at the Rochester office of the United States Immigration Officer. The inspector in charge freely submitted his records for examination and they clearly showed that where there was apparent delay in settling a case it was due in every instance to either the prisoner having falsified as to his place of birth, or the country to which he or she was to be deported (in these instances, Canada) not having forwarded the necessary notice that such persons would be re-admitted. There seemed to be evidence that some of the prisoners deliberately falsify regarding their birthplace, hoping thereby to escape deportation. The records showed that where correct information was given and no complications arose with their native country, deportation was effected in a few weeks. The inspector-in-charge (Mr. Briggs) stated that the Federal Government is most desirous of settling all these cases as quickly as possible because of the expense of boarding prisoners at the jails.

Particular inquiry was made as to the manner of safeguarding the jail against escapes and the smuggling of contraband. Assurance was given that all packages sent or brought to prisoners are thoroughly searched before being delivered. Visiting hours are limited to three days a week and prisoners and visitors are separated by a fine mesh screen and are under the supervision of an officer. The door to the jail proper is kept locked at all times and the key is in possession of a jailer in the office, while the keys to the inner pit doors are in possession of the guard on duty inside the jail. Members of the jail staff stated that more or less trouble has been experienced because of the visits of lawyers to the jail at all hours, Sundays and holidays included, and that efforts had been made to restrict the practice but without success. It was stated that all persons claiming to be lawyers were not known to be such, but upon presentation of their cards and requesting to see some certain prisoner, they are ushered to a small booth on the third floor of the old jail and the prisoner taken up for an interview. While section 92 of the county law appears to give the sheriff ample authority to adopt rules regulating the visits of attorneys to the jail, it was suggested that the county attorney be requested for an opinion on this point for the guidance of the sheriff. It was further suggested that as a matter of precaution against the smuggling of contraband that when a prisoner has been interviewed by a person claiming to be a lawyer, but not actually known to be such by the jail staff, the prisoner be subjected to a thorough search before being returned to his cell.

Assurance was given that the jail physician continues to examine all prisoners as soon after admission as possible for the presence of communicable diseases. Any found so afflicted are segregated in cells in the pit. A large supply of medicines is stored in a locked cabinet in the corridor between the office entrance to jail section and, it was stated, in no instance are any medicines issued except on prescription of the jail physician. The gradual reduction method is used in cases of drug addiction, the supply of narcotics being kept in the safe.

The physician visits the jail at least once each day and is subject to call at all hours for emergency cases. He utilizes the hospital ward for many serious cases which would otherwise be sent to local hospitals, thus effecting a considerable saving to the county. The county is fortunate in having the services of a physician who will devote so much of his time to the work, especially in view of the small remuneration he receives.

The matter of inmates being permitted to retain their money and jewelry was discussed in the last report of inspection and the suggestion made that all money and valuables be taken from them and deposited in the safe. There has been no change in the practice, it being explained that prisoners are warned against taking their money, etc., into the jail and advised to deposit it in the office, but that if they decline to do so, they are permitted to retain same. While prisoners are permitted to purchase food in this jail and possession of a small amount of money simplifies matters as to payment for purchases as against the system of charging expenditures against funds on deposit in the office, it would appear that the sheriff should, as a matter of precaution, require that all money in excess of a reasonable amount for purchases from the commissary be deposited in the office safe and a receipt issued for it, the inmate again receipting for it upon his discharge.

The jail staff is composed of men who are considered to be reliable and trustworthy in every respect and it is not intended that this report shall intimate to the contrary, but in view of recent occurrences in other institutions, it would be safer if there could be no question as to prisoners being in a position to purchase favors or contraband.

Since the last inspection the jail has been painted throughout with gray enamel paint. The work was done by inmates who volunteered. White enamel, which would have improved the lighting, would have been preferable.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that waterproof mattresses be purchased for the cells in the pit used for the detention of police prisoners. Through a misunderstanding, waterproof cases were supplied for the mattresses in the new jail and the practice of using blankets in lieu of mattresses in the old jail continues. The State Commission of Prisons has for years recommended waterproof mattresses for the use of police prisoners in police stations and lockups, but not for county jails except in certain instances where a few cells are used for police prisoners. Ordinary mattresses with sheets and blankets are generally used in county jails, as such institutions should be provided with adequate laundry and bathing facilities, and waterproof mattresses are not needed.

As the old part of this jail is used considerably for prisoners brought in during the night, who are in dirty condition and are detained in the old "pit" temporarily, awaiting medical examination and a general cleaning up, the use of waterproof mattresses is and has been urged. The waterproof mattresses in the main jail should be transferred to the cells in the "pit" and if more cloth mattresses are needed in the modern part of the institution, they should be provided at once.



Inmates' laundry work is still done in the jail corridors while the institution work is sent out. It has been recommended in previous reports that laundry machinery be provided so that the washing of inmates' clothing in the corridors could be discontinued and all jail work done at the jail. It would appear that the amount expended for laundry work at the jail would soon pay for the installation of necessary machinery.

New electric refrigerators have been installed in the kitchen, which is a commendable improvement.

The jail throughout was in its usual clean and orderly condition.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the County Law.
2. That the daily population sheets prepared by the State Commission of Prisons be kept up-to-date.
3. That the cells in the pit be provided with waterproof mattresses.
4. That all money, excepting a small amount for current use, and valuables be taken from inmates and deposited in the office.
5. That suitable laundry machinery be provided and all jail laundry work, including the clothing of inmates' be done in the laundry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

##### FONDA

Inspected February 16, 1926. Harry Jeffs, sheriff; there are also a deputy-sheriff, turnkey and cook. Mrs. Jeffs acts as matron.

The population on this date was 35, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 30; awaiting trial, 5. Five of the former were federal prisoners and two of the latter minors. All were legally separated.

This is a modern jail erected in 1913 and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. It was in excellent condition throughout except the nich toilets to which attention has been directed in previous reports. These are rusting badly and the flush is inadequate and the valves frequently out of order.

Experience has shown that niches, while permitting more room in the cells, are not actually necessary. In recent years the vitreous integral seat toilet with flushometer is taking the place of the niche with iron bowl and direct flush. These modern toilets are much more sanitary, easy to keep clean and do not rust. They are being installed in place of iron ones in several of the county jails of the state. I was credibly informed that the Board of Supervisors of Montgomery county is now considering the advisability of installing several of these toilets in the cells most used, and if found satisfactory, to gradually make the improvement throughout the jail. This can be done without disturbing the water mains and soil pipes and is a move in the right direction. The lavatories need not be disturbed.

Some of the steel work will require painting this year, but the jail generally is well cared for and the equipment adequate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

## MINEOLA

Inspected March 12, 1926. Augustus D. Kelsey, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden. There are 2 deputy wardens, 6 jailers, 2 assistant matrons, a jail physician, and a cook.

Nassau County now has a modern sanitary jail. The work of enlarging and remodeling the jail, in connection with alterations and additions to other county buildings, is about completed. Additions and improvements have been made to the court house, county treasurer's office and county engineer's office: and a warden's residence and offices and county police headquarters have been constructed in connection with the jail. An underground boiler plant, brick stack, garages, arcades and subways have also been built.

The county jail was opened March 1, 1902, when the population of the county was approximately 56,000. It contained 36 cells for males and 14 for females, and a so-called tramp room in the basement. When the jail was opened four rooms on the second floor of the main section of the jail were set apart for detention purposes, two of them having been designated as hospital rooms. These rooms later were occupied by the sheriff as living quarters.

As the county grew in population the number of persons committed to the jail increased until it became practically impossible for the sheriff to classify the prisoners in his charge in accordance with the provisions of the county law. The Board of Supervisors was urged to remedy these conditions by the State Commission of Prisons, but nothing was done. In March, 1917, the Commission notified the Board to show cause why application should not be made to the Attorney-General to begin proceedings to compel the Board to provide additional facilities to care for the county's prisoners. At that time the population of the county had increased to approximately 120,000 and there had been as many as 113 prisoners at one time in the jail. There were no hospital facilities and as many as 65 men were crowded into the so-called tramp room in the basement. The following year, the Appellate Division was asked by the Attorney-General to order the Board to provide an adequate jail, and an order was issued by the court to enlarge and improve the jail to comply with the report of a referee appointed to take testimony in the matter. The recommendations in the referee's report were not acceptable either to the Board or the Commissioner and the Board did not proceed as ordered but carried the litigation to the Court of Appeals. The order was subsequently vacated and in April, 1924 the Board presented plans for the enlargement and improvement of the jail, which provided for 76 cells in ten departments—eight departments on the first floor and two on the second—and 7 detention rooms, including hospital rooms, on the second floor to care for the various classes of prisoners. The plans were approved by the Commission and the jail has been completed at a cost much greater, because of the increase in cost of building materials and labor, than would have been necessary had the jail been improved at the time proceedings were instituted by the Commission. Meanwhile, the population of the county has increased steadily, the 1925 census showing 207,640.

Two new sections have been added to the jail—one on the north and one on the south. The central portion, or administration section, formerly contained the office and living quarters of the turnkey. The two boilers which were under this section made it almost impossible to use some of the rooms on the first floor in summer. These boilers have been removed and a new underground central heating plant provided for the group of county buildings. The first floor of the administration



building now contains a hall, reception room, consultation room, office, storeroom, and toilet room. A visiting room for prisoners contains five compartments with a screened corridor between the visitor and prisoner to prevent the passing of contraband. There are four rooms and bath for guards on the second floor.

The section of the old jail, formerly used for the detention of females, has been converted into departments for male minors. In the basement the kitchen, pantry and refrigerator have been re-located and a kitchen storeroom provided adjacent to the kitchen. The old tramp room has been converted into a receiving room for prisoners. A five-foot corridor extends through this section, connecting with the new section for females. There are 14 cells in this section - seven on each side - each is 6 feet wide, 7 feet long and 8 feet high. One of the cells is padded. The old niche toilets have been removed, the openings covered with steel plate, and new toilets of vitreous ware with integral seats and lavatories of the same material installed in this section and throughout the jail. The cells are ventilated by new vent shafts which contain the water and plumbing pipes. Each cell is equipped with a steel bunk, a steel folding table, 14 x 30 inches, secured to the side of the cell, and a swinging stool also riveted to the cell, for use in connection with the table. Three double clothes hooks are also riveted to the side of the cell. This cell equipment is provided throughout the jail. There is a bath for each tier of cells. In the upper tier over the cells plate ceilings have been built on an angle extending from the top of the corridor grating to above the window, to provide for storing blankets and bedding.

The new section for females, adjoining the old section for females just described, has a connecting corridor on the first floor with 12 cells with outside windows. These cells are 6 feet wide, 10 feet long and 8 feet 2 inches high. There is a matron's office and two baths on this floor. The second floor contains a hospital and bath for females, three rooms with bath for minor females, a matron's room with bath, and matron's store closet. Two mess halls—one for males and one for females—store-room and a toilet room are in the basement in this section.

The male section of the old jail has been remodeled. Supply rooms, laundry, dry room, electric shop, and connections to the new boiler room by stairway are in the basement. The first and second tiers of this section contained 36 cells with four baths, placed back to back with niche toilets projecting into the utility corridor. The niches have been removed, the openings closed with steel plates, and an angle ventilating shaft installed in each cell. New toilets and lavatories have been provided. A steel floor has been extended to the walls in this section, thereby separating the two tiers of cells on each side into separate departments. The location of the guards' corridor has been changed and new windows provided which can be operated independently from the first or second tier.

The new extension for males has 14 cells 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 8 feet 2 inches high, equipped the same as the cells described in the new section for females. There is a bath for each section. This extension is so arranged that it may be used either separately or opening into the old part of the jail.

The second floor has a hospital room for males, with bath and vestibule entrance, a debtors' detention room with bath, and witness detention room with bath. There are a workshop and storeroom in the basement.

The entire jail has been painted a light gray. The windows have translucent glass. A corridor connects the various rooms in the basement where a new electric service has been provided in the transformer room



and new wires, circuits and controls have been installed throughout the jail. The floors in detention quarters are terrazzo provided with drains. Slop sinks have been installed in convenient places throughout the institution.

With the various departments and room now provided there should be no difficulty in legally classifying those committed to this jail. The population is being kept down by frequent sessions of the grand jury, the cases of those held to await the jury's action being disposed of weekly.

There were 27 inmates on day of inspection—15 adult males and 5 adult females serving sentence, 2 adult males, 2 adult females and 2 male minors awaiting court action, and 1 adult male civil prisoner. Matrons have charge of the female department and are on duty eight hours. A jail physician is employed but does not always examine prisoners on admittance, although it was stated he visits the jail almost daily.

While the institution has been practically completed, workmen were still employed about the building finishing up minor details. The architectural design of the new portions of the institution harmonizes with the surrounding county buildings and the county now has a jail which will probably be adequate for years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 5, 1926. Charles W. Culkin, sheriff; Daniel Kane, warden. In addition to the warden and deputy warden there are 10 keepers, 3 cleaners, 2 engineers, 1 matron, 1 helper laundress, 2 assistant cooks, 1 prison helper, and 1 physician—a total of 24.

On date of inspection there were 12 male inmates—5 alimony cases, 2 National Guard detentions, 2 body executions, and 3 on civil orders of arrest. The highest number of inmates at any time since January 1, 1926, was 31 males; the lowest was last week when there were but 11. There were 4 females held here during the year. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, 386 males and 4 females were held in this jail. The number of federal prisoners received was 14.

The total cost for boarding prisoners for the year was \$4,042.69. The salary list, not including the sheriff's salary, was \$40,253.00.

National Guard officers continue to send men charged with violation of rules and orders to this wretched place. During the year, 43 such prisoners were detained here. It should be pointed out once more that county jails such as this and the one in Kings county, are not the proper place for detaining men charged with infraction of the military law or regulations. The attention of the Adjutant General should again be called by the Secretary of the Commission to this situation.

Within a short time this old and wretched jail, which has been in existence since 1861 and concerning which an interesting history might be written, will have passed out of existence as a jail. New quarters have been provided on West 37th street, plans for which have been approved by the Commission as a temporary proposition until a proper county jail is erected in this county.

The jail on this date was in as cleanly condition as it is possible to make it, but with all the efforts to keep it clean, it is absolutely an unfit place to confine persons, none of whom is charged with crime but the misfortunes of matrimony and personal debts.

It was found that upwards of fifty panes of glass were broken at the time of this inspection. This is caused by boys playing ball and other games in the adjacent school yard, and if the new jail is not to be occupied before cold weather, the glass should be replaced in these windows, as it is difficult to keep it properly heated even with the windows all in good shape.

It is recommended that upon occupation of the new jail a physician be required to examine all persons received there upon entry, to determine whether they are suffering from any communicable diseases, so that they may be segregated from other prisoners for the protection of their health while confined.

The regular menu of the institution is as follows:

*Monday:*

Breakfast—Cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Liver and bacon or chopped beef or frankfurters and sour-kraut, potatoes, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, fruit, bread and butter.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—Cereal with milk, bread and butter.

Dinner—Soup, steak, potatoes, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, prunes, bread and butter.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—Cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Roast beef, vegetables, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—Farina with milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—Cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Fish, rice, potatoes, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, prunes, bread and butter.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—Cereal with milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Beef stew, lima beans, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, fruit, bread and butter.

*Sunday:*

Breakfast—Corn flakes with milk, bread and butter.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, beans, bread and butter.

Supper—Tea, apple sauce, bread and butter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

## LOCKPORT

Inspected August 11, 1926. Elton L. Wille, sheriff.

There were 88 inmates confined in the jail on date of inspection—84 males and 4 females—classified as follows: Males held for grand jury and awaiting trial, 19 adults and 4 minors; males serving sentence, 50 adults and 4 minors; females sentenced, 4 adults; United States prisoners, 9, of whom 2 were females. The highest number at one time during the year was 88, the lowest 46, and the average 65.

## THE NEW ADDITION

Niagara County has had for many years an old cage jail, generally inadequate and often insanitary. The State Commission of Prisons has repeatedly recommended either a new jail on the county farm or the enlargement of the old jail. Finally, proceedings, which are still pending, were instituted to show cause why the jail should not be closed. The county authorities preferred to enlarge the old jail. Construction work has been going on during the past year and the jail is now completed and ready for use. Upon request of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, accompanied by the architect and the sheriff, I inspected the jail on the above date.

The addition consists of a three-story and basement brick wing built on the rear of the old jail and contains 54 cells—18 on a floor and 9 on a corridor. A utility corridor separates the cells on each floor, making six complete divisions or classifications of 9 cells each. A shower bath and laundry basin are on each corridor. Each cell has a capacity of 6 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with a single-piece integral vitreous ware toilet operated by push button, lavatory and sleeping bunk.

Two new boilers have been added to the old heating unit. The Peerless ventilating system operated by electricity is installed, having a ventilating box in each corridor. Each cell has also a ventilating opening. Large windows on the sides and ends light up the corridors better than was expected on account of the constricted and shut-in site. Only a few of the cells need artificial light.

Although there is no prisoners' corridor, the bars on the outside windows are case-hardened steel and the jail should offer reasonable security if carefully supervised. The new addition is modern and sanitary.

I had the locking device controlling the cells and corridors tested. It did not work well, which was attributed to lack of knowledge on the part of those operating it. I was assured that it had been recently tested and found in good condition. An efficient locking device is especially important in a jail without a prisoners' corridor and should be satisfactory in every detail before accepted.

## THE OLD JAIL

Two small sections of the old jail were taken when the addition was constructed. There remained in use the three large cages with 13 cells in a cage, two small rooms containing 3 cells, all for women, and a wing of 3 cells for trustees, a hospital room, and several individual cells on the second floor.

The cells during the past year have been generally overcrowded and the law of classification violated. On date of inspection the cage on the second floor for sentenced prisoners, which provides sleeping accommodations for 26 persons, two in a cell, contained 37 prisoners, 11 of whom



were compelled to sleep on mattresses on the floor. The segregation of the various classes of females was also practically impossible.

Three meals a day are served in the cells. They are uniformly the same. Breakfast—bologna sausage, bread and coffee; dinner—a meat or stew, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bologna sausage, bread and coffee. No butter, milk or sugar is supplied. The prisoners act as cooks.

The meals have been criticized in former inspection reports. Bologna sausage as a staple diet twice a day does not furnish sufficient change nor is a good dietary ration. It should be varied by a cereal or other substitutes which will cost little or no more. It is evidently retained because it does not need cooking and is easy to serve. A large jail of this kind should have a civilian cook and the food of from 65 to 100 prisoners should not be left to the inefficiency of changing short-termed prisoners.

Prisoners on entry are reported physically examined by a doctor and a card filed in each case.

The walls, cages and cells have been recently painted white and the floors a tan color, which make an impressive change. The interior looks bright and clean.

The old plumbing in the cages is to be replaced, as recommended in last year's inspection report, by sanitary toilets. The bids for the work are being advertised. Two new boilers and a 600-gallon hot water tank are also to be installed. Plans and specifications for the toilets and other construction work must be filed with this Commission as required by law. Two new hospital beds are to be installed in the hospital room.

Construction of the new addition and the improvements to the old jail should provide good jail accommodations for Niagara County. There will be over 90 cells available—one man in a cell—and 9 separate divisions for classification and segregation of the males.

Upon the opening of the new jail legal classification of the inmates should be observed. Three sections of three rooms each and a solitary cell room will become available for women on the second floor and the women should be kept legally segregated.

No children are detained in the jail. When detention becomes necessary an arrangement is made to take them to the detention quarters for children in Buffalo.

On June 30th, 7 prisoners escaped from the old jail. They were confined in the cage on the third floor and climbed up the shaft of the food elevator to the attic and got out through the new section, climbing down the bars on the windows. All except one were recaptured.

It is recommended:

1. That single-piece integral-seat vitreous ware sanitary toilets, operated by push buttons, be installed in the cells of the old jail.
2. That the diet of bologna sausage twice a day be varied by other food, and a civilian cook be employed.
3. That the locking device in the new addition be thoroughly tested before acceptance.
4. That the legal separation of the various classes of prisoners be carefully observed.
5. That the pending show-cause proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL AND JAIL FARM

## ROME

Inspected April 22, 1926. John S. Thomas, sheriff; Harry Scott, deputy sheriff, jailer. Mrs. Scott is matron. Other employees at the jail are a day turnkey and a night guard.

The population at the time of inspection was 66, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Minors</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence .....	41	..	1	..
Awaiting trial or grand jury .....	16	..	4	..
Awaiting sentence .....	2	..	..	..
Awaiting transfer to Elmira .....	2	..	..	..
Total .....	61	..	5	..

Prisoners were properly classified. The highest population since January 1, 1926, was 82, the lowest 53, and the average about 65. Five of the sentenced prisoners were housed at the farm. Eleven of the sentenced prisoners were United States prisoners.

This jail, containing 30 brick cells in four departments, and four rooms, pending the erection of the new jail at Utica, is receiving all prisoners held for trial or sentenced to jail in the county. Naturally, congestion results. It was stated that arrangements had been made, whereby the committing magistrates of the county are to send all prisoners sentenced to terms of more than 60 days to the Onondaga County Penitentiary. This will aid materially in keeping the population at a lower level. As will be noted, about 25 per cent. of those serving sentence at the jail were federal prisoners, and it is suggested that the United States District Judge be requested to commit sentenced prisoners to some other jail or to a penitentiary within the district during the emergency.

Since the last inspection the interior walls of the jail have been repainted a light color. The cells are to be repainted, but it was stated that the inmate who had been doing the work had been assigned to other work and that this would be done as soon as a competent man was available. The cot beds from the Utica jail have been transferred to this jail and the better ones are being repainted and substituted for broken beds at this jail. The jail was clean and in order generally, although in the congested sections the cells were somewhat in disorder because of the increased amount of clothing.

Assurance was given that each inmate received clean bedding on admission and that all bedding, including blankets, was laundered weekly. It was stated that the matter of bathing was strictly supervised, inmates being required to bathe on entry and at least weekly thereafter. There is plenty of hot water at all times and they may bathe more frequently if they wish. Clothing also must be washed at least weekly. With the large groups of prisoners at this jail there should be no let-up in these matters or the jail will soon become vermin-infested and a menace to the health of the inmates and attaches.

Employment is provided for some prisoners at the farm and for some others about the jail, but the greater number sit around idle, playing cards, reading, etc.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by an inmate. The meals on day of inspection were as follows: Breakfast - oatmeal, bread and coffee (milk is served with oatmeal and coffee); dinner boiled beef, potatoes, bread; supper - bread and tea. Prisoners working at the farm receive a heavier ration at the evening meal than the unemployed inmates. Dinner was being served at time of inspection. The



food appeared well cooked, was of good quality, and the ration ample. Vegetables are added at different times. The ration does not include sugar. The human system requires a certain amount of sugar and the addition of a small amount with the oatmeal or other cereal would not involve much added expense and would no doubt benefit the health of the inmates and prevent waste of food.

The jailer, who is also a deputy sheriff, is absent from the jail more or less serving papers, leaving but one man at the institution to supervise discipline, receive prisoners, admit visitors, and attend to the many duties in connection with the jail administration. With the large population this is expecting almost too much of one man if it is to be done properly. Pending the completion of the new jail, another man should be employed during the day. This would tend to insure the safekeeping of prisoners, and the better supervision of the cooking and general discipline.

#### JAIL FARM

The farm is located just outside of the city of Rome. It consists of the old jail farm and the county farm, comprising in all 320 acres, about 300 acres being arable. The farm is in charge of Farm Superintendent Christopher L. Phillips who is assisted by a dairyman and a driver. All are deputized. A few prisoners remain at the farm, being housed in a small two-story frame building formerly used as a workshop in connection with the County Home. The first floor is used as kitchen and mess hall, the second as a dormitory. Others are brought from the jail daily by motor truck and returned after the day's work is done.

There is an excellent dairy, the herd being all tuberculin-tested Holsteins, which furnishes practically all the milk used at the County Home, the county hospital, and the jail. Large quantities of vegetables and produce are raised, and considerable beef, pork, poultry and eggs are furnished the county institutions.

Some improvements are needed in the building which houses the working prisoners. It is entirely of wood, but the windows are not barred as only the most trusted prisoners are permitted to remain over night. It is lighted by electricity. The lower floor is heated by steam, but a small stove is used to heat the second floor.

It was stated that new treads are to be placed on the stairway, a new floor to be laid on the second floor, and the walls and ceiling of the second floor are to be ceiled with a fire-resisting fibre board and the interior repainted. There are no toilet or bathing facilities in the building and a toilet of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons and a shower bath should be installed in the dormitory. Hot and cold water and sewage disposal are connected with the building and the expense of installation would be nominal. Prisoners who are employed at farm work should have an opportunity to bathe, and the use of a bucket in a dormitory for sanitary purposes is a practice which should be discontinued. The electric wiring is not modern and to insure safety should be replaced. When the room is ceiled, some means should be provided to insure proper ventilation during the winter. All windows, especially those in the kitchen and mess hall, should be screened. A radiator should be installed on the second floor. The cost of connecting a radiator with the steam line downstairs would not be great and the building would be better guarded against the probability of fire. The superintendent stated that a new piggery is needed. It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors give these matters immediate attention.

It was stated that a night watchman, connected with the Home, patrols the grounds during the night and visits the dormitory building hourly. As the building is highly inflammable this precaution should not be neglected.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an extra man be employed at the jail during the erection of the new jail at Utica.
2. That the improvements to the dormitory building at the farm, as suggested in the foregoing, be authorized and installed as soon as possible.
3. That a copy of this report be sent to the United States District Judge with the request that he avoid sentencing federal prisoners to the Rome jail, so that the congestion may be relieved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Commissioner.*

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

## UTICA

Inspected December 23, 1926.

The new jail is now rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy within a month or more. The cell blocks are completed and the cement floors were being poured on the day of inspection. The building consists of three stories. The first two being devoted to the cells of which there are two tiers of 21 each on each floor, making a total of 84. Additional cell rooms are located on the third floor for the women. The building is well lighted and ventilated and is the latest in jail construction. The jail is on the site of the old building. The sheriff's residence and the offices are in the front of the building and is the old building reconstructed.

The prisoners are now being cared for at Rome and at the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

## ONEIDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## UTICA

Inspected April 22, 1926. John S. Thomas, sheriff.

This jail has not been used for some time, but because of tearing down the county jail at Utica it has been put into use for the temporary detention of male prisoners during trials, over the noon hour, etc., and for the accommodation of deputies and State police who bring prisoners to the jail during the night.

It is located in the basement of the court house. There are two rows of three cells each, placed at right angles to large windows. The tops of the cells are latticed, permitting of good ventilation. They are furnished with cot beds with good bedding and there are toilet facilities in rooms adjacent to the jail.

The place was being repainted. It was found clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

## JAMESVILLE

Inspected October 23, 1926. Lewis E. Scriber, sheriff; Charles H. Livingston, superintendent of penitentiary, in charge.

The population at the time of inspection was 48 males and 4 females. There was one male adult civil prisoner; the rest were court prisoners. Twelve of the males were minors.

Since the last inspection the interior of the men's section has been repainted. The jail was clean, the women's section being particularly so.

Forty-seven of the males were confined in the two main tiers of the men's section in which there are 38 cells, so that the reprehensible practice of "doubling up" had to be resorted to. As previously stated, there were 12 minors and these were confined with the adult male prisoners, which is an absolute violation of section 92 of the County Law which states, in part, that "Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners". The report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1926, states that 81 male and 2 female minors were admitted to the jails of this county during that period. The officials directly in charge cannot be blamed for these illegal conditions, as they cannot make a legal classification of prisoners if proper cell room is not provided. Although there is a jail in connection with the Court House in Syracuse, containing 28 cells in eight departments and a separate room for women, proper separation of the adult and minor males has not been made in the jails of this county for some time. These conditions were called to the attention of the county authorities in a report of inspection made April 16, 1925, in which the following statement was made:

"There is a large amount of available space over the present cell rooms at Jamesville, in a room which in former years was used for the stripping of willows, which could be utilized in making the necessary addition to the jail space."

The reports of inspection made by representatives of this Commission for the past five years mentioned this matter of illegal classification, but no attempt has been made by the local authorities to change conditions.

This jail is in one wing of the penitentiary building. The construction of the cell hall is similar, the closets and washbowls are of the same type, the bedding is the same, and the meals come from the penitentiary kitchen.

The women sentenced to the penitentiary are kept in the women's section of the jail, where there is a matron constantly on duty.

In view of the fact that no effort is apparently being made to correct or alleviate the illegal conditions which have existed and now exist in this jail, it is recommended that unless some steps are taken to provide proper and legal classification in this jail before February 1, 1927, that the Board of Supervisors of Onondago County be cited to show cause why the county jail at Jamesville should not be closed under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioners.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## SYRACUSE

Inspected December 24, 1926. Lewis E. Scriber, sheriff; Fred Rathbun, jailer; Mrs. Lena Rathbun, matron.

This jail occupies an entire building, constructed for the purpose, at 110 Cedar Street. The building is thoroughly substantial in all respects and well designed for the purpose. It is a three-story and basement structure of fireproof type. Heat is supplied from the general steam heating plant in the Court House and the lighting system is a part of the Court House electric plant. The jail equipment is of modern design.

A women's detention room has been established and equipped on the third floor in the front part of the building. This is a large room with heavy barred entrance from the corridor and contains four large barred windows, admitting ample daylight and ventilation. A completely equipped tiled bathroom, containing a modern bath tub, toilet and lavatory is adjacent to and directly connected with the detention room. A dumb waiter extends to the kitchen and is entirely encased with a locking slide. The room is furnished with four iron beds, each provided with woven wire springs, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and slips; a large size round oak table and three oak chairs. This room was established in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons February 3, 1925, and has provided a valuable addition to the equipment of this jail, which aids the authorities materially in the proper classification of prisoners.

## POPULATION—

	<i>Male Adults</i>	<i>Female Adults</i>
Awaiting trial .....	1	..
Held for investigation .....	1	..
Awaiting transfer .....	2	..
On body execution .....	1	..
Violation Sec. 913a, Code of Criminal Procedure .....	1	1
Federal prisoners .....	2	..
Total .....	8	1

A regularly appointed jail physician visits the jail on call. The wife of the jailer acts as matron for women prisoners.

The jail record as kept by those in charge furnishes a complete history of the reception and disposition of all prisoners. It is a model of uniform neatness, and might well be adopted by other institutions of a similar character.

The recommendation contained in the report of September 30, 1925, for repainting the interior of the cell quarters, has not been carried out. The condition is much worse today and this work should be done without further delay. A good repainting job, using a light shade of oil paint will materially improve the cell rooms.

The jail was found clean and orderly throughout and the authorities are to be commended for their efforts to maintain the institution in such wholesome condition.



## RECOMMENDATION

That the cell block and cell rooms be thoroughly painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

## ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

## CANANDAIGUA

Inspected April 20, 1926. John C. Bolles, sheriff. Mrs. Bolles is matron. There are also a turnkey, two guards, and two special guards.

There were 14 inmates at the time of inspection, all adults—7 males and 2 females serving sentence, 1 male awaiting trial, and 4 males awaiting grand jury. Prisoners were properly classified.

The jail, a three-story brick structure, contains two departments of twelve cells each, two of four cells each, two rooms for women, and two large rooms on the third floor one of which is used as a dormitory for "trusties" and the other as a drying room.

The cells are furnished with enameled iron toilet, two steel bunks, straw tick, one sheet, pillow without slip, and blankets. The sheets were supplied in compliance with recommendations of the State Commission of Prisons. Pillow slips should also be provided. The women's rooms are furnished with beds and good bedding. The rooms have ample toilet facilities.

Since the last inspection some property adjoining the jail has been purchased and will be added to the jail garden as soon as weather permits of outdoor work. At the time of inspection inmates were engaged at removing the wooden partitions in the jail basement and replacing them with brick. This is a commendable improvement and will reduce the fire risk.

Because of the presence of a prisoner who made a sensational escape from the jail about two years ago and was recently returned to the jail, and some other prisoners considered dangerous, the sheriff has caused stout screens to be placed over the lower half of the windows on the first floor. They are of about one-inch mesh and do not interfere with the lighting of the jail and aid materially in preventing the passing of contraband to inmates.

The women's rooms may be entered from the main jail hallway and by a door leading to the jail residence. The latter is but an ordinary wooden door with a lock usually provided for household use. While the matron carries the key to this door, it would be an easy matter to force or pick the lock and the escape of female prisoners might be accomplished. To prevent this and the possibility of scandal (which could happen on trumped up charges) a grated steel door with jail lock should be placed on this doorway.

Sentenced inmates are employed about the jail, court house and grounds, garden, and at the county farm.

Inmates receive three meals a day except on Sunday when two are served, the food being prepared by inmates who have had more or less experience in cooking.

A member of the jail committee of the Board of Supervisors suggested changes to the dietary some time ago and cereal and sugar and milk were added. Meals are about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or fish or eggs, potatoes, vegetables, bread and

coffee; supper—soup or cold meat, bread and tea. The food was of good quality, apparently well cooked, and ample. Some extras are added to the Sunday meals. It has been recommended in previous reports that a civilian cook be employed, but the authorities have taken no steps toward compliance with the recommendation. It has been suggested that a cook could be employed who could also be deputized to assist in the discipline of the jail. While at the time of inspection the men doing the cooking seemed competent, there are likely to be times when there are no cooks in the jail, and inexperienced help may result in waste of food and injury to the health of inmates. It is again recommended that the Board of Supervisors give this matter consideration.

It was stated that the jail physician does not examine inmates on arrival except in suspected cases and any found to be suffering from communicable disease are said to be segregated.

The jail staff appeared to have a clear understanding of the duties of their positions. Discipline seemed good; care was apparently being taken to safely keep all prisoners, and the jail was clean throughout.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. That a grated door be installed in the women's room as suggested.
- 2. That a civilian cook be employed.
- 3. That pillow slips be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

CANANDAIGUA

Inspected June 2, 1926. John C. Bolles, sheriff; Waite R. King, turnkey; Mrs. Ella King, matron.

Jail population at time of inspection:

	<i>Males</i>
Serving sentence .....	10
Court prisoners .....	3
2 awaiting trial	
1 held for grand jury	

The jail is completely described in the April 20, 1926, report. It was found in clean and orderly condition throughout.

Sheriff Bolles is desirous of employing certain prisoners to better advantage in connection with the work at the County Home at Hopewell. He wishes to keep the prisoners at Hopewell through each week, returning them to the jail only for week ends, thus saving much time for real labor that is now wasted by daily trips each way. He should be officially advised that as sheriff he is personally responsible for the safe-keeping at all times of prisoners committed to the Ontario County Jail and requested to inform the Commission of any plans he proposes to carry out to secure the change he desires to make, particularly where and how he expects to take care of prisoners at Hopewell.

The recommendations set forth in the April 20, 1926, report are hereby concurred in.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

## GOSHEN

Inspected September 20, 1926. Henry Hull, sheriff. There are also an under sheriff, first deputy sheriff, three jailers on eight hour shifts, a superintendent of labor, matron and a cook.

At the time of inspection the population was 45 males and 3 females, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12 males and 3 females; held for grand jury, 28 adult males and 4 male minors; witness, 1 male. The maximum at any time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926 was 78; the lowest, 24; and the average, 28.

This is a modern three-story jail, containing 66 cells, 2 large detention rooms and two hospital rooms. The cell equipment consists of woven wire bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows with cases, niche toilets and lavatories. Each department has a bath and the supply of hot and cold water is ample. The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Modern laundry facilities and a well equipped kitchen are in the basement.

The interior of the jail is painted white and was clean and presented an orderly appearance throughout. The bed linen is washed weekly and in all cases it is claimed that every new prisoner receives clean bed clothing. The inmates are provided with institutional clothing and their underwear is washed at least once a week. The Sheriff stated that any necessary articles of clothing are furnished outgoing prisoners.

Three meals a day are provided. The menu was given in detail in the last report of inspection. It has continued practically the same and seems satisfactory.

Gardening operations have continued here and a large part of the vegetables used at the institution are raised by inmate labor. This is commendable.

The village of Goshen maintains no lockup and a section of the county jail is being used for the detention of local police prisoners. The use of the county institution for the care of this class, before arraignment, especially those who are in an intoxicated and disturbing condition, is detrimental to proper discipline and good jail management. The practice has been criticized in former reports and in most counties where a similar condition existed, police lockups have been provided. The construction of a modern lockup in connection with police headquarters would remedy the condition in Goshen.

The practice of committing children under 16 years of age to the jails of this county still continues. The records show 18 such commitments during the past fiscal year, which is far in excess of any other county in the state. The matter was fully discussed in the last report of inspection and the attention of the proper officials was directed to the provisions of law relative to the matter.

On May 26, 1926 the Attorney General of this State rendered an opinion on the subject, which concluded as follows:

"It is my opinion that no child under sixteen years of age charged with any offense against the laws of the state, can be committed either before or after trial and conviction to any jail or prison, for the reason that such detention is plainly prohibited by the statutes above referred to."



Copies of the complete opinion were filed by this Commission with all county judges, children's court judges and sheriffs of the State. The sheriff is authorized by law to "safely keep in the county jails of his county, every person *lawfully* committed to his custody\*\*\*." It would therefore appear that juveniles cannot be "lawfully" committed to and detained in the custody of the sheriff if such "detention is plainly prohibited by the statutes."

Recommendations:

1. That the village of Goshen be required to provide its own lockup for police prisoners as is done in other villages and cities throughout the county.
2. That children under 16 years of age be not committed to or received at the jails of this county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

NEWBURGH

Inspected September 22, 1926. Henry Hull, sheriff, P. O. Goshen. Joseph W. Woodburn, under sheriff in charge. There are also connected with this jail a special deputy, clerk and deputy, three jailers and a cook. There is no matron on the staff at Newburgh as female prisoners are not admitted but immediately transferred to Goshen.

This jail, which was closed in 1920 because it was not needed at that time, was re-opened September 1, 1925. Since that time the maximum population was 30; the minimum 9; the average, 16. At the time of inspection there were 21 inmates, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 13; held for grand jury, 7; awaiting examination, 1.

During the year there were ten commitments of children under the age of 16. This matter is discussed in the accompanying report on the main jail at Goshen.

This jail, which was built along modern lines, contains 30 steel cells, a detention room and hospital room. The interior was painted and put in good condition last fall and at the time of inspection was clean and presented an orderly appearance. The cell equipment consists of niche toilets, lavatory, two steel bunks in each furnished with proper bedding. Each department is provided with shower bath and the supply of hot and cold water is said to be ample. The jail has steam heat and electric light. The only laundry facilities are a few stationary tubs. Most of the washing is done at a local laundry. County jails generally throughout the state are equipped with modern laundry machinery and the inmates required to do the laundry work. Besides affording some employment for the prisoners it results in a considerable saving to the county. A rotary washer, extractor and dryer are needed.

Three meals a day are served. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—soup, meat, potatoes, bread and coffee, sometimes beans, vegetables in season, and fish on Fridays; supper, warmed-up stew or potatoes, bread and coffee.

The officers in charge stated that inmates are required to bathe on admission, their clothing fumigated and if they are to remain for any length of time they are given jail clothing consisting of overalls and shirt.

A physician comes to the jail on call, but does not examine all prisoners on admission to ascertain if any are suffering with communicable diseases. Section 348 of the Prison Law is not being complied with, which provides that the Board of Supervisors must appoint a jail physician to each of the jails in the country. This matter was called to the attention of the county authorities in the last report of inspection, and should receive immediate attention. All the other recommendations contained in that report have been complied with.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jail physician be regularly appointed to this jail by the Board of Supervisors.
2. That juveniles be not received in this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

##### ALBION

Inspected May 19, 1926. Ross Hollenbeck, sheriff. Mrs. Hollenbeck is matron, and there are also an under-sheriff and a jailer.

At the time of inspection there were 4 inmates, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 3; held for grand jury, 1. The highest number at any time since June 30, 1925, was 10, the lowest 0.

This is a good three-story jail, built in 1903, and is modern in arrangement. There are adequate separate quarters to insure a legal classification of the small number of inmates committed to it during recent years.

Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows with cases, toilet and lavatory. The whole interior, including the bedding and toilet fixtures was clean and in order. The supply of hot and cold water is said to be sufficient at all times for bathing, washing and cleaning. The laundry facilities consist of an electric washer and ironer.

The jail, including the basement, is kept well painted and a good state of sanitation existed throughout. However, it is planned to repaint the floors this season. The locking device is defective and should be overhauled without delay. This was discussed in the last report of inspection. At present this jail is not safe and everything possible should be done to overcome this difficulty. A modern locking device should be installed.

There are no food passes in the corridor gratings. This necessitates locking and unlocking the corridor doors at meal time, and with defective locks on the cell doors the chances of prisoners assaulting the officials and getting away are greatly enhanced. Practically all the modern jails have such food openings in the corridor gratings, and the matter should be attended to here as promptly as possible.

Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast - cereal, bread and coffee; dinner - meat or fish, potatoes, bread and tea; supper - fried potatoes, bread and tea. The food is prepared at present in the sheriff's kitchen under the direction of civilian help. Owing to the small population the jail kitchen in the basement is not used. The equipment is adequate, except it would be an improvement to substitute aluminum for the granite ware now in use. Aluminum dishes and utensils of substantial make can be secured from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

A jail physician is regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors, as required by section 348 of the Prison Law, and calls at the jail when his services are required.

The inmates are provided with articles of clothing when needed. There is no regular employment, but some "trusties" are assigned to duty about the county buildings, and grounds.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern locking device be installed.
2. That food passes be installed in the corridors gratings of each department.
3. That the floors of the jail be painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

##### OSWEGO

Inspected December 16, 1926. Rock S. Vincent, sheriff. Included in the jail staff are a matron, assistant matron, jailer, assistant jailer, and farm superintendent.

There were 52 inmates at time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Male		Female
	Adult	Minor	Adult
Serving sentence .....	41	..	1
Awaiting grand jury .....	5	2	1
Debtors .....	2	..	..
Total .....	48	2	2

The highest population since July 1, 1926, was given as 56, the lowest, 18, and the average about 30. Prisoners were properly classified.

This large modern jail contains sufficient cells and departments to permit of legal classification of all prisoners ordinarily committed thereto. Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been repainted, the steel with aluminum bronze, the floors red and gray, and the walls light buff. The window frames have been re-puttied where needed and painted. The window guards have also been repainted. All the work was done by inmates.

The jail was clean and in order throughout with the exception of some of the bedding. It appears that when an inmate enters the jail he is given a clean outfit of bed linen which he is supposed to launder during the balance of his term, which may be several months. The washing



of the bedding and clothing of inmates is done in wash tubs in the jail corridors, the jail having no laundry facilities excepting some wash trays in the basement. This is a condition which should not exist in a modern institution with the relatively large population as is common at this jail. Laundering of bedding and clothing should not be left to the individual but should be done with adequate laundry machinery which would permit of complete sterilization. It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that laundry machinery adequate for the needs of the jail be provided, but favorable action on the recommendation has not been taken by the Board of Supervisors. The machinery should be installed as soon as possible, and in the meantime, the practice of laundering in the jail corridors should be discontinued and all such work done in the present laundry.

The jail farm furnishes employment for many prisoners especially during the summer, but in winter when the population is highest there is not sufficient work to keep all inmates reasonably busy. It is realized that many of the inmates of the jail during the winter months are old men who are physically incapable of performing such work, but there are some who might be employed with profit. This county is in a snow belt and it might be possible to follow the example of Chemung County, where the Board of Supervisors provided lumber and the able-bodied sentenced males were employed at building snow fences for use along the highways. Female inmates are employed at making sheets and pillow slips for the jail and assisting in the residence.

Three meals a day are served. The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast, oatmeal, bread and coffee; dinner, corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, carrots, bread and tea; supper, warmed up potatoes, bread and tea. Sugar or syrup is served with cereals and sugar with the coffee. When it is available, inmates receive an issue of skimmed milk. Employed inmates receive an extra ration of meat with the morning and evening meals. Dinner, which was being prepared at time of inspection, was of good quality. Meals are served in tin pans which are difficult to keep clean, the food lodging in the corners and seams. It was suggested that aluminum ware which can be obtained from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch be substituted for the tinware. It was stated that the electric refrigerator installed last year was proving very satisfactory. Food may now be purchased in large quantities at a substantial saving.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call but does not examine inmates on admission, except suspected cases. It was stated that very little communicable disease is found and persons so afflicted are segregated. To protect the health of the inmates and jail staff it would be better if the physician would examine all the inmates as soon after admission as possible, as is being done in many county jails throughout the State.

The officials appear to be taking due precautions to safely keep prisoners committed to the jail. It was stated that all money in excess of small sums is taken from inmates on admission and deposited in the office; visits are under the supervision of an officer, an extra deputy being employed on visiting days, and all packages for inmates are searched before being delivered. It would be better to take all money and valuables from inmates.

The matron is custodian of the women's department and assurance was given that no persons are admitted to these rooms unless accompanied by the matron or her assistant.

The farm of 93 acres is worked by inmates under the direction of the farm superintendent. It was stated that during the last year produce to

the value of \$4,467 was raised. The dairy consists of 23 head of Holstein cattle, tuberculin tested. The farm buildings were in good condition. During the past year a piece of land containing about one and one-half acres was reclaimed and planted to potatoes, yielding 160 bushels.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That laundry machinery adequate for all the work of this jail be installed and in the meantime the present facilities be utilized and the practice of doing laundry in the jail corridors be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

##### COOPERSTOWN

Inspected April 13, 1926. Robert R. Converse, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, matron, jailer and cook. The sheriff's wife is matron.

There were 7 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, all males. Six were serving sentence, one of whom was a minor; one man was held for the federal grand jury. The highest number detained at any time since January 1, 1926, was 18, the lowest 6, and the average about 12.

This jail was fully described in the report of inspection made March 9, 1925.

The bunks are provided with straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The bedding was in excellent condition. The sheets and pillow cases are washed once a week, and there is ample supply of bedding on reserve.

The toilets used in this jail are of an obsolete type—iron, with wooden seats and automatic flush. The sheriff keeps them in as good condition as possible, but they should be replaced with integral-seat toilets of vitreous ware, operated by flushometers.

A new electric washer has recently been purchased and it was stated that this with the stationary tubs is ample for the needs of the jail.

The kitchen equipment was in fine condition.

The prisoners are given three meals a day practically as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee and at times oatmeal and milk; dinner—soups or meat and potatoes, vegetables and bread; supper—hash or warmed-up potatoes or macaroni or mush and milk, bread and coffee. Corn-bread is sometimes substituted for the regular bread ration. Sugar is issued with the coffee and cereal.

The sentenced prisoners care for the county buildings and grounds and this year the heating plant has been cared for by a prisoner who is familiar with such work. In warm weather prisoners are employed at the County Farm.

There is a jail physician who responds upon call.

A small library, magazines and newspapers provide reading matter for the prisoners.

Since the last inspection the plumbing has been repaired and the interior of the jail repainted. It will be painted again this spring, the work being done by the inmates.

The sheriff said that the grand jury convenes in February, May and September. In the last report of inspection it was stated:

"There are three sessions of the grand jury during the year—in March, May and November. It would seem that the sessions should be held every four months or an extra session called when there are many cases awaiting court action."

The sheriff further stated that several inmates had availed themselves of the provisions of section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, instead of waiting for the convening of the grand jury, and that this had somewhat lessened the jail population. The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30, 1925, shows that the highest population at any one time during that period was 30 males and 4 females, the lowest 6 males, and the average 12 males. This jail contains only one room for females, which can only be reached by passing through the section where males are confined. This does not permit the classification required by law.

It is doubtful if this jail can long continue to legally and properly house the criminal population of the county, as in recent years it has been at times overcrowded, compelling the officials to resort to the reprehensible practice of "doubling-up".

The jail was very clean and showed excellent care.

The following recommendations made in the last report of inspection are renewed:

1. That if possible, another room for females be fitted up at once.
2. That modern toilets be installed on the first floor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

CARMEL

Inspected May 11, 1926. Henry B. Stephens, sheriff; Mrs. Cephus Forshay, matron. There is a jailer who also acts as janitor of the county offices.

Three adult males were confined in the jail at the time of inspection—two held for the grand jury and one serving sentence. The highest population during the past year was given as 36 and the lowest 1. The prisoners were not properly classified, all being lodged in the same section. The officials permit them to have the run of the jail and the three prisoners were sitting in the guards' corridor. The sheriff's attention was called to the violation of law regarding classification and that prisoners should be kept in the exercise corridors. By doing otherwise the officials are courting trouble and the probability of escape, particularly of court prisoners held for serious crimes.

Since the last inspection the work of rebuilding the court house has been completed and the interior of the jail has been repainted. Except for the rusted niche toilets on the first floor the jail was clean and in order. The



attention of the authorities has been called to the condition of the toilets in former reports of inspection, but no steps have been taken to improve matters. The toilets should be removed, the niches closed up, and modern vitreous fixtures substituted as has been done in some other county jails during the past year.

It is expected that some laundry equipment will be installed in a basement room in the near future. One wash tray has been delivered but not connected. While this is only a start, it will permit of doing the laundry work which is now done in the jail corridors, prisoners being required to wash their own clothing and bedding which is hung in the corridors to dry. A washing machine of sufficient size to permit of laundering the heavy jail blankets should also be provided.

The matron does not reside at the jail. It would be much better to have a matron resident at the building so that her services would be available at all times.

There is no employment except for some trusty work about the county buildings.

The jail physician comes on call, but does not examine prisoners on admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease. To protect the health of the other inmates and the jail staff this should be done.

Inmates receive three meals a day. The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew, bread and coffee; supper—bread and tea. Condensed milk is served with the tea and coffee. Meals are prepared in the jailer's kitchen by the jailer or his wife. Inmates had no complaints about the food.

In discussing in the last report of inspection the reconstruction of the old burned court house,—the danger of suffocation of prisoners in the jail with only one entrance and that through the wooden court house, was specifically called to the attention of the officials. The work, however, was finished as planned and should a fire occur in the court house, rescue of prisoners might be difficult. A separate entrance to the jail by way of the jail office would be practicable and feasible. The sheriff stated that it was his intention to have a safety exit made in the northwest corner of the jail proper. He was advised that in all probability the State Commission of Prisons would not approve of constructing a doorway leading directly into the cell section, as it would increase the danger of escapes.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.
2. That prisoners be kept in the exercise corridors and not permitted to have the run of the jail.
3. That a doorway be installed in the jail office as suggested.
4. That vitreous toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be substituted for the niche toilets on the first floor.
5. That the installation of the laundry be expedited and the washing of inmates' clothing and bedding in the corridors discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected December 18, 1926. Mason O. Smedley, sheriff; Frank Schulte, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

The county jail is located in the Borough Hall and is used entirely for civil prisoners. There are two tiers of six cells each, equipped with toilets, lavatories and bunks; mattresses, sheets and pillows with cases are also provided. There is a bath at the end of each corridor. A recreation room is also provided. Reading matter is furnished the prisoners. Meals are supplied by the City Prison. Washing is also taken care of there.

On the date of the inspection, there were 6 male prisoners, 5 alimony cases and 1 judgment debtor. From January 1, 1926, to date, 62 men and 3 women were confined here.

The cost of the jail for the year ending June 30, 1926, not counting the salaries of the sheriff and under-sheriff, was \$7,260.00. The cost of food for prisoners for that time was \$795.75. Cost per week for board of prisoners was \$5.25. The highest population during the year was 7; the lowest, 1. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, 57 males and 2 females were admitted here.

The place was clean and in good condition and is a great improvement over previous quarters provided by the county.

There is an old elevator leading to the county jail, which can only be used by a great deal of effort. As the jail is located on the fifth floor, an elevator is necessary, and one of the automatic type should be provided which could be operated by the jail officials without the necessity of hiring an operator.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

## TROY

Inspected April 16, 1926. John I. Sewell, sheriff; E. M. Brown, jailer. Mrs. O'Neill is matron, and there are also the usual other employees so that at least two men are assigned to duty in charge of the jail both day and night.

At the time of inspection the population was 47, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	21	3	1	--
Awaiting court action -----	17	1	4	--

Nine were federal prisoners awaiting trial.

The maximum population since July 1, 1925, was 82; the minimum, 37.

This is a modern three-story jail, containing 80 cells on the first and second floors and 28 cells and rooms on the third floor. Each cell has a niche toilet, lavatory, steel bunk, and the bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. There is a shower bath in each department and the supply of hot and cold water is said to be ample.

The plumbing is causing considerable trouble and it was stated that the bills for repairs were running high. The iron toilets with direct flush are not satisfactory. Experience has shown that niches, while permitting more room in the cells, are not actually necessary. In recent years the vitreous integral-seat toilet with flushometer is taking the place of the niche with iron bowl and direct flush. These modern toilets are much more sanitary, easy to keep clean, and do not rust. They are being installed in place of iron ones in several of the county jails of the State. Such change could doubtless be made here without disturbing the water mains and soil pipes. If the work were undertaken a section at a time, spreading the cost over a considerable period, the burden would be light and very desirable sanitary improvement would be accomplished, particularly in those portions of the jail which are most used. The lavatories need not be disturbed.

At the time of inspection some sections of the jail were not as clean as they should be. The prisoners should be kept under proper discipline in this regard and it should be made a part of their daily duties to keep this jail thoroughly clean and in order. The bedding was clean, the laundry equipment being done and adequate.

No trouble is experienced in maintaining a legal classification of prisoners, as a smaller number of federal prisoners are now being committed here than last year.

Three meals a day are provided and the menu was said to be about the same as formerly reported. The dinner, which was being prepared at the time of our visit, consisted of fried fish, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar.

A jail physician is appointed by the Board of Supervisors and calls at the jail nearly every day, or more frequently if needed. All incoming prisoners are not examined for the purpose of segregating those suffering with communicable diseases. This plan has been adopted in well managed jails of the State and is important from the standpoint of protection to employees as well as the inmates.

The matron is on duty at the jail from nine to five o'clock during the day, and the wife of the resident under-sheriff acts in this capacity during the absence of the regular matron.

Inmates are furnished reading matter, and religious services are conducted by the Salvation Army each week.

The jail is kept well painted and, except as noted in the foregoing, was in good condition throughout.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the inmates be required to keep every part of this jail thoroughly clean at all times.
2. That the Board of Supervisors consider the matter of making a start toward changing the toilet system in this jail as suggested in this report.
3. That some arrangement be made for the proper medical examination, segregation and treatment of prisoners suffering with communicable diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG  
Chief Inspector.



## RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL.

## RICHMOND

Inspected December 11, 1926. Edward J. Atwell, sheriff; John A. Lynch, borough president; Peter J. Finn, under sheriff; Thomas V. Murphy, warden.

The jail has five guards and three matrons. One additional guard is to be had on January 1, 1927.

On date of inspection there were 22 male prisoners—awaiting grand jury, 5 adults and 4 minors; awaiting examination, 2 adults and 1 minor; serving time, 7 adults; awaiting trial, Special Sessions, 3 adults.

The highest population of the year was 54 males and 2 females; the lowest, 16 males.

For the year ending June 30, 1926. 1159 males and 87 females were confined in this jail. The average population during the year was 41; the highest, 69, and the lowest, 22.

During the year ending June 30, 1926, 369 boys, twenty-one years of age and under, were confined here, as follows:

<i>Ages</i>	<i>No. of Prisoners</i>	<i>Ages</i>	<i>No. of Prisoners</i>
16	41	19	74
17	40	20	45
18	77	21	92
			369

At the time of the inspection there were five inmates, all charged with burglary or grand larceny, ages sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty years.

The jail consists of 64 cells located on three floors and the basement. The cells are equipped with toilets, wash basins, folding bunks, sheets and pillow cases. A separate room, properly equipped, is provided for witnesses and civil prisoners. The entire interior was being repainted and was in excellent condition of cleanliness and good order throughout.

Attention is called to the fact that the jail is very greatly undermanned. With three tiers to supervise, there are only two guards to each shift. In addition to the one allowed after January 1, 1927, it is earnestly recommended that at least two additional guards be provided here at once. For some years this Commission has urged that a wall be built about the jail so as to provide for the safe custody of prisoners and also permit an exercise yard where prisoners sent here for a long periods may have an opportunity to exercise and preserve their health. It is again strongly recommended that provision be made for this wall. The county authorities are in sympathy with the proposition and the matter should not be longer delayed.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, the old insanitary toilets are gradually being taken out and forty-six new toilets of an excellent type have been installed. Funds are provided for the continuance of the work and it is expected that the remaining cells will be taken care of early next year.

The laundry and kitchen were found in a cleanly and orderly condition. Copy of the menu for the week is submitted herewith, for examination by the Commission, and made a part of this report

The Department of Public Buildings is arranging for a much needed new water line which will do away with the tanks in the attic and provide fire hose connections with stop cocks inside and outside of the building.

A sufficient amount of money has been appropriated for the installation of a refrigerating box, which will be installed next month.

The old wooden shed outside the jail will be torn down and a new concrete building for tools and garbage erected.

Attention is again called to the fact that a dangerous condition exists in relation to the windows on the second and third floors. These are not screened and it would be an easy matter for persons on the outside to get weapons or other contraband into the jail by placing a ladder alongside the jail at night or by the prisoners above letting down a string or rope and pull them up through the windows. The Commission again calls to the attention of the authorities the importance of having these windows promptly provided with screens.

Following a conference with Cornelius A. Hall, superintendent of public buildings and offices, the sheriff is to make application for funds to provide:

*Basement:*

New tool-proof grating to enclose tramp's room and cells for drunks.

New sliding door lock on corridor grating door and on five cell doors.

Extending five niches to floor on sides and back. New vitreous closet to be installed.

New plate door with frame; upper part of door glass paneled, at front entrance to basement.

New plate door with frame, rear entrance to basement.

*First Floor:*

Remove the end plate at each end of the cell block and replace with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tool-proof plate.

Remove the rear plate and partition plate between the shower baths and the first cell and replace with 3/16" Bessemer plate. The shower bath cell will be used as a regular cell and will be equipped with niche extending to floor (and toilet to be installed) and one bunk.

A new section for visiting.

*Roof Plan:*

Place a tool-proof grating around the stair well in the attic, this grating to extend from the floor to the height of the roof line.

Place tool-proof window guards over the two small and two large window openings in attic; one of the large guards to have a section to swing so as permit access to the roof.

Furnish new tool-proof grating under ventilator opening in utility corridor, and provide steel plate slide for each opening.

The five niches on the first floor, five niches on the second floor and five niches on the third floor are to be extended to the floor line. Plumbing fixtures to be installed.

Discussion was also had as to additional steel tool-proof installation in the interior of the jail, which is now the subject of consideration for further action, and for new shower baths.

A situation in which there is an element of danger is at the entrance to the jail, where a hold-up of a single keeper in charge might take place and a jail delivery be effected. The Superintendent of Buildings should be asked to go thoroughly into this matter with a view to installing additional safeguards at this point. About 40% of the male prisoners held here are accused of burglary or robbery and about a dozen murderers have



been confined during the year. With this dangerous class of criminals confined, it is recommended that an armed guard patrol the outside of the building constantly after dark to prevent the danger of jail deliveries or escapes.

Adjoining the jail is the old unused county courthouse, rapidly going into decay, a veritable fire trap which presents a menace to the life and custody of prisoners here if it should have a fire. With fire department stations miles away, the place would make an oven of the fireproof jail and, if prisoners were not taken out, which would be dangerous to custody, their lives would be in danger from heat or suffocation. Because of the requirement in the grant of this property, it must be continued as a court house and the borough authorities have a plan to build it on fireproof lines, and use it as a magistrates' or traffic court. We earnestly hope that they may succeed in removing the menace now existing.

Inquiry was made as to the sale to prisoners held here of articles from the outside. It was found that an arrangement is in existence providing for papers, tobacco, cakes, candy and some other small articles to be purchased from a dealer in the immediate vicinity. The utmost care should be taken in examination of these packages so that no contraband is brought in. All money should be taken away from prisoners upon their reception at the jail and a receipt given them by the warden for such money or valuables. Purchases should be made by slip system, charged against the account of each prisoner. Retaining any amount of money by prisoners is fraught with no end of danger and should not be permitted.

The county physician visits the jail regularly and examines all prisoners and, if any are found suffering from communicable diseases, they are segregated. This practice should be rigidly adhered to.

The Carnegie Library provides a limited amount of reading matter here. An effort should be made so that prisoners held here for any considerable time are given good books and periodicals to read.

There are two and one-half acres of land adjacent to the jail used as a garden; time prisoners raise a considerable amount of vegetables each year.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, all of the locks in the jail have been gone over and the sheriff believes that they are now in safe condition.

We are glad to report that through the efforts of this Commission Coast Guard prisoners are no longer sent here, arrangements having been made through the Secretary of the Treasury for their confinement elsewhere. This relieves the jail of a very serious responsibility which should not be assumed by the sheriff.

The matters of the additional installation of tool-proof steel in the interior of the jail and of the location of shower baths which are being discussed with the sheriff and Superintendent of Buildings, will be promptly taken up and the sheriff advised as to the necessities of the situation.

The cost of salaries of this jail for the year ending June 30, 1926, excepting the salaries of the sheriff and under-sheriff was \$23,029.00. The cost of boarding prisoners was \$7,528.10. Cost per week for board of prisoners was \$3.68.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.



## RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ST. GEORGE

Inspected December 11, 1926. John A. Lynch, borough president; Edward J. Atwell, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff.

There is a splendid detention jail erected in the Court House Building with eight modern cells equipped with sanitary toilets and bunks. A few of the cells are provided with mattresses, blankets and pillows to take care of any cases of illness occurring in court.

The jail is used only during the day, prisoners being held here for trial in the Supreme, County and Special Sessions Courts.

Since the last inspection the entire place has been repainted, as recommended, and was found in an excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

Inspected May 12, 1926. Newman E. Schriver, sheriff; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, matron. A jailer and night guard are also employed.

There were 19 inmates at the time of inspection: Eight adult males, 1 adult female and 1 male minor serving sentence; 1 adult male awaiting trial; and 7 adult males and 1 male minor awaiting sentence. The highest population during 1926 to date was 32, the lowest 18, and the average about 25. Prisoners were not properly classified, it being explained that because of instructions from the district attorney—to have members of gangs kept separate—it was impossible to do so. The same condition existed at the time of the last inspection and, it was stated, has been the general rule for a long time. This should not be permitted to continue.

The population of Rockland County has increased about 25 per cent. during the past five years and will probably continue to increase. This, together with the location—close to the largest population center in the State—will doubtless result in increasing numbers of jail inmates. It was stated that the Board of Supervisors realize this fact and at a recent meeting preliminary steps were taken to provide for the erection of a new jail and court house. Sufficient cell room should be provided to care for the future needs of the county for years to come.

The county has no detention home and it is necessary to detain children held for the Children's Court at the jail. It was stated that they are kept in one of the rooms in the women's section in charge of the matron and are not permitted to come in contact with older prisoners.

While there is no receiving room, there is a bathtub in the corridor on the first floor where all incoming male prisoners are required to bathe and wash their underclothing. The jail physician examines all inmates as soon as possible after admission and when the jail population permits, any suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. This is commendable.

The jail staff is hardly adequate. There is only one officer on duty and his time is so taken up with administration, admitting visitors, etc.,

that there is grave danger of serious breaches of discipline and escapes, as was recently shown when material was smuggled into the jail and prisoners had succeeded in partly sawing their way out before they were discovered.

It was noted that when the guard entered the jail he carried all keys, including that to the outer door leading to the main hallway. Should prisoners be able to get into the outer jail corridor it would be a simple matter to overpower him and effect a general jail delivery. Some arrangement should be made that when a jail official enters the jail, the key to the outer door would be in the hands of a second person.

The laundry facilities are inadequate and prisoners wash their clothing in the jail corridors. There seemed to be no place to install laundry machinery and the practice will probably continue until a new jail is built.

There is no employment except trusty work and most of the prisoners spend their time in idleness. The recommendation made in the last report of inspection—that prisoners sentenced to terms of 90 days or more be sent to a penitentiary—is renewed. Prisoners are sent to this jail for terms as long as one year, and if some of the longer-term men could be committed elsewhere, at least until a new jail is built, the overcrowding would be greatly relieved.

Police prisoners from Haverstraw are also brought to the jail at all hours of the night and returned to that village for trial the following morning. This adds to the difficulties at the jail, disrupts discipline by bringing in noisy and intoxicating men, who foul the cells. It is not a county jail function to care for police prisoners, and the Board of Supervisors should not permit Haverstraw to use the jail for this purpose. It was stated that the expense to the village for taxi hire to convey prisoners back and forth would more than pay the interest and cost of upkeep of a modern village lockup. This expense, together with the fact that police protection is taken from the village when the officers are going to and from the jail, should convince the village that it is practicing false economy in not providing a lockup.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by prisoners under direction of the matron. The food was of good quality. Meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew with vegetables, bread; supper—bread and coffee. Meals are served in the corridors, except for trustees who eat in a dining room in the basement and receive an added ration morning and evening. Condensed milk is served in the coffee.

The painting of the interior of the jail recommended in the last report of inspection, has not been done and, it was stated, would in all probability be left undone if the new jail project materializes.

The jail was clean and in order throughout.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Supervisors expedite the erection of a modern jail on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.
2. That long-term prisoners be sentenced to a penitentiary instead of this jail.
3. That the key to the outer door be in the hands of a second person whenever the jailer enters the jail, and the door locked behind him.
4. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected May 29, 1926. Edson Martin, sheriff; Walter J. Winslow, under-sheriff; Albert H. Martin, turnkey; Mrs. Martin, matron.

The population at this date was 40, classified as follows: Adult men serving time, 15; held for grand jury, 11; adult males held for federal court, 10; adult federal prisoner serving sentence, 1. There were 3 females, one of whom was serving a federal sentence of six months, one serving sentence for a statutory offense, and one held for action of grand jury. One of the women had a nursing babe which occupied a room with the mother.

The jail is equipped with 28 cells, consequently there is a doubling up which is not to the advantage of the health and morale of the prisoners or the management of the jail. The congestion is caused by the consigning of federal prisoners to the jail. One of the prisoners is held for murder and since the inspection has been indicted for first degree murder. This man was allowed the freedom of the corridors and to mingle with the other prisoners, although it is felt by the authorities that he is mentally unbalanced.

The jail was clean and the food was of good quality and substantial. A physician is employed by the county subject to call, but no examination is made of prisoners on admission. St. Lawrence County is prosperous and well able to pay a physician sufficient salary so that he could afford to examine every prisoner within a short time after admission. The health of the prisoner and those with whom he associates would demand this.

The men are worked on the prison farm and also engaged in construction work about the building. The jail is well managed.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the County employ a physician at a sufficient salary and that an examination of the prisoners be made at time of admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

## SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

## BALLSTON SPA

Inspected January 23, 1926. Arthur G. Wilmot, sheriff; Clarence Hovey, under sheriff, assisted by a jailer. Mrs. Hovey is matron.

At the time of inspection there were 13 males serving time; 6 males and 2 females awaiting trial; 4 male aliens awaiting deportation and 3 male federal prisoners serving sentence; total, 28.

This jail is modern in design and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. At this time it was clean and in order. The work of repainting the interior this season has already been started.

Each cell is equipped with a toilet, wash basin, bunk with mattress, sheets, blankets, and pillow with case. The bedding and fixtures were clean and in good condition.



Three meals a day are served, about as follows: Breakfast,—bread coffee and sometimes cereal; dinner—potatoes or beans, meat or soup or stew with vegetables; supper—hash, bread and coffee. Sugar and milk are provided with coffee and cereals.

The laundry facilities are adequate and the supply of hot and cold water is sufficient for washing, bathing and cleaning.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

### BALLSTON SPA

Inspected October 14, 1926. George W. Knights, deputy, is now acting sheriff; Mrs. Knights acts as matron; William Parks, jailer.

On the day of inspection the population was 12 males—2 awaiting trial, and 10 serving time, one of whom was a federal prisoner. The highest population since January 1, 1926, was 32, the lowest 5.

Since the last inspection the plumbing of the entire jail has been gone over, new traps have been installed in the toilets and new faucets in the lavatories. Every cell has had new pillow and mattress and the entire jail was in first class condition. It is always clean. The jail itself is modern in design and has excellent ventilation and light. Heating and laundry facilities are adequate.

The menu consists of coffee with sugar and milk and bread for breakfast; dinner—bean soup, macaroni soup or rice soup, meat and potatoes; supper—hash, tea, bread or cold meat and potatoes; and on Sunday, pork and beans.

The entire interior of the jail was painted previous to last inspection and the walls are kept clean and free from any markings whatsoever.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

### SCHENECTADY

Inspected January 30, 1926. George E. Ramsey sheriff; there are also an under sheriff, deputy sheriff, four guards, clerk, engineer, chef and utility man. Mrs. Ramsey is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 86 males and 3 females, classified as follows:

Serving sentence, ----- 34 county and 30 federal prisoners.  
Awaiting grand jury ----- 12 county and 4 federal prisoners.  
Police court examination ----- 9 prisoners.

The maximum population this year was on this date, the minimum, on January 2nd, 42.

This is an excellent modern jail, fully equipped and contains sufficient separate quarters for the legal classification of the inmates committed to it. Everything possible is done here to maintain a high state of cleanliness and sanitation throughout. Prisoners are also examined by the jail physician for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those suffering from communicable diseases.

Three meals a day are served and the menu is varied and well balanced.

The bed clothing consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases. The laundry facilities are modern and the hot water supply adequate for washing, bathing and cleaning.

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

### SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

#### SCHENECTADY

Inspected June 15, 1926. George E. Ramsey, sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron. There are also 2 under-sheriffs, 5 guards, 1 cook, 1 engineer, and 1 utility man.

The population at the time of inspection was 59, four of whom were females. The prisoners were classified as follows:

	<i>Adult</i>		<i>Minors</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Serving sentence -----	32	3	2	--	37
Awaiting trial or examination	14	1	7	--	22
Total -----	46	4	9	--	59

The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 93, the lowest 41.

The prisoners were not all properly classified. The minors awaiting trial and those serving sentence were together in one section. The woman awaiting trial was also permitted to associate with the women serving sentence. There was no reason for these violations of law, as there are eight sections of ten cells each in the men's prison and two sections of four cells each and two detention rooms in the women's department. It is the custom in this jail to keep all federal prisoners by themselves. This is not necessary. Section 96 of the County Law provides that United States prisoners shall be subject to the same provisions of the County Law as those sentenced by the State and County courts. Section 10523 of the United States Compiled Statutes states that when a United States prisoner is confined in the jail of any State he shall in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as the prisoners sentenced by the courts of the State in which the jail is situated and while so confined therein shall be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same, under the laws of such State.

The bunks are furnished with mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow cases, which were all in good condition.

The toilets were all in fair condition but are becoming badly stained. There are some of vitreous ware, but the majority of them are enameled iron. After iron toilets have been used for a number of years it is almost impossible to keep them in sanitary condition. It was stated that it was proposed to replace the vitreous ware toilets with iron. This would be a mistake. The proper officials should be informed that the State Commission of Prisons will not approve plans for new jails unless the toilets are of vitreous ware. The statement was made that prisoners destroy the vitreous toilets by placing newspapers in them and setting them on fire. This is simply a matter of jail discipline. All the jails recently constructed have the modern toilet of vitreous ware; they have also been placed in many of the older jails and are in use in many city jails and lockups and their use has been satisfactory in every respect, including durability, and they can always be kept in sanitary condition.

There is a receiving room in the basement. When a prisoner is admitted his clothing is taken from him and fumigated and he is provided with a jail suit. Clothing for outgoing prisoners is not furnished by the county, nor is clothing other than the jail uniforms and shoes provided for the prisoners. The sheriff should be authorized by the proper county authorities to purchase clothing for prisoners when necessary.

The laundry equipment is ample and in good condition. The same statement applies to that of the kitchen. We were told that aluminum pans and cups for serving the prisoners' meals had been ordered.

Prisoners are given three meals a day. The following is the bill of fare for the month of June:

*Sunday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—baked beef roll with Spanish sauce, mashed potatoes, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Supper—hot biscuits, butter, syrup, tea.

*Monday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—baked macaroni, au gratin, bread, tea.

Supper—rice pudding with vanilla sauce, bread and tea.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—baked pork and beans, piccalilly sauce, bread, tea.

Supper—vanilla pudding, bread and tea.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—Irish stew, bread and tea.

Supper—stewed tomatoes, bread and tea.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—vegetable soup, bread, tea, milk and sugar.

Supper—rice pudding, vanilla sauce, bread and tea.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—baked fish with dressing, tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper—bread pudding, vanilla sauce, bread and tea.



*Saturday:*

Breakfast—oatmeal with milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—bean soup, bread and tea.

Supper—baked macaroni, bread and tea.

The sheriff stated that the menu is changed monthly. We saw the noon meal; it was well cooked and appetizing. The bread used is purchased from local bakers.

The sheriff stated that the prisoners are exercised in the jail yard from 1½ to 2 hours on Sundays.

Prisoners are unemployed with the exception of a few trustees.

The jail physician visits the jail when called. We were told that prisoners are not examined upon admission. Previous reports of inspection state that it was formerly the custom to make this entrance examination. The practice should be resumed, as it prevents the spread of communicable diseases, both in the jail and in the community generally.

The prisoners are provided with magazines and newspapers, and there are a few books for their use in the jail office.

An additional matron is needed in this jail. The report for the year ending June 30 1925, shows that the average female population during that period was 2, the highest at any one time 8. It is understood that the present fiscal year will show a higher average population of women. The women's quarters must be in charge of the matron at all times, and it is asking too much of any woman to perform practically 24 hours' duty. The Board of Supervisors should provide the necessary additional help in the women's department at once.

On the evening of June 10th a prisoner escaped, but was captured in a lot near the jail by jail employees. From what we were able to ascertain, the facts are as follows: This prisoner had in his possession a kitchen knife and penknife. He cut notches in the larger knife with the penknife, using the heel of his shoe as a hammer, thus making a saw. The prisoners have been permitted to exercise in the guards' corridor during the noon hour. At this time the prisoner sawed a bar in a window in the rear corner of the jail, which had replaced one cut in a former attempt to escape. It is believed that he was covered by a confederate so that he could not be observed by the guard. The cut in the bar was covered with soap. When meals are served to the prisoners it is the custom to unlock the doors at the ends of the corridors. These doors are controlled by a lever in a locked box just outside the prisoners' corridor. When the evening meal was taken to the inmates the box on the side where this prisoner was confined was left open while the guard went over to the other side. The prisoner with the aid of a mirror to direct his movements succeeded in reaching the lever with the aid of a piece of cloth. After opening the door into the corridor he was in the guards' corridor and of course had access to the window. He wrenched out the bar which had been sawed at noon, squeezed through the opening and was outside the jail. Another prisoner shouted a warning to the guards and he was immediately recaptured.

There are food passes in the cell doors but none in the doors at the ends of the prisoners' corridors. Of course the prisoners could be locked in their cells and their food given to them through the passes in the cell doors, but there have been cases in other jails where prisoners have manipulated the cell doors so that while apparently locked they could be opened. This has never been done, and is practically impossible, with the corridor door. The installation of food passes in the doors at the ends of all the prisoners' corridors would materially aid the officials in charge of the institution.

From the foregoing it would appear that more care should be taken in searching both the prisoners and their cells. It was an error of judgment on the part of the officials in charge to permit prisoners to exercise in the guards' corridor. They could exercise just as much in the prisoners' corridor; and this jail was constructed in its present form for the purpose of keeping the prisoners away from the windows.

The jail was very clean and well cared for, as has been the case for several years past.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the law relative to the separation and classification of prisoners be strictly observed.
2. That the Board of Supervisors provide additional female help in the women's department.
3. That more care be taken in searching prisoners and their quarters and that no prisoners be permitted in the guards' corridor except for administration purposes under the direct supervision of an officer.
4. That the jail physician examine all prisoners as soon after their admission as possible.
5. That the county provide clothing for prisoners when necessary.
6. That when necessary to replace toilets, they be of vitreous ware of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

##### SCHOHARIE

Inspected June 16, 1926. Peter J. Mattice, sheriff; George W. Snyder, under-sheriff; Mrs. Snyder, matron. A jailer is also employed.

There was but one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male serving sentence. The highest population during the past year was given as 6, and it was stated that at times there had been no inmates.

The last report of inspection contained the following recommendations:

1. That the locking device be overhauled and the windows made safe.
2. That some suitable method of supplying hot water to the jail in summer be adopted.
3. That the floor be repaired where needed and the steel floors thoroughly cleaned of rust and painted.
4. That the broken toilet seats be repaired or replaced.

It was found that the toilet seats had been replaced and all were in good order. At the time of inspection workmen were engaged at repairing the locking devices, truing up steel doors, and going over the steel work generally. It was stated that the contract had been let for installing an oil heater to heat water for the jail during the summer, and that the authorities were endeavoring to obtain a competent person to repair the floors but that difficulty was being experienced in doing so. The electric wiring throughout the court house and jail was condemned and workmen were engaged at installing new wiring throughout. When the construction work is completed it is the intention of the officials to repaint the jail where needed.

There have been no changes in administrative policy since the last report of inspection. Some employment is provided for sentenced inmates; meals are well cooked and sufficient; and the jail, while upset from the construction work in progress, gave evidence of proper care.

It is suggested that a further inspection be made later in the year after the improvements have been completed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

### SCHOHARIE

Inspected November 13, 1926. Peter J. Mattice, sheriff; George Snyder, under-sheriff, in charge. Mrs. Snyder is matron. One turnkey is employed.

There were 4 inmates at the time of inspection—2 adult males awaiting transfer to Clinton Prison, 1 adult male awaiting trial, and 1 male minor serving sentence. The highest population during the year was given as 6, and the average about 1. At times there were no inmates. It was stated that it had been possible to maintain a legal classification at all times and examination of the daily population record sheets affirmed this statement.

The inspection was made for the purpose of checking on the repairs and improvements which were in progress when the jail was visited last spring. The locking devices have been completely overhauled, an oil heater for heating bath water in summer has been installed, new and modern electric wiring has been substituted for the former wiring system, a steel door has been placed at the foot of the stairway leading to the second floor, and the interior of the jail has been repainted with white enamel.

It was stated that the authorities intend to remove the steel floor in the exercise corridor on the first floor next year and lay a new concrete floor. This will improve conditions criticized in former reports of inspection. It was said that a new supply of mattresses was also to be provided, to replace several which are badly worn.

The jail was clean and the officials are to be commended for their efforts toward improving it.

There is but little employment, as the jail and county building are small, but it was stated that with the small number of sentenced inmates there was generally sufficient work to keep them busy at least part of the time.



It was stated that the jail physician examines inmates as soon after admission as possible, and that very rarely were cases of communicable diseases discovered.

Meals are prepared by the matron, the food being of good quality and the ration ample. Meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—oatmeal, bread and butter, cookie, coffee; dinner—boiled pork and cabbage, potatoes, bread and butter, tea; supper—warmed-up potatoes and meat, bread and butter, cookie, applesauce and tea. Milk and sugar are served with cereal and coffee. Employed prisoners receive some additional rations, such as desserts.

The grand jury meets but three times a year, which has resulted in prisoners being detained at the jail for long periods pending consideration of their cases by that body. It was stated that the district attorney is now taking advantage of the provisions of Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and is arranging for prisoners charged with indictable offenses to appear before the court and plead without waiting indictment. It was further stated that the proceeding had proven very satisfactory and that it also helped to keep the jail population at a minimum.

Inquiry was made in the matter of the recent escape of a court prisoner. It appears from statements made by officials in charge that the turnkey had entered the jail for the purpose of getting the breakfast dishes and had left the door open behind him. He then opened the corridor door to permit an inmate to sweep the corridors, he expecting to stand there while the inmate was so engaged. However, a sentenced prisoner on the second floor called to the turnkey, who went up a few steps to converse with him, and while he was on the stairway the prisoner in the court section slipped out without being seen by the other prisoner and was not missed until said other prisoner went into the exercise corridor and called to the man who had escaped. Receiving no reply he called to the turnkey, telling him of the escape. Immediate search was made, but the man was gone and up to date of inspection had not been apprehended.

From statements of the officials and the other prisoner it does not appear that there was any collusion with persons on the outside or with other inmates, the prisoner simply taking advantage of the temporary laxness of the jailer and running out. He had no money or jewelry on his person, as it is the practice to take all valuables excepting a few cents from the prisoner and deposit same in the jail safe pending his release.

The under-sheriff was advised that in the future the grated door leading into the exercise corridor of the grand jury section, or any part of the jail where dangerous inmates were confined, should not be opened unless the outer door was locked and the key in possession of a second person on the outside of the door; otherwise, it would be possible for prisoners to "rush" the turnkey and obtain keys to both doors and effect a jail delivery. The under-sheriff stated that this practice was now being followed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the rusted and broken floors be repaired as soon as possible.
2. That the corridors be not opened unless the outer door is locked and the key in possession of a second person.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

WATKINS

Inspected March 23, 1926. Raymond H. Berry, sheriff; Mrs. Berry, matron.

As has been pointed out in previous reports of the State Commission of Prisons, the Schuyler County Jail is inadequate, lacks sanitary facilities, is unsafe for the detention of prisoners, and the upper section is a fire trap. It was clean and in practically the same condition on the day of inspection as when inspected last year. The cots are equipped with mattresses, sheets, and pillows with slips. Three meals are served daily. Prisoners serving sentence aid in keeping the place clean and some of them work about the county buildings.

There were four prisoners in custody, all male adults, on day of inspection. Three were serving sentences of thirty days and a fourth was being held for action by the courts. One of the sentenced prisoners was ill and was confined in a room on the second floor. A sentenced prisoner and the court prisoner were in the same corridor—in violation of law.

At a meeting of the Commission last September, representatives of the Board of Supervisors appeared and agreed to endeavor to arrange with the authorities of Yates County to send prisoners to the Yates County Jail at Penn Yan when necessary to avoid illegal conditions in the Watkins jail. Such an agreement was made in December, but the Yates County Jail has not yet been designated by the county judge as a place of confinement for Schuyler county prisoners. The county judge has been requested by the Board to make such designation and it is expected it will soon be made.

The county now has a contract with the Monroe County Penitentiary to care for all persons convicted of misdemeanors in Schuyler county and sentenced for a period of sixty days or more.

It is recommended that more care be exercised by those in charge of the jail in the classification of prisoners, and that the doors between the jail corridors on the first floor be kept locked.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

WATKINS

Inspected December 8, 1926. Raymond H. Berry, sheriff; Mrs. Berry is matron; a turnkey is also employed.

There were 3 inmates at time of inspection, all adult males—1 serving sentence and 2 awaiting trial. The highest population since July 1, 1926, was 8, the lowest 1, and the average about 3.

The sheriff stated that it had not been necessary to transfer prisoners to the Yates County Jail, the low population permitting proper classification at all times. It was said that the district attorney, by proceeding with certain cases in conformity with the provisions of section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was able to move these cases quickly and that this helped materially in keeping the jail population at a minimum.

The door between the two departments, it was stated, is now kept locked, as recommended in the last report.



All money and jewelry is reported as taken from inmates, they receipting for it on discharge. The sheriff's office should be provided with a safe for keeping valuable records and money and jewelry.

It was stated that the rooms on the second floor had been used but little during the year. Because of the extreme fire hazard existing on the second floor of this jail it would be much safer if a guard were employed for night duty when any of the rooms are occupied.

Three meals a day are served. They are prepared by the matron and are of good quality and ample.

Jail records were in good condition.

The place was clean. It is hoped that the financial condition of the county will soon improve, so as to permit the erection of a modern jail.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a guard be employed to remain on duty at night when the second floor is in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### SENECA COUNTY JAIL

##### OVID

Inspected December 9, 1926. Fred Olschewske, sheriff; Harold D. Troutman, under-sheriff, in charge; Mrs. Troutman, matron.

This is a small jail, located in the court house. There are three stone cells for men in the basement and a room on the main floor for women. Each cell is furnished with cot bed, proper bedding and bucket. There is a toilet and lavatory in the corridor of the men's room. The women's room is well furnished, and has tub bath and toilet.

The jail is said to be used only for temporary detention purposes while awaiting examination or transfer to the main jail at Waterloo, and during court which is held here twice yearly. Court was in session at time of inspection and one male prisoner was being held at the jail. The highest population during the year was reported as 2.

Because of the small number of prisoners, inmates receive practically the same food as the under-sheriff's family.

One of the cells was in use for storage of some seized liquor which, it was stated, had been placed there a considerable time since by the United States officials. Some place other than a cell should be used for storing this stuff and it should be removed forthwith. The steel ceiling should be painted with light colored paint.

The jail was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the liquor stored in the cell be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*



## SENECA COUNTY JAIL

## WATERLOO

Inspected April 21, 1926. Fred Olschewske, sheriff. Mrs. Olschewske is matron and has charge of the cooking. A turnkey is employed who is also janitor of the court house.

There were 5 adult male inmates at the time of inspection—4 serving sentence and 1 awaiting trial. Figures showing the high and low population were not available, as the sheriff was not keeping the daily population record on the forms sent him by the State Commission of Prisons. He was advised that these were prepared to aid him in properly making up his annual report and for the information of the Commission and that the records, both at this jail and at Ovid, should be kept up-to-date.

This is a three-story jail containing 30 cells and 2 rooms. One of the rooms is fitted up for use as a hospital room. Including the rooms the jail is divided into eight departments, affording sufficient space for the proper classification of the number of prisoners usually held here.

The cells are equipped with niche toilets, steel bunks and proper bedding. There is a shower in each of the cell sections and a bath in each of the large rooms.

The laundry equipment consists of a small electric washer and some wash trays. It was stated that all laundry work, including the prisoners' clothing, is done in the laundry.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail, county buildings, and at cultivating a small garden.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable diseases. As a precautionary measure to protect the health of the inmates and jail force this should be done.

Inmates receive three meals a day, sentenced men eating in a mess hall in the basement and court men in their cells. Meals on day of inspection were as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, bread and coffee; dinner—soup, frankfurts, bread and tea; supper—warmed-up potatoes, bread and tea. Sugar is served with the oatmeal, but the inmates receive no milk or butter. Prisoners are sent here for long terms and, according to the opinion of dietitians and physicians, the lack of butter fats for long periods is detrimental to health.

It would appear that a small amount of milk would not add materially to the cost of feeding the prisoners, but the sheriff stated that with the high cost of foodstuffs the allowance of twenty cents per meal would not permit it and allow him to employ someone to help the matron with the cooking. The fee system is a relic of bygone days and there are but very few jails where the sheriff is allowed a charge per meal. The system should be abandoned in this jail and the sheriff permitted to purchase the necessary food for the inmates, subject to audit by the Board of Supervisors, and a cook should be employed. If a male cook were employed he could be deputized to assist at the jail during the absence of the sheriff and during emergencies.

An additional male employee is needed. The sheriff must be away from the jail at times, leaving only the turnkey who is also janitor of the court house. During the night there is no one on duty. Experience has shown that to safely keep prisoners and supervise the jail properly, sufficient help must be provided. The sheriff stated in his annual report for the last fiscal year that the turnkey received a salary of but \$300 a year, which would appear to indicate that his duties as turnkey were considered a minor part of his work. Perhaps the appointment of a civilian cook, as suggested, would be sufficient.

The jail was in fairly clean condition throughout; some minor matters were called to the attention of the sheriff who promised to have them corrected. Some parts of the jail should be repainted, particularly the steelwork around the niches in the cells most used. They are rusting badly and should be thoroughly scraped and painted. The sheriff stated he had requested the Board of Supervisors to supply the necessary paint when he had a large number of prisoners at the jail who could have been employed to advantage doing the painting, but that the Board had not acceded to his request. The sheriff should be given a supply of paint so that the jail can be kept properly painted at all times. The beneficial results would more than justify the expenditure.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the fee system for feeding jail inmates be abolished, a civilian cook employed, and milk added to the ration.
2. That the rusted niche bases and other parts of the jail requiring repainting be painted.
3. That the jail be kept thoroughly clean at all times.
4. That the records be kept up-to-date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

##### BATH

Inspected November 1, 1926. W. Bertram Page, sheriff; Ray Hardenbrook, under-sheriff; Mrs. Hardenbrook, matron; A. H. Clark, turnkey.

At the time of inspection there were 14 prisoners on hand, of whom 13 were males and 1 female; 9 males were serving sentence and 4 were awaiting trial or action of the grand jury. The woman was held for the grand jury. No minors were among the prisoners and the highest number of prisoners at any one time since January 1, 1926, was 36, and the lowest 11.

The jail has been frequently criticized in the past, but was found in the most cleanly condition of any recent inspections. The place has been entirely repainted and prisoners were at work scrubbing and cleaning at the time of inspection.

Toilets and wash bowls of sanitary type have been installed in this jail, but there is constant trouble with the flushing system in connection with the toilets. It is recommended that the sheriff take measures to secure the services of good plumbers and have the entire flushing system of the jail placed in satisfactory condition.

Meals given the prisoners on this date were as follows:

Breakfast—Rice, coffee and bread.

Dinner—Potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee and onions.

Supper—Warmed-up potatoes, tea, bread and applesauce.

It is noted that no meat was furnished at any of these meals and the turnkey stated that this is furnished prisoners three times a week. Copy of the menu for the previous week is attached hereto for examination by the Commission. Each prisoner is given a pint of milk every day; this has been done for some time on the recommendation of Commissioner Davenport.



The jail physician in this jail receives only \$100. a year. He visits the jail only on call. It is again strongly recommended that the physician's salary be fixed at an amount which would require his visits to the jail when new prisoners are received. The experience of the Commission has been that it is most important that prisoners be examined upon entry to county jails, and if found suffering from any communicable diseases, be segregated from other prisoners. Some prisoners held here may later be found innocent and they, as well as sentenced prisoners, are entitled to the protection of their health; and a great county like Steuben should stand in line with other counties in this very important part of health preservation.

There is no employment for prisoners except around the county buildings. If the number is sufficiently large next summer, an effort should be made to work them on the county farm.

It was found that since the last inspection a new electric washer and tubs have been installed. A new range is badly needed here, the present one being thirty years old and not capable of taking care of the needs of the jail.

Practically every county jail in the State has provided sheets and pillow cases for the beds of prisoners, but this county has ignored repeated recommendations. It is again strongly urged that sheets and pillow cases be provided in this jail. The sheriff should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1927, if he will comply with this recommendation and the one relating to physical examination of prisoners upon entrance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

## SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

### RIVERHEAD

Inspected April 21, 1926. Burton C. Howe, sheriff, assisted by a warden, turnkey, keeper, guard, and Mrs. Howe is matron.

The population on this date was 35, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	21	--	1	1
Held for grand jury -----	5	--	1	--
Convicted and awaiting transfer	1	--	1	--
Police court -----	3	--	--	--
Civil prisoner -----	1	--	--	--

The maximum population during the present year was 49; minimum 29.

This is one of the largest county jails in the state, containing 141 cells, one of which is a padded cell, and there are also 12 shower baths and two tubs. The main jail above the first floor is constructed on the tier plan and the separate wing has cells on three floors facing the windows, and the fourth floor has two large rooms intended as hospitals.



As they are seldom used for such purpose, one has been fitted up as a chapel and the other is used for detention purposes. One section on the lower floor is used as a receiving quarters for prisoners, who are held until examined by the physician, bathed and provided with proper clothing before entering the main jail. This practice is commendable.

The visiting room with screens has been cleaned out by the present sheriff, painted and is being used for the purpose originally intended: viz. to prevent the passing in of contraband articles to dangerous prisoners.

The jail throughout was clean and is kept well painted, including the concrete floors. The walls are of glazed brick and do not require painting. The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases. The laundry and kitchen are in the basement and the equipment is adequate. There is an ample supply of hot and cold water available at all times.

The toilets are of the niche type with iron bowls and in the sections most used are rusting badly; the flush is inadequate and is causing considerable trouble. A beginning should be made to remove these niches in the lower sections which are used extensively, and install vitreous integral-seat toilets in the cells. This is being done in several jails throughout the state. This would afford a permanent improvement and by the use of modern flushometers in place of the present direct flush a much more sanitary condition would exist.

At the time of inspection five of the sentenced men were working on the county highways. They are returned to the jail each evening. Other prisoners render services of a trusty nature about the institution.

Three meals a day are served about as follows: Breakfast—fried potatoes, bread and coffee, oatmeal with sugar is given twice a week; dinner—meat, potatoes, bread and coffee, or beans and soup; supper—soup, bread, tea and prunes. Some canned goods are used, and prisoners are permitted to purchase other articles of food from their private funds.

The matron is said to be the custodian of the department for females and possesses the keys. This is in accordance with approved methods of jail management.

Religious services are held each week and prisoners are furnished with plenty of reading matter.

The jail record is kept in proper manner and up to date. It is also the practice here to keep a diary of daily events, also a visitors' record, showing the name, address, time of arrival and departure.

A store room is maintained which was liberally supplied with supplies for the institution. Purchases are made from the prisons as required by law.

The sheriff is manifesting a deep interest in proper jail management and the results of his efforts are apparent, as the jail was in first class condition throughout, except the niche toilets which have been criticized in former reports. This is a matter requiring the attention of the Board of Supervisors, and it is recommended that the matter be taken up seriously this year and the necessary change made on the first floor of this otherwise excellent jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

## RIVERHEAD

Inspected September 11, 1926. Burton C. Howe, sheriff.

The population of the jail on this date was 56, as follows: Held for grand jury, 22 adult males and 5 minor males; serving time, 21 adult males, 6 minor males, and 1 female; civil prisoner, 1. All the prisoners were properly segregated and the jail throughout, with the exception of the toilets which have been heretofore criticized by the Commission, was cleanly and in good order. There were two prisoners serving terms of one year each.

The under-sheriff stated that the prisoners are given exercise in the yard when the weather conditions permit. Five prisoners were employed on county road work—a most commendable practice.

The new visiting room in the basement, providing eight stalls for visitors, with screened section between the prisoners and visitors, is completed and is a very satisfactory job.

For the past several weeks, employees of a jail construction company have been going over all the locks in the entire jail to place them in safe condition.

There has been trouble over the roof leaking and this should have the prompt attention of the county authorities.

The jail was fully described in a report dated April 21, 1926, and is not repeated here. It is one of the largest and best county jails in the State. As stated before, the toilets in this jail are of niche type and a good portion of them are worn out and insanitary. It is impossible to keep them clean and steps must be taken to provide proper and sanitary plumbing in this jail. The Commission is charged, under section 46 of the Prison Law, subdivision 5, "to secure the best sanitary conditions of buildings and grounds of all such institutions and protect and preserve the health of the inmates". It has always been the policy of the Commission to attempt to carry out its duties and requirements with the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties in an amicable manner without invoking the powers conferred upon it by law. It was found at the time of this inspection that the Board of Supervisors had done nothing and had only authorized the repairing of five or six toilets which were badly out of order.

The recommendation made in previous reports is again renewed—that the Board of Supervisors proceed to install new sanitary toilets in one or two sections of the jail this year, with the understanding that additional sections will be taken up each succeeding year and thus distribute the cost over a period of five or six years. The Secretary should be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and ask him to advise the Commission on or before December 1, 1926, if this recommendation will be accepted and carried out.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

## MONTICELLO

Inspected December 11, 1926. Fletcher E. Rhodes, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and a deputy sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron. These constitute the entire jail force.

There were 3 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, all adult males—2 serving sentence and 1 held for the grand jury. I was informed that the highest number in custody since January 1, 1926, was 26, and the lowest the present number. The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30, 1926, stated that the average population for that time was 13 males and 1 female. Prisoners were detained for periods varying from one to 150 days. During the year, 254 prisoners were admitted, 77 of whom were charged with being intoxicated or drunk and disorderly and 53 with disorderly conduct. Native born numbered 167 and 87 were foreign born; 35 were under twenty-one years of age.

The jail is a three-story building containing thirty cells and two large rooms. It has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. With the exception of some needed paint and the toilets the building was in good condition.

The bunks are equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was all in excellent order and very clean. Each prisoner is given a clean outfit of bedding on admission and the sheets and pillow slips are washed at least once a week.

There are three stationary tubs in the basement of the jail, but they are not used. The washing is sent to a laundry and my information was that a flat rate of four dollars a week is paid for the service rendered. The prisoners in this jail are practically unemployed, there being no work except that done around the county buildings and grounds. During the last fiscal year 134 prisoners served sentence in this jail. The sentenced prisoners should do all the work possible. The money spent each year for laundry would soon pay for the installation of proper laundry equipment. Section 93 of the County Law states in part that "Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday."

The cooking for the jail is done in the kitchen of the sheriff's residence. The ration is varied and satisfactory and is practically the same as shown in the report of inspection for 1925.

The toilets in this jail are of the niche type and were installed when the jail was constructed in 1910. The report last year stated that "the flushing devices are bad and cause a great deal of trouble and expense to keep them in repair". This type of toilet has been found very unsatisfactory, both on account of the poor flush and because they rust so badly. Several of the jails in other counties, which contained toilets of this kind, have been equipped with modern jail toilets of vitreous ware, which have been placed in the cells and the niches closed. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and has resulted in a reduction in bills for plumbing. It is not necessary to install new toilets all at once, but place a section at a time, replacing those in the section which are in the worst condition.

There is a jail physician who is subject to call.

It was stated that the grand jury meets in February, March, May, September and November.

Reading matter is furnished the prisoners—newspapers and magazines.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.



No regular jailer is employed at this institution. The jailer's work is done by the sheriff, the under-sheriff and the deputy. One of these is supposed to be constantly on duty. It is frequently necessary for two of these officials to be away from the jail at the same time, and it was said that there are times when all three have been compelled to be absent at one time. When one man is alone at the jail, trouble is invited. Prisoners of the most desperate character are confined in this jail and there should always be someone to hold the keys to the outer doors when an officer is compelled to unlock the cells. An officer in the interior of the jail with all the keys is at the mercy of prisoners after cells are unlocked. In most of the jails of the State there is a jailer who remains at the jail at all times. The Board of Supervisors should see that such an officer is appointed. Experience in other counties has proven the danger of trying to operate a jail with inadequate control and supervision, both day and night. Poor supervision invites assaults, jail-breaking, suicides, passing of contraband articles, etc.

It is recommended:

1. That the Board of Supervisors make provision for the appointment of a jailer.
2. That suitable laundry equipment be installed and the sentenced prisoners do the laundry work.
3. That new toilets, of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons, be installed, a section at a time, until the defective ones are replaced.
4. That the Board of Supervisors provide materials so that the sentenced prisoners can paint the interior of the jail where necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

### OWEGO

Inspected December 7, 1926. Herbert W. Foote, sheriff. Mrs. Foote is matron; a turnkey is also employed.

There were 17 inmates at time of inspection, classified as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Serving sentence -----	11	1
Awaiting trial -----	1	--
Held for grand jury (federal prisoners) ----	2	--
Awaiting transfer to Auburn Prison -----	1	1
Total -----	15	2

Prisoners were not properly classified. All the male prisoners were commingling freely in the corridors and had the run of the two lower floors of the jail. This is a matter which has been criticized in former reports of inspection and there is no reason why the practice should continue. The jail is constructed on modern lines with exercise corridors in which the prisoners should be kept. Permitting prisoners to thus commingle is not only illegal but extremely dangerous, as the jailer enters the jail with all the keys and is inviting attack, which would result in the inmates obtaining the keys and effecting a jail delivery. The seriousness of these matters was called to the attention of the jail staff

and assurance was given that prisoners would be properly classified and kept in their respective corridors. It was stated that the cell doors were not locked at night, the practice being to lock the corridor door only. There is no one on active duty during the night and all prisoners should be kept as closely confined as possible after locking-in time in the evening.

There is no laundry equipment in the jail and inmates are required to launder their clothing and bedding in the corridors. This has been criticized in former reports of inspection and the installation of laundry machinery recommended, but apparently no steps have been taken to remedy conditions. The appearance of some of the bedding would indicate that the laundering was left entirely to the whim of the inmate; some was very dirty and apparently had not been washed in weeks. There are several reasons why the laundry work should not be done in the corridors not the least of which is the necessity of thorough sterilization of clothing and bedding, which will not be accomplished if left to each individual inmate. Laundry machinery, which would permit of doing all jail laundry, including blankets, should be installed without further delay and all laundry work done in the laundry. There is sufficient room in the basement to permit installation of the necessary machinery.

During the summer male inmates are employed on the county farm, but during the winter there is little work except cleaning about the jail and court house. Sentenced female inmates assist in the kitchen under the direction of the matron.

Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—cereal, fried potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or macaroni, potatoes, bread and butter and tea; supper—fried potatoes, bread, cookies and tea. It was stated that the meat ration was about one-third pound per person. This is one of the very few jails in the State where the fee system of feeding prisoners prevails, and while there does not appear to be any cause for criticizing the meals, it would be better to have all food purchased by the sheriff and the bills audited periodically by the Board of Supervisors, as is the general practice. If any profit arising from prisoners is considered a part of the perquisites of the sheriff the Board could increase the sheriff's salary to that amount; the expense to the county would not be increased and there would be no possible reflection on the sheriff should complaint be made as to the quality or quantity of food served.

The jail physician comes on call, but does not examine incoming inmates for the presence of communicable diseases. For the protection of the other inmates and the jail staff this should be done and any found so afflicted, segregated.

The recommendation in the last report of inspection—that an additional officer be appointed to have charge of the jail during the night has not received favorable action by the Board. The recommendation is renewed.

The jail did not present as clean an appearance as should be expected. This was partly due to some of the beds and mattresses being old and torn, and partly to lack of care. New beds and bedding should be substituted for the old beds in use in some of the rooms, some new mattresses provided for the bunks, and the place kept clean. Papers should not be permitted to accumulate in the cells. It was suggested to the sheriff that because of the possibility of inmates overpowering the officer and thus making an escape, it would be safer if the key to the outer door were in the hands of a second person in the office when the officer enters the jail.

It was stated that all money is taken from inmates on admission and deposited in the office, the inmates receipting for same on release, which is a commendable practice.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That inmates be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the county law, and that they be confined to the exercise corridors.
2. That adequate laundry equipment be provided and all laundry work done in the laundry.
3. That new beds and bedding be provided in the women's rooms, and new mattresses be substituted for those most worn in the cells.
4. That the jail be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

## ITHACA

Inspected January 19, 1926. Charles Green, sheriff; there are also a turnkey and a matron.

At the time of inspection there were 18 male inmates, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10 adults; awaiting trial, 5 adults; held for grand jury, 2 minors. There was also one female accounted for on the books who was serving sentence and said to be convalescing after a serious operation and under the physician's direction she had not been returned to the jail. The maximum population at any time during the past year was reported as 24; the lowest 4. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1925, was reported by the sheriff to the State Commission of Prisons as 274 males and 19 females.

This old jail is of the obsolete "pit" type of construction, containing eight cells in the "pit" for sentenced prisoners, and two departments of two cells each on the second floor for court prisoners. There is an adjoining two-story concrete building for women. This has an independent entrance from the yard, and on the opposite side a garage has been constructed against the building, entirely shutting out the light and ventilation on this side on the first floor.

It is obvious from the foregoing description that section 92 of the County Law relative to classification of prisoners cannot be complied with in this jail. The two minors were properly separated and four of the court prisoners were occupying the only other two cells on the second floor. The balance were mingled on the first floor, and the objectionable practice of "doubling up" is always necessary when the population runs high.

Each cell has an old iron toilet and most of the cells contain two bunks furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and some pillows. The lavatories are in the corridors. There are no shower baths in the men's jail, but there is a bath tub on either floor. Showers should be substituted for the tubs and, if possible, the shower on the second floor should be located so that the cell now used for that purpose could be equipped for detention purposes. Three cot beds are installed in the corridor outside the pit and are used by trustees. The cots obstruct the corridor and entrance to the bath room.

A fair state of cleanliness prevailed throughout the men's jail and the paint was in very good condition, although it was not repainted during the past year. The insanitary toilets appeared to be in about as good condition as it is possible to make them.



The building intended for females contains four rooms and two shower baths. This building is supposed to be in charge of the matron when there are female prisoners, but one of the rooms on the first floor has been made into a laundry where trusty males do the washing. In 1924 the other room on this floor was used for storage of license plates; at present it is being used as a "comfort station" for employees, visitors and trusties, owing to the fact that the toilet room adjacent to the sheriff's office, which had been used jointly with the supervisors and others in the court house, was closed against further use from the sheriff's office. The practice of using any part of the women's building for this purpose is reprehensible and should be stopped. Representatives of the Board of Supervisors and the sheriff stated that it was planned to install a toilet room near the office. It seems only reasonable that this work should have been done before the one which had been regularly used for this purpose for a long time was closed.

There is no shut-off at the stairway of the women's quarters and nothing prevents persons who work in the laundry or who visit the "comfort station" from going to the second floor and conversing with women prisoners. The matron cannot reasonably be expected to be present in the jail building at all times. A disagreeable odor was present in the laundry room. As the laundry is a makeshift, installed in a room not intended for such purpose, it is doubtful if adequate disposal of waste water has been provided. If the water is merely running on the ground underneath the building, a dangerous health menace exists. The matter should be looked into by competent sanitary experts. The bath room on the first floor was being used for storage.

The two rooms on the second floor of this building were in clean and tidy condition. Each has two full-sized beds and proper bed clothing, chairs, stand, toilet, and lavatory. Some trouble was experienced with heating, as soft coal is used, but the sheriff stated that he thought the trouble had been overcome. A janitor is employed to care for the heater which is under the court house and furnishes heat for the county buildings.

The services of one turnkey has been discontinued and at present the only employee is the turnkey who is also the cook and is supposed to be on duty twenty-four hours each day. Such hours of service should not be required of any man. Frequently, both the sheriff and turnkey are required to leave the jail on official business about the county, leaving the jail in charge of the matron and trusties. Experience in many counties of the State has proven the fallacy of trying to run a penal institution with inadequate supervision and control, both day and night. Such arrangement invites jail breaking, assaults, suicides, passing of contraband articles, etc. While the employment of prisoners is commendable, the "trusty" system should be tolerated only under the most careful supervision. This cannot be done with insufficient civilian help.

The inmates receive three meals a day, prepared in the jail kitchen by civilian and inmate help. The present menu is about as follows: Breakfast — oatmeal, black coffee and bread; dinner — soup, bread and black coffee; supper — stewed beef and boiled potatoes. Twice a week fried potatoes are served in the morning, and on Wednesdays cabbage is served for dinner and frankfurters and potatoes for supper. Baked beans are served for supper about once a week. Since January 1st, this year, no milk is allowed and very little sugar. Some raw milk should be allowed with cereals, and as sugar is about the cheapest commodity on the market, a small amount served with oatmeal and coffee would prevent considerable waste of food. Prisoners who wish to purchase additional articles of food with their private funds are permitted to do so.

The kitchen equipment is fairly adequate, but the use of aluminum would be found more satisfactory than granite ware. Aluminum dishes of all kinds, and of substantial make, can be secured from the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and visits on call. He is not required to make a physical examination of all incoming prisoners for the purpose of segregating those suffering with communicable diseases, as is being done in the best managed jails. In fact, this jail affords no quarters for segregation of prisoners when ill.

It is recommended:

1. That the present obsolete jail be replaced with a modern adequate and sanitary one.
2. That a toilet be provided in connection with the sheriff's office at once and, if possible, the laundry installed elsewhere and the women's building be used exclusively for the purposes intended.
3. That shower baths be substituted for the tubs, as suggested in this report.
4. That an additional competent jailer or night man be employed.
5. That trusty prisoners be not permitted in the present laundry or about the buildings and grounds except under careful supervision, and in no case should any keys be left in their possession.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

### ITHACA

Inspected March 17-18, 1926. Charles Green, sheriff; there are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and matron.

The male population at the time of inspection was 11, classified as follows: Serving sentenced, 2; awaiting trial, 3; held for grand jury, 5; awaiting deportation, 1. Five were Federal prisoners. The woman mentioned in the last report of inspection as serving sentence, but who had been removed from the jail by direction of the jail physician, had not yet been returned to the institution. The highest number of prisoners in custody since January 1, 1926 was 22, and the lowest, 11.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It does not provide the necessary facilities for the classification and separation of prisoners. At the time of the inspection the sheriff was compelled to place grand jury prisoners on the first floor of the jail with sentenced prisoners, and this with a population of only eleven; with a population of 20 or more the situation is of course much worse. There are but 12 cells in the entire men's section of the jail and the reprehensible practice of "doubling up" must be resorted to a greater part of the time.

The plumbing of the jail is of an obsolete type and it is practically impossible to keep the toilets in the cells in a sanitary condition.



There are no shower baths in the men's jail, but there is a bath tub on each floor. When the men in one section on the second floor take their baths it is necessary to have them go to the first floor, as the bath on the second floor is in a separate section. This transferring of dangerous criminals with the inadequate jail force of officers now employed may lead to escapes.

The cot beds in the corridor on the main floor, which are used by "trusties" still obstruct the passage way and the entrance to the bath room.

The report of inspection made January 19th of this year contains the following description of the department for women:

"The building intended for females contains four rooms and two shower baths. This building is supposed to be in charge of the matron when there are female prisoners, but one of the rooms on the first floor has been made into a laundry where trusty males do the washing. In 1924 the other room on this floor was used for storage of license plates; at present it is being used as a 'comfort station' for employees, visitors and trusties, owing to the fact that the toilet room adjacent to the sheriff's office, which has been used jointly with the supervisors and others in the court house, was closed against further use from the sheriff's office. The practice of using any part of the women's building for this purpose is reprehensible and should be stopped. Representatives of the Board of Supervisors and the sheriff stated that it was planned to install a toilet room near the office. It seems only reasonable that this work should have been done before the one which had been regularly used for this purpose for a long time was closed.

There is no shut-off at the stairway of the women's quarters and nothing prevents persons who work in the laundry or who visit the 'comfort station' from going to the second floor and conversing with women prisoners. The matron cannot reasonably be expected to be present in the jail building at all times. A disagreeable odor was present in the laundry room. As the laundry is a makeshift, installed in a room not intended for such purpose, it is doubtful is adequate disposal of waste water has been provided. If the water is merely running on the ground underneath the building, a dangerous health menace exists. The matter should be looked into by competent sanitary experts. The bath room on the first floor was being used for storage."

No arrangements have been made to remedy the conditions existing at that time. The placing of the laundry in this building was a grave mistake, as it has to be operated by male prisoners and the mingling of male and female prisoners is distinctly prohibited by the County Law. The using of part of this building as a public comfort station is against the rules of common decency.

We were informed that considerable trouble had been experienced during the winter with the heating of the jail. The heating plant is in the court house and is in charge of the janitor of that building. While the weather was not very cold either the night of the 17th or the morning of the 18th, the radiators in the main jail and the women's section were barely warm at 10 P. M. on the night of the 17th and at 9 A. M. on the morning of the 18th the temperature of the women's room on the second floor was 66. We obtained reliable information that at night the radiators were almost invariably cold and the temperature of the women's section was so low that the jail physician was compelled to request the removal of a woman prisoner, who was ill, as the quarters were too cold to be used.



While the lack of heat may be partially due to defective heating connections and apparatus, our opinion is that at least part of the trouble is chargeable to low steam pressure during certain hours.

In the report of inspection previously mentioned the following statement was made:

"The services of one turnkey has been discontinued and at present the only employee is the turnkey who is also the cook and is supposed to be on duty twenty-four hours each day. Such hours of service should not be required of any man. Frequently, both the sheriff and turnkey are required to leave the jail on official business about the county, leaving the jail in charge of the matron and trusties. Experience in many counties of the State has proven the fallacy of trying to run a penal institution with inadequate supervision and control, both day and night. Such arrangement invites jail breaking, assaults, suicides, passing of contraband articles, etc. While the employment of prisoners is commendable the 'trusty' system should be tolerated only under the most careful supervision. This cannot be done with insufficient civilian help."

These conditions still exist. There is an under-sheriff who could assist at times, but he cannot be expected to put in his entire time at the jail as his salary is but \$400 per annum.

The report of January 19th further states:

"The inmates receive three meals a day prepared in the jail kitchen by civilian and inmate help. The present menu is about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, black coffee and bread; dinner—soup, bread and black coffee; supper—stewed beef and boiled potatoes. Twice a week fried potatoes are served in the morning, and on Wednesdays cabbage is served for dinner and frankfurters and potatoes for supper. Baked beans are served for supper about once a week. Since January 1st, this year, no milk is allowed and very little sugar. Some raw milk should be allowed with cereals, and as sugar is about the cheapest commodity on the market, a small amount served with oatmeal and coffee would prevent considerable waste of food. Prisoners who wish to purchase additional articles of food with their private funds are permitted to do so."

A somewhat peculiar arrangement exists in this county in regard to the food used in the jail. A separate allowance is made for the food supplied the turnkey and the "trusties" who assist him; they are permitted to have somewhat better food than the other prisoners. The County Law says that:

"Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food, at the expense of the county; but prisoners detained for trial may, at their own expense, and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper article of food."

It is the custom in many counties of the State to use two separate rations, one for the prisoners who are employed at hard labor, and the other for those who are unemployed. The County Law provides that:

"Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed."

At present no arrangements have been made here for the employment of prisoners and the only work done by the sentenced inmates is the institution work. The work in the Court House, formerly done by the prisoners is now taken care of by the janitor, so that there is no apparent reason why there should be any great difference in the food served any of the prisoners.

The jail was clean and the bedding presented a tidy appearance.

Recently there has been an apparent lack of cooperation between some of the county officials in the management of the jail concerning food and other matters. The matter of the food is now apparently working out satisfactorily. Whole milk should be purchased and added to the breakfast ration.

We had very satisfactory interviews with the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, a member of the committee in charge of the county buildings, and the sheriff. We were assured that conditions existing in the women's department would be remedied at once and that the matter of bettering the heating conditions was already under consideration.

Both supervisors and the sheriff have certain rights under the constitution of the State and there is no good reason for disagreements as to the management of the jail if these rights are respected by both parties, which we now have reason to believe will be the case.

It is only a question of time when it will be necessary to replace the present jail by one which will be adequate, sanitary, and constructed in compliance with the laws of the State, and for that reason only such repairs and changes as are absolutely necessary should be made in the old building.

The following recommendations made in the last report of inspection are renewed:

1. That a toilet be provided in connection with the sheriff's office at once and if possible the laundry installed elsewhere and the women's building be used exclusively for the purposes intended.
2. That shower baths be substituted for the tubs, as suggested in this report.
3. That trusty prisoners be not permitted in the present laundry or about the buildings and grounds except under careful supervision and in no case should any key be left in their possession.

We further recommend:

1. That the Board of Supervisors make such arrangements as will permit the sheriff to assign at least one officer to duty at the jail at all times.
2. That the Board of Supervisors arrange for the proper heating of the jail at all hours.
3. That the sheriff see that "trusties" are given more careful supervision and fewer privileges.
4. That arrangements be made to employ sentenced prisoners, whenever possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

## KINGSTON

Inspected December 10, 1926. Herman S. Wells, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, three jailers, a cook, and a matron.

There were 18 prisoners at time of inspection, all adult males,—14 serving sentence, 1 awaiting trial, and 3 held for grand jury.

This jail was first occupied in January, 1901. The following is taken from the report of inspection of December 1, 1925:

"While this jail is modern, there were some omissions at the time of construction which have tended to hamper the best management of the institution. For instance: There are only two shower baths in the main jail—located in the court prisoners' section on the first floor. Prisoners of other classifications housed on the upper tiers either do not bathe during their stay or must be brought to the court prisoners' section in violation of law. This matter could doubtless be corrected at small expense. When this jail was built no laundry machinery was installed, such as a rotary washer and extractor. These facilities are provided in most modern jails and are essential here if the best condition of cleanliness and sanitation are to be maintained."

Although these conditions have been called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors in many previous reports of inspection, apparently no effort has been made to remedy them. The provisions of section 92 of the County Law relative to the "custody and control of prisoners" is mandatory and not permissive. When a sentenced prisoner is placed in the same section with a court prisoner it is a violation of law, but with the present bathing arrangements, if all prisoners are to bathe, the jail officials are compelled to violate the law. These conditions should not be permitted to exist, and if the Board of Supervisors does not remedy them within a reasonable time, such legal action as is necessary to compel compliance with the law should be instituted.

The present laundry equipment consists of three stationary tubs and a washing machine operated by hand.

Since the last inspection the lighting system has been improved and an adequate supply of hot water has been provided. The boiler for heating the jail is equipped with an oil burner.

The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was in good condition.

Some of the toilets showed lack of care, and while the jail generally was fairly clean, that portion which was occupied presented a cluttered and neglected appearance, showing poor jail discipline.

The kitchen is in the basement and was very clean and in good order. The food supplied is about as follows:

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Meat (beef, pork or lamb) five days a week, pork and beans and fish one day each week, vegetables, bread and coffee.

Supper—Fried potatoes, bread and tea.

The following statement was made in the report of inspection last year:



"For several years no sugar or milk has been provided with coffee or cereals, except that syrup is allowed with oatmeal. It would doubtless be more satisfactory and less expensive to allow some sugar and milk with coffee and reduce somewhat the meat ration to prisoners who are not employed, which includes most of them. Much of the coffee, when served clear, is wasted."

This suggestion should be acted upon.

The only work for the sentenced prisoners is care of the county buildings and grounds.

There is a jail physician, who comes to the jail when summoned.

It was stated that the grand jury meets in March, April, May, September, October and December.

The prisoners are provided with newspapers and magazines.

The jail records were up-to-date and well kept.

The City of Kingston uses the basement of this jail as a city jail.

The jail officials stated that the police officers bring their prisoners to the jail and they are left in the custody of the sheriff. The State Commission of Prisons has for many years taken the attitude that using any part of a county jail for the detention of city or village prisoners is an unsound and questionable arrangement and is simply a shifting of responsibility upon the county officials. In short, the County of Ulster maintains the prisoners of the city of Kingston.

It is recommended:

1. That the discipline of the jail be improved.
2. That the Board of Supervisors have additional shower baths placed on the upper tiers of the men's section of the jail.
3. That modern laundry machinery be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## WARREN COUNTY JAIL

### LAKE GEORGE

Inspected May 29, 1926. Herbert C. Smith, sheriff; Henry N. Smith, under-sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron, and a civilian cook is employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 6, all adults—5 males and 1 female. Three of the males were United States prisoners serving time. The county prisoners were 1 woman and 1 man, serving time, and 1 male held for trial. The highest population in this jail at any one time during the year was 23.

The jail was fully described in the last report of the Commission. It was found in excellent condition and cleanly throughout. The entire jail and offices were being painted at the time of inspection.

The noon meal on this date consisted of beef, potatoes, gravy, bread and butter, tea. Breakfast consisted of oatmeal with milk and sugar, coffee with milk and sugar, bread and butter. Supper—baked beans or hash, bread and butter and tea.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Sentenced prisoners, when available, take care of the county buildings and grounds.

One room was neatly fitted up as a hospital room in case of need.

The United States Government, Department of Justice, pays only fifty cents a day for federal prisoners here. This is insufficient and the Commission is now endeavoring to have a proper and reasonable rate paid by the government to all of these county jails.

The county physician visits the jail only when called. It is earnestly recommended that each prisoner be examined upon his reception at the jail and, if he is found suffering from any communicable disease, arrangements be made to have him segregated from other prisoners.

The supply of reading matter here is not very large and it may be that arrangements can be made with the Public Library for an additional supply.

Attention was called in the last report to the fact that only one section—that on the south corridor—is provided with toilets and wash basins. There is a bath tub, lavatory and toilet on each floor of the other corridors. It is again recommended that sanitary toilets and wash basins be placed in the remaining cells. The Board of Supervisors should arrange so that a part of each section will be done this year and the remainder taken care of next year, so that the expense will not be too great on the county.

It is a pleasure to visit a jail like this—so cleanly and well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

### SALEM

Inspected October 27, 1926. N. Austin Baker, sheriff; Arch Alexander, under-sheriff. Mrs. Alexander is matron and there are also a turnkey and a civilian cook.

On the above date the population was 12, all males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 1; serving sentence, 1; and 1 awaiting transfer to Vermont. The highest population during the present fiscal year was 44, lowest 5, and the average about 15.

The jail is a three-story brick building to the rear of the Court House and has two departments of six cells each on the first and second floors, and two departments of three cells each and two hospital rooms on the third floor. Shower baths are in three sections on the two lower floors and each hospital room has a bath tub. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow cases. The toilets have recently been enameled on the outside, but as they are iron it is almost impossible to keep the inside in good condition.

A jail physician is subject to call, but does not examine prisoners on entrance.

An electric washer in the basement is said to be entirely adequate for the needs of the jail.

The entire jail has been re-wired and the second floor painted. As the first floor was done last year, the walls and cells of the entire jail are in first class condition.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail, court house and grounds, always under the supervision of the turnkey. It has also come to the attention of the Commission that "trusties" were seen working on the grounds of some residents of the village. On questioning the turnkey he admitted that on possibly seven or eight occasions he had taken prisoners to the homes of two people (whose names he gave me) to mow their lawns when it was impossible to get help in the village. The sheriff and under-sheriff were at court at Hudson Falls on day of inspection, so I was unable to get a statement from them relative to this matter, but in view of the admission of the turnkey I think the matter would bare further investigation, as it is in violation of section 29 of Article 3 of the New York State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"No person in any such prison, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation."

This matter is fully outlined in the "Rules for the Management of Jails" which is filed with all county sheriffs of the State by the State Commission of Prisons.

Inmates receive three meals a day as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, bread and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—bean soup, tomatoes or beef stew, potatoes and bread; supper—tea and bread.

The jail was clean throughout and is evidently kept in this condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### HUDSON FALLS

Inspected March 5, 1926. N. Austin Baker, sheriff; Clayton De Mers, village president; Ed. Usher, chief of police.

This jail is also used as a police station by the village of Hudson Falls. Besides the Chief there are two night and one day policemen. A matron is also employed subject to call.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It has been cleaned and painted since the last inspection, and a janitor is responsible for its continued cleanliness.

It is recommended that waterproof cases for the mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany:

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*



## WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

## LYONS

Inspected November 18, 1926. Frank C. Rich, sheriff; Jeremiah Collins, jailer; Mrs. Frank C. Rich, matron. A cook is also employed.

There were 6 inmates at time of inspection, all adult males, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 2; serving sentence, 3; civil prisoner, 1. Prisoners were not properly classified, two of the sentenced prisoners being commingled with the court prisoners, and the civil prisoner with the other sentenced prisoner. The highest population during the year was given as 12, and it was stated that at times there were no inmates.

This is an old jail with 22 cells, but only two departments, so that when more than two classes of prisoners are detained illegal classification cannot be avoided. It was stated that no females had been detained here in a long time but that if any are held they are kept in the residence of the sheriff, in charge of the matron. Information as to the number of times illegal classification existed during the year could not be obtained, as the daily population record sheets were not filled out, the jailer stating that none had been received.

The sheriff should keep an accurate record of the population on the forms sent him subsequent to the inspection and forward a copy to the State Commission of Prisons on the first of each month.

The grand jury meets but three times a year, which sometimes results in prisoners being held for long periods awaiting consideration of their cases by that body. It was stated that the district attorney was not taking advantage of the provisions of Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which permits prisoners to plead without awaiting consideration of their cases by the grand jury. It was suggested to the officials that if advantage were taken of this section, some court prisoners might be removed from the jail more expeditiously and the jail population thereby kept down, thus eliminating some of the causes of illegal classification.

The jail physician is regularly appointed subject to call, but he examines only suspected cases for the presence of communicable disease. Any cases discovered are kept by themselves and use special dishes and their bedding is destroyed upon their discharge.

There is no employment except some trusty work about the jail and court house.

Three meals a day are served, the food being of very good quality, well cooked, and the ration ample.

This old jail, built in 1855, was clean and in good order.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified according to provisions of Section 92 of the County Law.
2. That the daily population record be kept up-to-date and a copy sent to the State Commission of Prisons each month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

## WHITE PLAINS

Inspected June 26, 1926. Arthur S. Maudlin, sheriff; John Hill, warden.

On the date of this inspection there were 31 prisoners, divided as follows: Held for trial, 6 males; held for grand jury, 9 males and 1 female; sentenced, 6 males; witnesses, 1 male and 1 female; serving time, 3 females; awaiting extradition, 1 male; civil prisoners, 2 males; judgment debtor, 1 male. There were 2 male minors—1 sentenced and 1 awaiting grand jury. The highest number since January, 1926, was in February, when the number ran to 56.

Because of the nature of construction of this jail it is practically impossible to classify prisoners according to law when there are more than two classifications. A violation of classification was found in the women's quarters, where one witness was found with female time prisoners; and in the male section two minor males were not properly segregated from other prisoners.

No local male prisoners are sent here from the city of White Plains since the new city jail was opened in March. The city authorities, however, are still sending some women here for reasons which are not ascertained, as there are women's quarters in the city jail. The conditions in the women's quarters of this jail have been repeatedly criticized by the Commission and with this congestion and difficulty in classification existing, the sheriff should refuse to receive any purely police female prisoners from the city of White Plains. The police department should take care of them in the new quarters and provide an extra matron in charge. Fifty-seven adult and 10 minor females have been held here since January 1, 1926.

It was found that one female prisoner sentenced to Auburn Prison for murder is being held here as a witness since October 19, 1924; also, a male prisoner sentenced to Sing Sing for murder has been held here as a witness in the same case since June 4, 1925. The prisoner in whose case they testified was electrocuted about two months ago. The question of the continuance of these prisoners in this jail at the present time has been called to the attention of the Secretary in a special memorandum with the request that an investigation be made. There was also found a prisoner held here since October 28, 1925, who has not yet been tried. This matter has also been taken up with the Secretary and the District Attorney of Westchester County.

This jail was built in 1857, when the population of the county was relatively small, and the property on which it stands was probably not of great value as compared with its present worth. The population of the county in 1925 was 425,798 and it is expected that this will reach 500,000 within a year.

In a report dated 1920 the Commission made the following statement in relation to this jail.

"This jail was built in 1853 when the county population was comparatively small. The population of Westchester in 1875 was 103,564; in 1915, 321,813; and the late census will probably show it running toward the half million mark. With the great growth and future prospects of this prosperous county, the question arises whether, when normal building conditions resume, the county should not build a modern jail in some of its country districts, where healthful conditions and surroundings are possible. The

present jail would, of course, not answer the purpose at all had not the fine county penitentiary been established for the confinement of males serving time.

"There is a question as to whether the interior cell arrangement of the men's part constitutes segregation of different classes of prisoners, as the court in the center runs clear to the roof and permits conversation and other intercourse of different grades of prisoners in the various galleries. The present location, centrally situated in a section becoming congested, would be valuable for other county purposes."

It is understood that at the present time the Board of Supervisors is conducting an investigation, in an endeavor to erect a county jail at some other less congested section of the county and use this valuable piece of property for needed county buildings. It is to be hoped that this movement will meet with the approval of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors. The need of a jail for women serving time in this county is most urgent. At times women are sent here for considerable periods. There is absolutely no opportunity for them to get any outside air or exercise and it is cruel and inhuman to keep them closely confined without an opportunity to preserve their health. One woman in the jail at the present time was sentenced for 59 days. The woman held as a witness has been here one year and eight months. The only time that she was allowed outdoors was when it was necessary to take her to the dentist for treatment.

During the time of the investigation several visitors were on the cell blocks visiting with prisoners in their cells. This is a dangerous practice, for even though close search is made at the office of visitors, there is always danger of their bringing in weapons, tools or other contraband to the prisoners. Another practice which is not approved is that of allowing prisoners to retain their money and valuables while they are in jail. It has been found in a number of cases that escapes have been facilitated by prisoners being allowed to retain their money. A practice which has received the approval of the Commission, and is adopted in many places throughout the State, is that of having prisoners turn over their funds to the office and given a receipt therefor, and allowing them to make orders against the amount on hand for necessary approved purchases.

The cells are provided with sheets, pillow cases and blankets, and these were generally in tidy and decent condition.

The kitchen is badly in need of painting, but it is assumed that action in this matter will be deferred, awaiting action on the future of the jail.

The entire interior of the jail would be benefited by re-painting, but this too will probably await the same action.

The food furnished prisoners during the past week was as follows:

*Monday:*

Breakfast—bread and coffee.

Dinner—corned beef hash.

Supper—bread, coffee, prunes or peaches.

*Tuesday:*

Beef stew.

*Wednesday:*

Meat balls.



*Thursday:*

Beef stew.

*Friday:*

Fish cakes.

*Saturday:*

Frankfurters.

*Sunday:*

Meat balls. Bread and coffee are also served at each meal, and usually bean soup, potatoes, spinach or tomatoes.

Prisoners are allowed to purchase food from the outside on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

It is recommended that the Commission urge the Westchester County Board of Supervisors to proceed as soon as possible with the selection of a new site for a jail in this county, providing, among other things, an adequate jail for women sentenced to serve time in county jail. It is suggested that the Supervisors visit the enlarged Nassau County Jail to see how that county has taken care of the situation. Objection has been raised to the taking of the jail out in the country, but this has been most desirable in other counties of the State, because there fresh air, exercise and employment can be provided. An arrangement could be made similar to that in Richmond County where there is a small detention jail in the court house building where prisoners can be detained during the day when their trials are in progress and their attorneys given an opportunity to confer with them.

It is noted with approval that the County now provides for physical examinations of all prisoners upon entrance to the jail. This is a most commendable practice.

The jail throughout was in cleanly and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

### WARSAW

Inspected June 25, 1926. John Simons, Jr., sheriff. Mrs Simons is matron. There are also an under-sheriff and a turnkey.

There were 3 inmates at the time of inspection, all adult males serving sentence. The highest population during the past year was given as 7, and at times there were no inmates.

This is a small jail containing two departments of five cells and a bath cell each on the first floor, a woman's room, two large cells and a small room on the second floor. Cells are equipped with enameled iron toilets, lavatories, steel bunks, mattresses, sheets, pillows with slips and blankets. The cells and rooms on the second floor have similar toilet fixtures and cot beds. The small room is used for police prisoners from Warsaw. It should be equipped with a mattress with waterproof case, as the prisoners generally brought to this room are in a dirty and disorderly condition and the mattress if not protected by a waterproof case will soon become insanitary.

Since the last inspection the toilets have been thoroughly cleaned, a plumber having been engaged to do the work, and the condition criticized at the time of the last inspection has been corrected. The location of the toilets is bad, as they are directly under the bunks. It is again suggested to the Board of Supervisors that serious consideration be given to substituting one-piece vitreous toilets in the cells on the first floor.

The jail physician does not examine inmates on admission for the purpose of segregating any suffering from disease, and it is again recommended that this be done to protect the health of other inmates and the jail staff.

There was a plentiful supply of hot water and it was stated that prisoners are required to bathe at least weekly. The officials were advised that this should never be neglected.

Sentenced inmates are employed about the buildings and grounds and it was stated that there is usually enough work to keep all such employed.

Meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—shredded wheat(2), bread and coffee; dinner—stewed beef, potatoes, cottage cheese, bread and coffee; supper—warmed-up potatoes, bread, cookies, coffee. Milk and sugar are served with cereals and coffee. The food is prepared by the matron and inmates stated that there were no complaints regarding it.

The laundry equipment consists of some wash trays in the basement. The officials were advised that the Commission does not approve of prisoners washing their clothing in the corridors, and that all laundry work about the jail should be done in the laundry.

New mattresses, blankets and pillows have been substituted for a number of torn ones which were criticized at the last inspection and new cot beds have been provided in some of the rooms on the second floor. The jail was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible for the purpose of segregating any suffering from communicable disease.

2. That a waterproof case, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided for the mattress in the room used for police prisoners from Warsaw.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector

#### YATES COUNTY JAIL

##### PENN YAN

Inspected December 8, 1926. Milton L. Rapalee, sheriff. Mrs. Rapalee is matron; a jailer is also employed.

There was one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male awaiting trial. The highest population during the year was given as 11, and the average about 5. At times there were no inmates.

This is a small modern jail containing two sections of five cells each on the first floor, one on one side being padded, and two sections of two cells each and two large rooms on the second floor. As recommended in the last report of inspection, the lower floor of the jail has been repainted with white enamel paint, and the entire jail was clean and orderly.

Employment consists of "trusty work" about the jail and county buildings.

Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—cereal, bread, cookie, coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetable, bread and tea; supper—warmed-up potatoes, bread and tea. Milk and sugar are served with cereal and coffee and inmates are also given a supply of apples. Aluminum ware has been supplied as recommended in last report of inspection.

The jail physician comes on call, but only examines suspected cases for the presence of disease in communicable stage. It was stated that but little was found and that any such cases are segregated.

Inmates are supplied with papers and magazines and there is a small library.

All money and valuables are taken from inmates and stored in the office.

The laundry consists of wash trays in the basement; but it is used mainly for the household work, the prisoners being required to launder their own bedding and clothing in the corridors. It would be much better to have all laundry work done in the laundry, as in all up-state jails, where complete sterilization is possible. Experience has shown that prisoners do not thoroughly clean their effects unless properly supervised, and the hanging of laundry in the jail corridors gives the jail an untidy appearance, while clothes lines in the corridors might be utilized by prisoners with suicidal tendencies.

There is an abundant supply of hot water during the winter, but it was stated that trouble is experienced during the summer, the equipment provided for the summer use not being satisfactory. It is again recommended that a proper water-heating apparatus, for heating water during the period when the main heating plant is shut down, be installed.

The grand jury meets but twice a year—a matter which has been criticized in previous reports as denying prisoners their constitutional right of speedy trial. It was stated, however, that the district attorney is proceeding in certain cases under the provisions of section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with satisfactory results.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all laundry work be done in the jail laundry.
2. That water-heating apparatus be installed, as suggested in the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.



THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at Arch and Broad streets.

Inspected December 16, 1926. Frank Lasch, commissioner of public safety; David Smurl, chief of police; Bernard T. Welch, captain.

There are eight steel cages and a lodgers' room.

The report of inspection made last year stated in part as follows:

"This jail, which was built about twenty years ago, has never been satisfactory to the Commission, and while it may have been adequate for the needs of the precinct when erected, the time has arrived when the city officials must give serious consideration to building a jail in connection with this station, which will contain at least twice the number of cells in the present jail and which will be properly lighted and ventilated, equipped with proper plumbing, and in which the officers will not be obliged to risk the danger of personal injuries from unruly prisoners, due to the narrow corridors through which prisoners must be taken to the cells. The city owns a lot, approximately 20 x 45 feet, adjacent to the west side of the station house on which it would doubtless be possible to erect a modern jail. Reports of inspection of this station made in 1914 and 1915 show that this lot was purchased for the purpose of constructing a new cell room. Reports for several years succeeding mention this fact and urge the erection of the addition, but the reason for the delay or abandonment of the plan does not appear."

Since the last inspection two double-sash windows, glazed with translucent glass and barred on the outside, have been placed in the west wall of the cell room; the old toilets have been removed and new vitreous ware fixtures with integral seat installed in the cells; and a vitreous-ware toilet with tank flush has been placed in the lodgers' room. The interior of the cells and cell room was also repainted. The plans and specifications for these changes were not submitted to the State Commission of Prisons as required by law. While these changes are commendable, they do not cover the objections to the present accommodations for prisoners.

The number of arrests made in this precinct shows an increase of 256 over the previous year, and owing to its location the arrests will probably continue to increase.

The steel bunks in the cells were not equipped with waterproof mattresses.

The small room adjoining the main office, which has been mentioned in previous reports as the medical or emergency room, is now used at times for the detention of witnesses.

The whole interior of the jail needs painting.

It is recommended that waterproof mattresses be provided for the bunks in the cells, and it is further recommended that a new jail be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the proper State authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

## ALBANY COUNTY

Located in the Municipal Building, Eagle and Beaver Streets.

Inspected December 16, 1926. Frank Lasch, commissioner of public safety, David Smurl, chief of police; Peter J. Reynolds, captain.

There are two cell rooms for men, each containing six steel cells, two rooms for women, each with two steel cells. There are also two detention rooms, a matron's room, a department for lodgers and a first aid room.

The cells in the men's section have sleeping boards placed upon the steel bunks, the bunks in the cells for women have waterproof covered mattresses. All the cells and detention rooms have modern toilet equipment. The latter are supplied with cots and good bedding.

The room constructed as a first aid room has never been used for that purpose and is now occupied as an officers' gymnasium.

The lodgers' room has never been used. It should be opened as the lodgers' room at both the first and third precincts are at times overcrowded. This was recommended in my report of inspection last year.

In the same report the installation of waterproof mattresses were recommended, but sleeping boards have been placed in the bunks of the men's section. This is not a good arrangement as the crevices between the edges of the boards and the sides and the ends of the bunks provide a lodging place for vermin. As stated in the report referred to, "A supply of such mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, should be kept on hand and supplied to inmates who are orderly and reasonably entitled to them."

The steel work in the men's cell room needs repainting.

All women, who are detained, are held here. But one matron is employed. She was at court with a prisoner at the time of inspection. There was a woman prisoner in one of the detention rooms to which male employees hold keys. Section 93 of the General City Law is specific as to the duties of matrons, when female prisoners are detained. It states in part:

"So long as any woman is detained or held under arrest in a police station, to which a matron is attached, it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat, ready for service; or if there be more than one matron attached to such station, then one of them shall be constantly in attendance. A police matron shall, subject to the officer in charge of such station house, have the immediate care and charge of all women held under arrest in the station to which she is attached, and she may at any time call upon the officer in charge of such station for assistance."

It is very evident that one police matron is not sufficient for a city of the size of Albany and at least one additional should be appointed without delay.

Police Headquarters are located in the same building with this station.

The total number of arrests in the city during the year ending November 1, 1926, was 8,540 of which number 360 were females.

By precincts the arrests were as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
First Precinct .....	2,547	78
Second Precinct .....	3,347	165
Third Precinct .....	688	37
Fourth Precinct .....	618	13
Fifth Precinct .....	450	6
Police Court .....	214	31
Detective Bureau .....	406	30

The following lodgers were housed during the same period:

First Precinct .....	3,893
Third Precinct .....	4,642
Fifth Precinct .....	2,648
Total .....	11,183

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an additional matron be employed.
2. That waterproof mattresses be secured as indicated.
3. That the lodgers' room be used during the periods of overcrowding in the other precinct stations.
4. That the steel work in the cell rooms be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

##### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1926.

Located at 220 North Pearl Street. Frank Lasch, commissioner of public safety; David Smurl, chief of police; David L. Patzig, captain.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. The room formerly used for the detention of witnesses is used as quarters for the sergeants. Last year's report of inspection states:

"The women's detention room with two cells\*\*\*is now used for male witnesses. The officers in charge stated that at times seven or eight witnesses were sent here by the district attorney's office for detention, and were held for considerable periods. The facilities are inadequate, as this precinct jail was not built for such purpose. It is necessary to detain some of the witnesses in the main cell room where persons are brought in at all hours, charged with crimes, many of them intoxicated. The practice of detaining such county prisoners in the city station houses is an arrangement which has prevailed in Albany county for some time. The station houses are not designated by the court as county jail annexes, but the arrangement is due to the fact that the old county jail has no suitable quarters for male witnesses."

At the time of inspection a witness was detained in the main cell room and had the run of the corridors. He stated that he had been there for two weeks.



Section 92 of the county law reads in part as follows:

"Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence."

The county of Albany should provide forthwith a suitable place for the detention of witnesses, as required by law, pending the construction of a new county jail.

The bunks are provided with waterproof covered mattresses. The jail was in good condition, except that it needs painting.

During November 404 lodgers were housed here, and it was stated that judging by the rate they were coming in, the number cared for during the present month would be doubled. The excess lodgers should be sent to the Second Precinct station where there is a lodgers' room, which has never been occupied.

It is recommended:

1. That witnesses be not mingled with persons charged with or convicted of crime, and that a copy of this report be sent to the Board of Supervisors of Albany County, calling their attention to the matter of the illegal detention of witnesses.

2. That the interior of the jail be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

##### ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 419 Madison avenue.

Inspected December 16, 1926. Frank Lasch, commissioner of public safety; David Smurl, chief of police; Thomas A. Smith, captain.

The jail is a one-story annex to the station and contains eight steel cells—four facing windows and the remainder a blank wall. The cells have old iron toilets and steel bunks. The floor of the cell room is concrete, but the bottom of the cells is steel. It would be a great improvement to remove these steel bottoms and install modern toilets of vitreous ware of a type approved by this Commission. There were two waterproof mattresses in the cells.

There is also a detention room equipped with two beds. It has toilet facilities.

The interior of the jail needs repainting.

It is recommended:

1. That modern toilets of an approved type be placed in the cells.
2. That the interior of the jail be painted white.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 270 Central Avenue.

Inspected December 16, 1926. Frank Lasch, commissioner of public safety; David Smurl, chief of police; John Patton, captain.

The jail is a two-story building in the rear of the station house. There are eight brick cells and two rooms for lodgers, the latter on the second floor.

There is a wooden bunk and an iron hopper toilet on an elevated platform in each cell.

A detention room is located on the third floor of the main building.

The State Commission of Prisons has recommended that modern toilets be installed, but nothing has been done.

What is really needed is a new station house to replace the present obsolete one.

The whole interior of the jail and the lodgers' rooms are badly in need of paint.

It is recommended that the jail and the lodgers' rooms be repainted and put in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—COHOES

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1926. Daniel J. Cosgro, mayor; C. B. Plumley, commissioner of public safety; Louis King, chief of police.

The population of Cohoes as given by the last census was 23,345.

The police force consists of 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants and 17 patrolmen.

It was stated that about 260 prisoners were detained. A woman is seldom held, but there is a police matron. Albany County prisoners are no longer detained here but sent to the county jail at Albany.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. Since the last inspection electric lights have been installed, as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank L. Grady, village president; O. F. Elliott, chief of police.

This lockup consists of four steel cells on the main floor of the village building, adjacent to police headquarters. The interior of the cell room is practically fireproof. The cells are provided with toilets and the bunks with sanitary waterproof mattresses and blankets.

This lockup has been put in a most excellent condition, thoroughly painted a light gray and at the time of inspection was in a perfect state of cleanliness.

The arrests have continued about the same in number as in former years. A police matron is employed to look after women prisoners should any be detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected November 29, 1926. George R. Halpin, mayor; John F. McGrath, chief of police.

There have been practically no changes made in this jail since the last inspection. It was clean and in good order.

It was stated that most of the arrests made are for traffic violations and few are placed in the cells.

While waterproof mattresses are provided for all the cells, but two were found in use; the remainder are kept in storage and only placed in the cells when needed.

There are ten steel cells for men, a room with one cell for women, and a room for lodgers.

If females are detained a matron is called and remains in charge until their cases are disposed of.

Juveniles taken into custody are turned over to the Humane Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALFRED

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1926. D. D. Randolph, village president.

The lockup, consisting of a barred cell in a room on the first floor of the village hall, was found clean and in order. It was stated that arrests were very infrequent and that only an occasional lodger is housed. As the building is not fireproof, constant and adequate supervision should be provided when prisoners are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANDOVER

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1926. Robert Mingus, village president; Edward Killban, chief of police.

In the report of last inspection the dirty condition of the lockup was severely criticized. While there has been some improvement in this respect, the place was not as clean as it should be and the odor from an unclean bucket was stifling. The attention of the village president was called to the conditions and he stated that he would issue instructions that the place be kept sanitary. As this is a matter which has frequently been mentioned in reports of inspection, further neglect on the part of the officials will warrant citing them under the provisions of section 46 of the Prison law to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

In one cell there is a waterproof mattress of proper size, but in the other cell the mattress is much too large for the bunk and unprotected by a waterproof case. It was stated that there had been a mistake in shipping the mattresses from Sing Sing Prison. It is to be regretted that the officials did not return the large mattress to the prison authorities and obtain what was ordered. As it is, the mattress has been used and soiled and will in a short time, if unprotected, become insanitary.

Figures showing the extent to which the lockup is used could not be obtained. The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup during the night. As the lockup is not fireproof, this should not be neglected while prisoners are detained.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANGELICA

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1926. J. N. Thompson, supervisor; Edward Dorsey, village president.

The lockup consists of two heavy latticed steel cells in a room on the first floor of the town hall. Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses and quilts. Toilet facilities are in a room at the end of the hallway. At the time of the last inspection the practice of using the cells for storage was criticized. Some articles were still in the room outside the cells, giving the place a crowded and untidy appearance. All material not a part of the lockup should be removed immediately and the practice of using the room for storage discontinued.

A part of the town hall is being used for school purposes and the school janitor, to keep the children from the lockup, placed a padlock on the door of the cell room. A peculiar condition resulted, in that none of the constables interviewed had a key to the lock and it was necessary for a constable to cut the lock to obtain entrance. Constables and other officials should be supplied with keys to all locks in a place of this kind.

It was stated that no persons had been detained during the past year and no lodgers accommodated. Because the lockup is a fire trap prisoners should not be locked in unless a person remains constantly on guard.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That constables be provided with keys to the lockup.
2. That the practice of using the lockup for storage purposes be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1926. Henry Schulte, village clerk.

The lockup was found in fair condition, although not as clean as it should be. Water was not available for the plumbing, but whether this was due to defective supply or because the water was temporarily shut off could not be learned. Cans and utensils used by lodgers in preparing their meals were piled on the table, giving the place an untidy appearance.

This is one of the very few old wooden lockups remaining in the State. It is used only for lodgers, the few prisoners arrested being taken directly to the county jail, located in the village. If prisoners are locked

in, some competent person should be employed to remain constantly at the place, as it is a dangerous fire trap.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the place be kept clean at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

VILLAGE LOCKUP— BOLIVAR

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1926. Clayton Dunning, village president; W. L. Foster, chief of police.

In compliance with recommendations in the last report of inspection the steelwork has been painted, the plumbing put in order, and janitor service provided. A new gas heater has also been installed. The lockup was clean and in good order.

It was stated that about a dozen male prisoners had been detained at the lockup during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been three. Some lodgers were accommodated, but the chief of police stated that lodgers were not permitted to remain while prisoners were held. The room is ventilated by means of a ventilator in the ceiling. Assurance was given that this is kept open at all times while the gas heater is in operation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

TOWN LOCKUP— CANASERAGA

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1926. U. E. Bill, supervisor, P. O. Arkport; J. F. Brownell, chief of police.

The lockup is a small one-story brick detached structure containing two cells, each equipped with self-flushing toilet, cot bed, waterproof mattress, and quilts. There is a faucet outside the cells. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting.

Since the last inspection a new concrete floor has been laid except in one-half of one cell where there is a heavy wooden trap door leading to the plumbing chamber. The entire interior, with the exception of the inner sides of the heavy wooden cell doors, has been sheathed with sheet metal and the whole place painted.

It was stated that no prisoners had been held here during the past year and that about 25 lodgers were accommodated during the winter. The interior of the lockup was formerly entirely of wood and was considered a dangerous fire trap and it has been recommended in former reports that constant supervision be provided when prisoners were detained. It was stated that because of this requirement the lockup was left unlocked while only lodgers were using it and that they were making a nuisance



of themselves by begging from the residences in the vicinity. Now that the changes have been made, it is requested by the authorities interviewed, that permission be given to lock the place while in use without supplying supervision.

It would be much better to provide another place for the use of this class. The officials should be informed that the State Commission of Prisons considers the joint use of lockups by prisoners and lodgers objectionable and that it is its policy to endeavor to have the practice discontinued as much as possible. The danger of an inmate accidentally setting fire to his mattress and suffocating before help could arrive, remains, and it is not believed that any person should be locked in here unless there is some supervision.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1926. John McVey, village president; H. K. Marsh, chief of police.

The authorities, in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection, have arranged for supervision of the lockup during the night after the policeman's tour of duty is ended. This is commendable.

The lockup was found in fair condition but in need of painting. Lodgers are not supposed to be permitted to use the cells, it being the understanding that they are to sleep on benches in the cell room. The cells, however, are unlocked and indications were that lodgers have used the cells and have defaced them with writing, etc. The entire interior of the lockup should be painted with light colored paint, lodgers should be excluded from the cells, and all pencils should be taken from lodgers and prisoners, to prevent their defacing the place.

It was stated that about 25 persons had been locked up during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been four. The number of lodgers was not given but stated to have been "quite a number".

While this practice of housing prisoners and lodgers in the same room has been in vogue for years, it is a bad one in many respects and against the policy of the State Commission of Prisons. It is suggested that the village authorities consider the matter of finding other quarters for lodgers, leaving the lockup for the exclusive use of prisoners.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be painted a light color throughout.
2. That the authorities consider the matter of providing quarters for lodgers outside the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—FILLMORE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1926. J. H. Winship, supervisor.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in the basement of a small metal-sheathed frame building, occupied on the main floor by the post office, while the basement is used jointly as a lockup and as a store-room by the electric light company. The fire apparatus formerly stored here was moved to another building.

The cells have steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, blankets and buckets. There is a heating plant in the building and the pipes passing near the ceiling are supposed to provide sufficient heat for the lockup. Since the last inspection, in compliance with a recommendation made at that time, an electric light has been placed at the rear of the building.

The space in front of the cells was so filled with material stored by the electric light company as to make entrance to the cells, especially with a drunken prisoner, a difficult and dangerous proceeding.

It was stated that the original agreement with the electric light company provided for the use of this part of the basement for lockup purposes while the company was to use the front part for storage. The lockup is said to be but little used, only a few prisoners and an occasional lodger being housed, but it should be kept clean and ready for use at all times. The material stored near the cells should be removed and the space kept free in the future. If the electric light company does not find it possible to do this, the lockup should be moved to a more suitable location or closed.

The building is a fire trap and should be carefully supervised when prisoners are locked up.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the town board be required to advise the State Commission of Prisons within thirty days after receipt of this report as to what steps have been taken to comply with the suggestions in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1926. Thomas H. Sweeney, village president.

Population, census of 1925, 4,853.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection. As is usual with basement lockups, it is damp and difficulty is experienced in keeping the plaster from peeling from the walls, and the ceiling from rusting.

The following recommendations were contained in the last report of inspection:

1. That waterproof mattresses be furnished for the cells.
2. That bunks be provided for lodgers.
3. That the whole interior, including the cells, be painted a light color."

None of these recommendations has received favorable action by the authorities. Waterproof cases for the mattresses may be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, at small expense and would protect the mattresses. Sheets and pillow slips, while to be desired in county jails, are not suitable for lockups, and waterproof mattresses should be supplied.

Lodgers are not permitted in the cells; they remain in the cell room where there is but one bench for their accommodation. Permitting lodgers and prisoners to occupy the same room is objectionable and against the policy of the State Commission of Prisons; a separate room should be equipped for their use. It would be possible to erect a partition through the center of the cell room, thus providing separate quarters for lodgers. Sleeping platforms or portable bunks should also be provided.

The interior of the jail is in need of painting, particularly the metal ceiling which is badly rusted. A light colored paint should be used.

The record showed that 46 male prisoners had been held at the lockup from July 1, 1925 to date of inspection, the greatest number at one time having been two. The police officers are on duty at night and are supposed to supervise the lockup. As the building is not fireproof this should never be neglected when prisoners are held in the cells.

The lockup was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be provided.
2. That a lodgers' room be equipped as suggested.
3. That the interior be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP— WHITESVILLE

##### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1926. Glenn J. Robbins, town clerk.

The lockup remains as reported at the time of last inspection. It was in fair condition but needed sweeping. The room is also used by the local band for practicing and more care should be observed by those using it toward keeping it clean.

The recommendation in the last report—that a waterproof mattress be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany—has not received favorable action from the authorities. The lockup, it was stated, has not been used during the year. There is apparently little need of a lockup here, but the authorities feel that because of the distance to the



county jail it is advisable to maintain it. It should, however, be kept in condition for immediate use and the waterproof mattress and some blankets should be provided.

No person should be locked up here unless some competent person is employed to remain constantly on guard, as the place is highly inflammable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a waterproof mattress and blankets be provided as suggested.
2. That the place be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected August 26, 1926. Clarence J. Cook, mayor; William T. Hunt, chief of police.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners and lodgers detained for the first seven months of the present year:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Lodgers</i>
January .....	147	10	291
February .....	158	5	244
March .....	178	15	198
April .....	200	18	356
May .....	185	12	235
June .....	211	12	200
July .....	187	5	112
Total .....	1266	77	1636

The confiscated liquor, which has been stored on the first floor for a considerable period and prevented the use of ten cells, has at last been removed.

The interior of the jail is being repainted, and one corridor on the second floor had been completed. The steelwork is colored white with a black base.

The plumbing should be given a thorough overhauling, as many of the closets were inoperative.

The bunks in the cells are provided with waterproof mattresses.

There is a matron in charge of the women's department and it was stated that her services were available at all times.

When it is necessary to provide prisoners with food it is procured from a neighboring restaurant.

The matter of barring the windows of this jail has been fully discussed in previous reports of inspection. It has not yet been done.

It is recommended:

1. That the plumbing be put in proper condition.
2. That the windows of the cell rooms be barred.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPOSIT

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1926. Edward Hartz, president of the village; Cyrus Weaton, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,000.

The lockup consists of two steel cells on the first floor of the Village Building. Each cell contains two steel bunks. Three of the bunks were provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and there was a supply of blankets which were in good condition; one of the mattress covers was torn. There was a broken bar in one of the cell tops.

There is a toilet in each cell—a porcelain bowl with wooden seat. There is steam heat and electric light.

The whole interior was dirty and presented a neglected appearance. The cell room was not locked and it is apparently used as a public comfort station.

The report of inspection made June 10, 1925, shows that conditions were similar to those existing at the time of the present inspection. The bad conditions were called to the attention of the village president.

It is recommended that the village authorities be advised that unless the lockup be put in sanitary condition on or before July 1, 1926, and the State Commission of Prisons advised to that effect, they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provision of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ENDICOTT

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected August 26, 1926. James W. Coleman, president of the village; Daniel Frutiger, chief of police.

This lockup is in the municipal building, a three-story and basement brick building. There are six cells for men—three on the first floor, and three in the basement which is about half above grade. There is also a detention room on the top floor of the building, adjoining the court room. Lodgers are housed in a separate room in the basement which contains two of the old steel cells. The steelwork throughout is painted white and the plumbing and toilet facilities are of the most modern prison type.

The bunks in the men's section are supplied with waterproof mattresses and the two cots in the detention room are completely equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips.

A janitor is employed and the jail throughout was in a spotless condition.

When a female is detained a woman is called in to care for her.

When necessary, food is procured for prisoners from a restaurant.

This is one of the best village lockups in the State and is a credit to the local officials.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected August 26, 1926. John C. Banks, village president; Fred J. Aug, chief of police.

The population of the village, as shown by last census, was 11,169.

The following statement shows the number of arrests for the year 1926 to August 26th:

January .....	27
February .....	18
March .....	16
April .....	12
May .....	14
June .....	18
July .....	29
August .....	22

These prisoners were all males; all females arrested are taken to the county jail. The total number of arrests for the year 1925 was 765.

The lockup consists of two steel cells on the first floor of the Village Building, a three-story brick structure.

The cells contain enameled iron toilets and lavatories, and bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. The jail was fairly clean, but the toilets and washbowls should be given more care. It is but fair to state that they are of an obsolete type and difficult to keep in good condition. A janitor is employed.

Food is procured for the prisoners from a restaurant.

In the report of inspection made in 1925 it was suggested that the village consider the advisability of enlarging the present lockup. A new lockup is needed. This is a rapidly growing village and the present lockup does not serve the needs of the municipality. Lodgers are placed in the cell room, as there is no other place to detain them, nor is there any other detention room. I was informed that there is ample space to provide for the necessary enlargements and improvements.

It is recommended that the village authorities take up the matter of providing better facilities for the care of prisoners and lodgers and advise the State Commission of Prisons as to their conclusions in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1926. Miss Edna Campbell, village clerk; A. C. Dow, chief of police.

This lockup, which consists of two steel cells in the basement of the fire house, is used mainly for lodgers. It was stated that no prisoners had been held during the past year and that about 30 lodgers were accommodated during the winter. Because the building is unheated, there are no water connections into it. An insanitary condition has resulted because of the lodgers dumping their buckets outside of the lockup and the neighbors have entered complaint regarding the practice.

It was stated that the authorities intend to place a toilet in the room, in a corner near a window. This of course would be of little value to a person locked in a cell. To install a toilet in a cell as located at present would necessitate tearing up the concrete floor—an expense which the authorities wish to avoid. It would be possible to move the cells nearer the windows and turn them around so that the backs would be toward the windows, which arrangement would admit as much, or more, light to the cells than at present, and install the toilet at the point originally planned.

The chief of police was informed that the type of toilet to be installed, and complete details regarding the work to be done should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before proceeding with the changes.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—DELEVAN

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1926. George Saxton, town clerk; Charles Marsh, constable in charge.

The lockup consists of a latticed steel cage, 6' 6" x 4' 6" x 6' 6", on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story concrete block building. Water-proof mattresses and blankets are provided. There is no running water in the building. There is a bucket in the cell.

Only one prisoner has been held since the last inspection. Lodgers are not housed.

The night officer makes his headquarters at the lockup and supervises the place when prisoners are detained.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKLINVILLE

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1926. G. R. Babbitt, village clerk; Edwin Watkins, chief of police.

The lockup is located to the rear of the first floor of the fire house. There are two steel cells furnished with steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. A toilet and sink are in the room.

Since the last inspection the sewer has been repaired and the ceiling painted. The padlock used to fasten the door on the inside has been removed as recommended, but a bolt was in use instead. Nothing should be used to lock the outer door which cannot be unlocked from the outside in case of fire.

The lockup is used by the State Police and the local officer; detentions, it was stated, average about ten a month. A few lodgers are accommodated. This class should not be permitted to use the cells but should be housed in another part of the lockup. The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup when prisoners are held. As the building is not fireproof, the matter of proper supervision should never be neglected.

The toilet was in need of repairs and cleaning. Care should be taken to keep old papers and discarded articles of clothing out of the lockup.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the bolt be removed from the inside of the outer door.
2. That lodgers be kept out of the cells.
3. That the toilet be repaired and cleaned.
4. That the place be kept clean at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOWANDA

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1926. Julius Metz, village clerk; Harry Arnold, town clerk; Elmer Westin, chief of police.

The lockup was found clean and in order except that prisoners or lodgers have been permitted to have pencils while in the building and they have defaced the walls. All pencils and instruments which might be used to mark the cells or walls should be taken from inmates.

As suggested in the last report of inspection, a record is kept of the number of persons held at the jail, and the number of lodgers housed. The record showed that during the period from January 1, 1926 to date of inspection, 71 males and 2 females were arrested, of whom 39 males and 2 females were held at the lockup. During this period 82 lodgers were accommodated.

No matron is employed to remain at the lockup while females are detained, and as supervision of female prisoners by male officers is always objectionable and liable to result in scandal, it is suggested that the authorities consider the appointment of a matron who would be available on call when her services are required. It would doubtless be possible to make such arrangement at small expense with a competent woman residing near the lockup.

## RECOMMENDATION

That a matron be employed to remain at the lockup while female prisoners are held.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—OLEAN

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1926. George H. Pierce, mayor; John P. Dempsey, chief of police.

Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been repainted—the cells with white and the sidewalls and ceiling with light colored paint. The jail was clean and in order.

During the period from January 1, 1926 to April 30th, 327 males and 4 females were arrested and 798 lodgers were housed. The policewoman, it was stated, searches any females who may be detained, and remains at the jail but part of the time while they are locked up. Supervision of female prisoners by male officers is objectionable, and the policewoman or a matron should remain constantly at the jail while any are under detention.

It was stated that the practice of keeping prisoners here for a number of days while awaiting bail or money to pay fines (criticized in the last report of inspection) has been discontinued and all such prisoners are now taken to the county jail immediately after arraignment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1926. B. L. Hunt, mayor; Frank J. Nobles, chief of police.

The jail is located in the City Hall. There is a cell room containing four cells for men, a detention room with one cell for females, and a room in the basement for lodgers. The jail is modern and was found in



clean and orderly condition. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that a cot bed with suitable bedding be placed in the women's room, outside of the cell. This has not been done. There is no hose connection in the jail to permit of attaching a hose for cleaning out and the janitor is required to carry water from another part of the building for this purpose. Such a connection would aid materially in keeping the place clean and it would be a simple and inexpensive matter to install one in the plumbing corridor.

The record showed that 186 men and 2 women had been arrested during the period from January 1st to April 30, 1926, and 536 lodgers were housed. The greatest number of prisoners detained since the jail was opened was said to have been seven, and that on several occasions four were held. On the night when the seven men were held it was necessary to use the women's room. If these conditions continue it may be necessary to provide additional cell space.

It was stated that no matron is employed to care for female prisoners. Supervision of female prisoners by male officers is objectionable and a matron should be employed to remain at the jail whenever any women are held. Arrangements could doubtless be made with some competent woman living near the jail to search female prisoners and remain at the jail when any are detained. The expense would be very small and fully justified.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a cot bed with suitable bedding be installed in the women's room.
2. That a hose connection be installed in the cell room.
3. That a matron be employed as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—AUBURN

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected March 17, 1926. John P. Jaeckel, city manager; William C. Bell, chief of police.

The following statement shows the number of arrests during the past two months:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Lodgers</i>
January -----	63	1	88
February -----	41	1	87

The highest number detained at any one time since January 1st of this year was 6. No children are detained; they are sent by the Children's Court to a detention ward in the Cayuga County Asylum.

This jail adjoins police headquarters in the City Hall which was constructed about 89 years ago. The main part of the building is stone, with a small brick addition. The floors and stairways are of wood and the whole building may be fairly styled an ancient fire trap.

The men's jail is a room about 41 feet long 13 feet wide. It is lighted by windows at the ends. It is below the level of the main floor of the building, so that prisoners are taken down steps. The floor is of wood and was in bad condition, but it was stated that repairs had been ordered made. There are six cells and a padded cell. The former are 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. They have wooden floors and tops; the partitions are lined with tin and the fronts are of round iron bars. Each contains two wooden bunks, a toilet, and a faucet for drinking water.

The women's section is in the brick annex. It contains two latticed steel cells, 5 x 7 x 8 feet. Each cell contains toilet, wash basin, and a steel bunk with mattress and blankets. On the floor above the women's section are two detention rooms, and a bath room containing a toilet. One room contains two cots; the other, one. Two of the cots had mattresses. This section is just as inflammable as the main building. There is a room for tramps in the basement of the main building.

This jail has been criticized by the State Commission of Prisons for years. In 1919 certain alterations were made to the jail in order to make it habitable.

The jail was clean and, with the exception of the floor in the men's section, was in as good condition as such a building can be kept.

As previously shown, but two women were arrested this year, and the Chief stated they were not held. A matron is employed subject to call.

In the last report of inspection the following recommendations were made:

"1. That the matron be called and remain at the jail continually whenever females are held under arrest or detention (Sec. 90-96, Art. 6 General City Law).

2. That the janitor be placed under orders of the chief of police in matters relating to the cleaning of the jail.

3. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided for the cells in the women's room.

4. That the interior of the jail be repainted with white enamel."

The City Manager stated that proper action had been taken on the first two recommendations, that the mattresses would be ordered immediately, and that the painting must be deferred until funds were available in July, 1926.

This city has a population of more than 36,000. The present jail facilities are not commensurate with the needs of the city. It is not justifiable to lock prisoners in steel cells in a building in which there is so much danger from fire.

We understand that plans are now under way looking to the construction of a new City Hall. When this is erected it should contain a police headquarters and jail which will be ample for the needs of the municipality, comply with the law, and be a credit to the city. Certainly, nothing can be said in favor of the present quarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORAVIA

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected December 18, 1926. Harold A. Banks, village clerk.

There has been no change in this lockup since the inspection of September 3, 1925.

The stored materials on top of the cells have been removed as recommended.

Waterproof covered mattresses have been provided.

As the fire risk is serious when lockup is in use, it should be under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. George Newkirk, village president; T. M. Crane, village clerk. The village population is about 1,000.

This lockup is located in fire headquarters on the ground floor of the two-story brick Village Hall. It consists of a two-cell latticed steel cage, each cell equipped with folding bunk and comfortable.

Large windows provide ample light and ventilation. Electric light and coal stove.

Sanitary buckets are used as there are no sewers in the village.

General condition good.

When this lockup is occupied close and competent supervision should be provided against the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNION SPRINGS

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. Henry Anthony, village president; John Murphy, village clerk; F. D. Delano, village police.

The population of Union Springs is about 800.

This lockup is located in fire headquarters on the main street and consists of two built-in wooden cells, 4 ft. x 7 ft., with iron barred doors and windows. The building is a two-story brick and frame structure.

Each cell is equipped with wooden bunk, straw mattress and blankets and plain open buckets. The room in which the cells are located is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

When any person is detained in this lockup it should be constantly kept under competent supervision as the risk of fire is very great.

The lockup is seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEEDSPORT

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. E. G. Treat, village president.

Population about 1,500.

This lockup is located in a one-story wing, of brick and frame construction, at the rear of the Village Hall, with an independent street entrance.

The cell room contains a two-cell latticed steel cage; each cell equipped with a folding steel bunk, straw ticks and blankets. Buckets are used for toilet purposes. Electric light and coal stove heat.

A tap with running water is in the corridor outside the cells. Two windows furnish abundance of light and air.

General condition fair.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASSADAGA

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 19 and 20, 1926. Albine Frederickson, village president; W. L. Bulger, village clerk; Mulford Near, chief of police.

A communication was received from W. L. Bulger, village clerk, submitting a sketch with specification of lockup which had been installed last April in the village fire house. The undersigned was requested to inspect the same preliminary to approval by the Commission.

I visited Cassadaga on the 19th of June and found conditions not favorable for approval. Two steel barred cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with solid steel sides and backs had been purchased from the city of Dunkirk and placed in a corner of the engine room of the fire house. The fire apparatus was crowded against the cells and the room was too congested for lockup facilities.

On June 20th I had a conference with the Village President, Trustees and other officers, to see if an improvement could be worked out. A room 24 x 12 feet, having a separate entrance and two large windows, is in the rear of the engine room. Its floor is about two feet higher than the floor of the engine room. It appeared feasible to raise the floor under the cells to a level with the rear room and turn the cells around so that the doors will open into this room facing the windows, making a lockup of the rear room. A cot or sleeping board could be placed in this room for lodgers, and lodgers kept out of the cells. I advised the village officials to submit a new sketch to the Commission, showing the proposed changes.

The village has no water system and covered pails or buckets are in the cells. The population is only 500 and the lockup not much used. The engine house is built of wood and inflammable. No one can be locked up unless a watchman is kept constantly on guard. The bunks in the cells have open crossbar bottoms and should be supplied with waterproof mattresses which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Upon adoption of the above suggestions I recommend approval of the plans when submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CELORON

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1926. Thaddeus Lawson, village president; M. J. Hannon, chief of police.

Celoron is a small village a short distance from Jamestown, containing an amusement park on Chautauqua lake. Arrests are practically all made during the summer season. The census of 1925 gave it a population of 1,206.

The lockup is a small wooden building equipped with old wooden cells and wooden bunks, close to other wooden buildings. It is exceedingly inflammable. A sanitary toilet and wash basin are in the cell room.

I inspected it at night to discover if it was kept under proper supervision. I found that a man was locked up in it, but the police officer was nearby. He assured me that when anyone was confined in it the officer remained in the vicinity and that late at night all detentions are removed to the Falconer village lockup; that no one is kept in it over night; and that an arrangement has been made with a taxi-cab company for their conveyance. Celoron and Falconer are both in Ellicott township and the justice of the peace holds court at Falconer.

The lockup is not heated and if arrests are made in the cold season they are at once taken to Falconer. If prisoners are confined without supervision, the lockup should be closed. If, however, the detentions are wholly during the daytime when an officer is constantly on guard, and no one is confined in it at night or during the cold season, the danger is reduced. The fire hazard of this lockup is great and there should be no carelessness in its supervision.

The lockup was in cleanly condition. No women are confined in it. About sixty detentions are made during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 23, 1926. Walter L. Roberts, mayor; John J. Warren, chief of police.

The 1925 census gave Dunkirk a population of 19,912.

The Dunkirk city jail was destroyed by fire in December, 1924. There was some delay in determining the character and location of the new jail. Finally, a referendum was adopted by the taxpayers which provided for the erection of a City Hall containing a jail on the former site. An appropriation of \$200,000 was made for its construction. Plans and specifications for the jail were approved by the State Commission of Prisons. In the meantime, for a period prisoners were detained in the Fredonia lockup.

During the past year the rear part of the Eagle Hose Company building was utilized as a city jail. Three cells formerly in the old jail, several toilets and a wash basin were installed, and a cell room temporarily fitted up. The building is fireproof.

No provision is made for the detention of women. Children are not detained but are paroled with their parents or taken to the Chautauqua County Detention Home. Lodgers sleep in the cell room.

The City Hall and jail are expected to be ready for use about the first of the year. When finished, a detailed inspection will be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FALCONER

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1926. Marion Snow, village president; W. M. Paplow, chief of police.

Falconer had a population of 3,352 in 1925.

Several years ago the village erected an attractive fireproof Community Building and placed the lockup in the rear part. Two modern steel cells are installed in a room about 12 x 10 feet, lighted and ventilated by two large windows with frosted glass. Each cell is equipped with a single-piece vitreous ware toilet and lavatory, and sleeping bunk furnished with mattress in waterproof covering. The lockup has a separate outside entrance. No women or children are detained in it. It is reported used considerably and that lodgers are kept out. The cell room and cells were clean on day of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREDONIA

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 23, 1926. A. R. Mayturn, village president; Louis J. Hart, chief of police.

The census of 1925 gave Fredonia a population of 6,293.

The lockup is in a semi-basement of the village hall. Police headquarters are in front on a level with the street and the lockup rooms are in the rear partly below level.

The lockup consists of a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room. All have small outside windows and appeared damp.

The men's cell room contains three old-style cells without toilets or lavatories. Each cell has a cross-bar iron bunk without mattress or covering on the openings. A toilet of a type not approved by the State Commission of Prisons is in the cell room, but it was out of order on day of inspection. No wash basin is furnished.

The lodgers' room is between the men's cell room and the women's detention room. Wooden sleeping bunks are provided for them. No toilet or wash basin is in the room.



The women's room adjoins the lodgers' room and women taken into it are in view of the lodgers. The open space between the rooms was recommended closed in last year's inspection report. The women's room is dark and damp. It is equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory, and an iron cot with open cross bars without mattress or covering.

The walls and ceilings of all the rooms are badly defaced and dirty. The cells are marred and defaced and need painting.

The village hall is old and inflammable. A moving picture theater is on the second floor and several organizations have quarters in the building. Danger of fire is imminent and when anyone is locked in the cells someone should be constantly on guard, as recommended in last year's report. It has not been done. The fire in the Dunkirk city jail and the Saranac Lake lockup are significant warnings.

As the main recommendations in last year's inspection report have not been observed, it is recommended that the village officials be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

##### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1926. Samuel A. Carlson, mayor; Clyde D. Smith, chief of police.

Jamestown had a population of 43,414 in 1925.

Police headquarters and jail are located in the basement of the City Hall and consist of a large desk room, private offices for chief of police and captain, a Bertillon room, a locker room for the patrolmen, a men's cell room, a women's detention room, a women's cell room, a matron's room, and a lodgers' room.

The men's cell room contains twelve cells in a block of six on a side, each equipped with an automatic toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk. All of the cells on one side of the block and most of those on the other face brick walls. The windows of the cell room are obstructed by the solid steel end of the cell block, making the cell room dark and poorly ventilated.

The automatic toilets were in working order. This style of toilet is not considered sanitary and is not approved by the State Commission of Prisons. When they become defective they should be replaced by single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons. The cells and cell room need repainting.

Considerable improvements have been made in the women's detention room—a linoleum rug and two full-sized steel beds have been placed in it. It has also a sanitary toilet, lavatory and shower bath. This room needs repainting. The matron's room adjoining should be repainted and more comfortably furnished.

The cell room formerly for boys having two large cells, is used for drunken women and special detentions. A woman was detained in it on night of inspection. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk with cloth-covered mattress. This room should also be repainted.

The lodgers' room is dark and poorly ventilated. Six sleeping benches are provided. It was reported that they are covered by cloth mattresses which were being cleaned. A sanitary toilet, wash basin and shower bath are in the room.

All the rooms were found in clean condition.

The rear part of the City Hall was reconstructed during the past year. An open space between the City Hall and fire house adjoining was covered over and a large court room for the City Court and a dormitory room for the firemen constructed

It was unfortunate that in the reconstruction the city jail was not enlarged and improved. All the cell rooms and detention rooms are shut in by surrounding walls and are dark and poorly ventilated. Jamestown is a large and prosperous city and should have larger and more sanitary jail accommodations. In the meantime, if all of the cell rooms and cells were painted with white enamel paint, it would make them lighter and improve their appearance.

A traffic signal system and police call box system center is in headquarters.

In 1925, 3,456 arrests were made, of whom 197 were women; and about 1,000 lodgers were given accommodations.

The police force consists of a Chief, a captain, 3 desk sergeants, 1 detective sergeant, 4 detectives, 30 patrolmen, 1 motor cycle patrolman, and a police matron.

The position of policewoman was discontinued last year. It was unfortunate, as the girl and woman delinquency problem needs the services of a policewoman, especially as no woman probation officer is provided.

It is recommended:

1. That police headquarters and jail be provided with more modern and sanitary quarters.
2. That the cell rooms, detention room and lodgers' room be repainted with white enamel paint.
3. That when the automatic toilets become defective they be replaced by single-piece vitreous ware toilets operated by push buttons.
4. That the cloth mattresses be covered by waterproof cases.
5. That the position of policewoman be restored.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PORTLAND

### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected September 18, 1926. O. A. Ottaway, supervisor, P. O. Brocton; Claude Lewis, town clerk, Brocton.

The lockup in the village of Portland is maintained by the town of Brocton. It is a small room in the rear of the town hall, an old inflammable wooden building. It contains two cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with a bunk, canvas-covered mattress, and toilet pail. A cot is in the

cell room. The whitewash is peeling off the wooden walls and the place looks disreputable. The ceiling is beaver board and the partitions are dry wood. It is heated by a small gas stove. It is a dangerous fire hazard.

The lockup is not safe or sanitary. The custodian states that no one has been locked up in it for several years and it is used only for lodgers. Arrests are reported taken to Mayville. Since it is not necessary for detention purposes it should be officially closed. This will not prevent its use for lodgers when they are not locked up under arrest.

It is recommended :

That the authorities of the village of Portland be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERMAN

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected September 17, 1926. E. N. Myrick, village president ; John Moran, police officer.

The village lockup consists of a cell 6 x 8 x 8 feet in a corner of the engine room of the village fire house, a two-story wooden building. The room was all cluttered up with fire apparatus, election supplies, cord wood and rubbish. Beaver boards and a wooden hose-rack were on top of the cell. A large iron stove stands close to the cell. An inside chimney adds to the fire hazard. About a year ago it set fire to the building. No janitor service is provided.

The building is occasionally used for social purposes, but contains no sanitary toilet, although the village has a water supply. A toilet bucket is supposed to be in the cell but none could be found on day of inspection. The door of the cell had no lock.

I conferred with the Village President who stated that no one under arrest is detained in the cell, but it is used occasionally for lodgers. All persons under arrest are taken to Mayville. As the lockup is reported not used for detention purposes and is insanitary and a dangerous fire hazard, it should be officially closed. This will not prevent its use for lodgers when they are not locked up under arrest. If at some future time the village needs a lockup, there is a room available in the building which can be made into a sanitary place of detention, if kept under constant supervision.

It is recommended :

That the authorities of the village of Sherman be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTFIELD

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1926. V. B. Card, village president; Edward Cranston, chief of police.

Westfield had a population of 3,587 in 1925.

About a year ago the village erected a handsome Community hall and fire house. The fire house is built of red brick and appears fireproof. The lockup was installed along one side of the fire house. It contains an office for the Chief, a men's cell room and a lodgers' room. The cell room has two modern steel cells equipped with single-piece vitreous ware toilets, lavatories, and sleeping bunks furnished with waterproof mattresses. The lodgers' room is provided with six sleeping bunks, a sanitary toilet and wash basin. Both rooms have large windows with opalescent glass and are painted a light color. The cells, cell room and lodgers' room were clean on day of inspection.

This is a good village lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 4, 1926. David N. Heller, mayor; E. D. Weaver, chief of police.

Elmira has a population of over 48,000, it having increased approximately 8,000 during the past ten years. The main jail, which is located in the basement of the City Hall, formerly had 12 cells available for use. In 1920 six of these cells facing the windows were provided with modern toilet facilities and painted white; the other six which were dark cells were closed for detention purposes and have since been used for storage. There are also three cells of light bar construction in another room. These are called witness cells and, besides facing a blank wall, still have the obsolete iron toilets. It is claimed by the police authorities that these cells are very seldom used.

It is questionable whether the six improved cells are adequate for the present needs of this city. At the time the improvements were made the total number of arrests were reported about 1,500 a year. The records for 1925 show that there was a total of 3,103 arrests, of which number 157 were females and 63 juveniles. A considerable proportion of arrests in late years, however, has been for traffic violations and in these cases detention is not required.

At the time of inspection two of the bunks had broken chains and some of the cells were soiled and in need of washing; otherwise, the main jail was clean. The interior has been painted with white enamel paint. The steel bunks have not been supplied with waterproof mattresses as recommended in former reports. Prisoners have no place to sit or lie except upon steel angle iron or latticed steel straps. These bunks are intended to hold a mattress made to fit, and the waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, are urgently recommended here. They are being used in city jails and lockups throughout the State and are giving excellent satisfaction.

On the second floor of police headquarters is a room containing five steel cells for females, two detention rooms with beds for juveniles, and quarters for the resident matron. These rooms were clean and in order. The five cells have old iron toilets which should be replaced with modern ones. The beds are well supplied with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases, and presented a tidy appearance. These departments are equipped with a tub bath and shower. The interior is non-fireproof and these quarters were not originally intended for jail purposes.

The county maintains a detention home for juveniles on the county property across the street from the City Hall and there does not seem to be any good reason why children should be held at the city jail; in fact, a recent opinion of the Attorney-General holds that it is illegal to detain any child, either before or after conviction, in any jail or prison.

A report dated November 17, 1921, contained the following statement:

"It is recommended that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued. However, this should not be construed as an approval, on the part of the Commission, of the Elmira city jail. The improvements made are commendable, but the jail will never be entirely satisfactory nor the quarters for the officers adequate. It is claimed that the city hall is now congested and that police headquarters is needed for other departments."

Nothing has occurred since that time to relieve these conditions. As the city continues to increase in size the needs for a modern police headquarters building and city jail will doubtless become imperative.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the obsolete toilets in the cells for women and witnesses be replaced with modern vitreous integral-seat toilets.
2. That the steel bunks in the departments for males be provided with waterproof mattresses.
3. That the practice of detaining juveniles here be discontinued and they be removed at once to the county detention home.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELMIRA HEIGHTS

##### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 4, 1926. Louis E. Martin, village president.

This lockup consists of one steel barred cell and a wooden sleeping platform for lodgers, located in the basement of the village hall and fire station, a two-story pressed brick building. At the time of inspection the place was clean and in order, but is objectionable as has been noted in former reports of inspection.

The taxpayers have voted an appropriation of \$23,000 for a new two-story addition to the present building, which is to contain a modern lock-up, justice's court room, and police headquarters. Tentative plans for this new structure have already been submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval and detailed plans and specifications are to be forwarded as soon as it is ascertained just what material will be used in the construction.

The new building should be fireproof with a substantial fire wall separating it from the present structure which is not fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HORSEHEADS

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected June 4, 1926. Charles Wheaton, village president.

The population of Horseheads at the time of the last census was 2,320. The number of arrests since January 1, 1926 was reported as 15.

The lockup occupies a room in the rear on the first floor of the fire house and has a separate entrance. The building is a two-story brick structure in good state of repair. There are two good steel cells with round barred fronts and perforated plate tops. The cells face a window and a sash door with transom. Each cell is equipped with a sanitary toilet and lavatory, steel bunk, mattress with waterproof cover, and blanket. The floor is concrete and the ceiling steel. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Since the last inspection the interior of the lockup has been painted white and was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—VAN ETEN

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected December 7, 1926. Wilton Briggs, village clerk.

The lockup is a small one-story detached brick building to the rear of the fire station. There are two departments, each containing one latticed steel cell. Stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting. The cells are each furnished with a steel bunk, mattress and blankets in good condition. Waterproof cases should be provided for the mattresses.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining keys to the lockup; the lock to one side was out of order and the door could not be opened. New locks should be installed and each officer and the clerk supplied with keys for each section.

It was stated that there had been no detentions at the lockup during the year; also that lodgers are not accommodated.

The place was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new locks be installed and keys for all locks be furnished officers as suggested.

2. That the mattresses be protected by waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP--BAINBRIDGE

## CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1926. Cory Thornton, supervisor; E. C. Tobby, town clerk.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall, a three-story and basement brick building. There are two steel cells with barred front and top. One cell contains two steel bunks; the other, one. The bunks have mattresses and comfortables. The bedding was in fair condition. There is a self-flushing toilet in one cell.

The floor, sidewalls and ceiling of the cell room are of concrete and there is one good-sized window.

There is electric light, and it was stated that the furnace which heats the building, together with the piping which passes through the room, provides sufficient heat.

I was informed that the lockup is but little used, an occasional "drunk" or lodger being the only occupants.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## CITY JAIL--NORWICH

## CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 9, 1926. L. H. Babcock, mayor and chief of police.

Police headquarters and the city jail are located on the main floor of the City Hall, a three-story brick building. The cell room is large, with high ceiling, and has several large barred windows. The equipment consists of two steel barred cages, one 18 x 6 x 7 feet and the other 10 x 6 x 7 feet. Each cell has a toilet, lavatory, steel bunks with canvas, and blankets. There is a bath tub in the room. The floor is concrete, properly drained. The building has electric light and steam heat.

This city jail is far from modern in arrangement and no separate quarters are provided for females or lodgers, and the city or county has no place for the care of juveniles except a room over the sheriff's office at the county jail. The Humane Society has no place for the purpose and I was informed that the county has no probation officer. Females are cared for at the county jail in Norwich.

The total number of arrests is not large, the records showing 132 during 1925, including traffic violations; 157 lodgers were housed in the city jail.

The wooden police lockers were still in the cell room. It has been recommended in several former reports that these be removed. A few modern steel lockers placed in the adjoining room would probably be sufficient.

Most lockups in the larger villages and smaller cities have at least two separate departments. This city has only a single room available for all classes, including lodgers. Some way should be worked out whereby lodgers might be kept out of the cell room and the city and county provide suitable quarters for juveniles entirely separate from any jail or lockup, in accordance with the intent of the Children's Court Act and section 486 of the Penal Law, paragraph 4, as amended by chapter 477 of the laws of 1924.

The jail was clean and in good condition.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That other arrangements be made for the care of lodgers and they be excluded from the cell room.
2. That a room for the proper care of juveniles be provided as suggested in this report.
3. That the wooden lockers be removed from the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—OXFORD

## CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 9, 1926. Frank Hovey, supervisor; Thomas Curry, village clerk. The village has no police officers, but there are three town constables here, one of whom is employed by citizens as a night watchman; his hours in this capacity are from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M.

This lockup occupies a rear room of a two-story frame building, formerly a store but now rented by the town and village for town and village purposes. The building is not detached but is built in between other frame structures in the central portion of the village; it is apparently in a good state of repair.

The lockup consists of a good-sized room on the first floor and is reached from both front and rear. The rear entrance, however, is not used and is barred on the inside. The floor is wood, the ceiling and side walls matched pine, well varnished. There is an enclosed toilet and lavatory in the room. The building has electric light, and coal stoves are used for heating.

There are two good cells of plate steel with round barred fronts facing several unbarred windows and a sash door in the rear. The cells have been painted white; the cell bottoms are steel. It would be an improvement if these cell floors were removed and the cells placed on a concrete floor, properly drained so as to permit hosing out. Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk and one is provided with an ordinary mattress and three double blankets.

The lockup was in good condition throughout. The owner and caretaker of the building is employed next door and attends to the fire and cleanliness of the place. An improved condition of sanitation in the cells could be had by installing waterproof mattresses and washing the blankets more frequently. These mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and have been recommended in former reports of inspection. The cells should be repainted a light color.

The lockup is said to be little used and fire is not kept in the stove in the room at all times during the winter. The other stove in the main office adjacent is in operation day and night. When the cell room door is left open the lockup receives some warmth.

Prisoners are furnished with food from a restaurant if detained over meal time.

This is a very good lockup, but because of the inflammable building in which it is located there is a grave fire risk when prisoners are locked in the cells. The night watchman is said to have supervision of the lockup, when occupied during the night, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.; from that time to 7 A. M. it is practically without any guarding. The village and town officials should immediately make arrangements for constant supervision of the lockup at all times when there are prisoners. The small number of persons detained would make the extra expense slight.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That constant supervision of the lockup be provided when a prisoner is detained.
2. That the bunks be provided with waterproof mattresses and the blankets washed more frequently.
3. That the cells be repainted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERBURNE

##### CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 11, 1926. Grant Myers, village president.

This village has a population of about 1,200.

The lockup occupies a room on the main floor of the village building, which is a two-story frame structure. The fire apparatus is also stored in the building. The cell room has an independent entrance at the side of the building.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells, each furnished with bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets. As the village has no sewer system there are no toilet facilities, but there is a lavatory in the room. The lockup has electric light and is heated by hot air from the main heating plant. The heat is not turned on at all times during the winter, as the lockup is said to be very seldom used. There is one large window. The ceiling and side walls, which are wood, are painted and the lockup was in good condition except that some dust has accumulated, as apparently no one had been in it for some time.

A night watchman is employed who is said to be on duty all night and has his headquarters in the building near the lockup. The window is not barred, but the lockup is a fire trap should a person be locked in a cell without constant supervision. This should never be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



## TOWN LOCKUP—AUSABLE FORKS

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. Eber Stackpole, supervisor; P. J. Dacey, town clerk.

Ausable Forks is an unincorporated village located partly in the town of Black Brook, Clinton county, and the town of Jay, Essex county. The lockup is in the town of Black Brook. It is owned by the J. & J. Rogers Company and is leased to the town. A small concrete building, located on the bank of the Ausable river, contains two steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet. Each cell has a rather crudely constructed toilet with automatic flush and a cement wash basin with running water. One of the cells contained a bunk with mattress and blanket, both dirty. A bunk, mattress, pillow and chair were in the other. The mattress was soiled and worn. Waterproof cases for the mattresses have been recommended in previous reports but have not been supplied.

The room in which the cells are located has two windows. 2' 6" x 5', rather insecurely barred. It is heated and lighted by electricity. The lockup was not clean and the cells are rusting.

As this lockup is used by both the towns of Black Brook and Jay, there are quite a number of persons detained annually and it should have better care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof cases for the mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
2. That the cells be painted a light color.
3. That the lockup be cleaned and someone made responsible for keeping it in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP — DANNEMORA

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected November 26, 1926. Joseph Nash, president of the village; Jacob Tolosky, supervisor.

The lockup is latticed steel cell in a rear corner of the large room on the first floor of the Town Hall, a two-story concrete building with a wooden interior. There is a toilet in a closet opening into the main room. The cell has a bucket and two steel bunks. There are blankets and mattresses, one with a waterproof cover.

Recently, this lockup has also been used by the authorities at Lyon Mountain. It was stated that the local arrests were not over three or four during the past year.

The Town Board was in session and it was stated that the lockup has supervision when occupied. This precaution should never be neglected on account of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LYON MOUNTAIN

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected July 3, 1926. Jacob Tolosky, supervisor; Joseph La Point, constable.

The lockup was erected and is owned by the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company under the supervision of the town. It is a small stone building about 20 x 15 feet. The ceiling, roof and floors are all wood.

Three old wooden cells are in the cell room. The fronts of the cells and the partitions are also wood. Wooden bunks containing straw mattresses are placed in the cells. A large wood-burning stove is provided and wood was piled around in the cell room. The lockup is inflammable and a dangerous fire risk. An occupant smoking or lighting a match, or a match thrown through a window could start a fire fatal to anyone locked up unless immediately released.

On day of inspection I found the building locked and it was some time before the constable could be found and the lockup opened. A drunken man was confined in a cell. Children shooting fire crackers around, or the careless use of matches by the man in the cell might have set fire to the tinder box and caused his death.

Evidently the lockup is not kept under guard when men are locked up in it. It is unsafe and unfit. This condition is not necessary, as it could be made safe and decent at comparatively small expense.

The wooden cells should be taken out and two modern steel cells installed; the floor covered with cement; and the roof fireproof. Unless it is made safe and fit for use, it should be closed.

The body of the building is stone and fireproof, but the stone needs pointing up. It has sufficient windows, barred and screened. The suggested improvements would make it usable and safe.

Village water is reported not available. Not many persons are detained in the lockup during the year. Some concession, under the circumstances, might be made in regard to toilets and lavatories. So-called chemical toilets, which have never been approved by the State Commission of Prisons, were recently placed in the cells. The approval of toilets should be left open until the building is otherwise made usable. Plans carrying out the above suggestions should be filed with the Commission without delay.

It is recommended :

1. That the lockup be made fireproof.
2. That two modern steel cells be installed in it.
3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be placed on the cots or bunks.
4. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.
5. That the stone building be repointed.
6. That unless it be made safe and sanitary, as recommended, proceedings be instituted for its closing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—MOOERS FORKS

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected November 27, 1926. W. A. Broderick, supervisor, P. O., Mooers; F. R. Goodrich, town clerk.

This lockup is a steel cage placed in one corner of the Town Hall, a two-story frame building. The cell has two steel bunks. There is no other equipment. The cell is used for storage and was filled with election equipment; the same condition existed at the time of the inspection made October 27, 1925.

The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. The village has neither water nor sewer systems.

The town clerk was interviewed and it was suggested to him that as apparently the lockup was not used, it should be closed. He agreed with this suggestion and stated that the Town Board would take some action at its next meeting.

It is recommended that unless the State Commission of Prisons is advised that the lockup has been put in repair before January 1, 1927, the authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed, under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURG

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected March 30, 1926. William Cross, mayor; John Sweeney, chief of police.

The jail, consisting of two modern steel cells for men, located on the first floor of a two-story brick structure, and two rooms on the second floor intended for women's rooms and another room on this floor intended for lodgers, remains the same as at last inspection. The cell room can be considered good, but the balance of the jail is difficult to keep clean and is a very dangerous fire trap, as the interior of the building is wood and plaster and the approach to these rooms is a narrow winding wooden stairway.

This jail was first used in 1918 and an inspection report dated May 28, 1918, states: "The building is a two-story brick structure with a wooden interior and the jail was planned for temporary use until such time as a modern fireproof place of detention can be provided." It has been recommended in various reports of inspections that a new jail be provided, the following appearing in the last report: "The jail is located in an old two-story brick building with a wooden interior. It was approved by the State Commission of Prisons in 1918 with the understanding that it was to be used temporarily and that a new City Hall would be constructed in the near future which would contain a modern an adequate police station. \*\*\*\*\* There is no question that a modern police station is badly needed in this city. The present one is a fire trap."

Mayor Cross realizes the need of a new city jail and his annual message to the Common Council, January 1, 1926, contained the following.



\*\*\*\*\* Personally, I am in favor of a combination Fire and Police station. Through this means I believe the city could be saved from five to six thousand dollars each year. The present station is rented at a cost of \$600 per year. It is in a dilapidated condition and has cost and is costing the city a great deal of money to heat and keep in repair."

The authorities are aware that plans for the jail part of such a building must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

The record shows that 83 males and 2 females have been arrested, and that 24 lodgers have been housed during the present year, the greatest number of prisoners on one night having been 4, which necessitated using the women's rooms on the second floor.

It was stated that there is an officer at headquarters continually and that all officers have been instructed to be particularly careful regarding the possibility of fire. This should not be neglected.

Prisoners held at meal time are served with meals by the caretaker who resides in the front part of the second floor.

The jail was as clean as is possible to make a building of this type.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new jail of fireproof construction be erected as soon as possible.

2. That the city officials be requested to advise the Commission as to the probability of this being done. Should no suitable action be taken before January 1, 1927, the Commission should consider citing the officials to show cause why the jail should not be closed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8, section 46 of the Prison law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURG

##### CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected July 3, 1926. W. E. Cross, mayor; John E. Sweeney, chief of police.

Police headquarters and jail are in an old building on Protection avenue. The accommodations are unfit and inadequate, both for police administration and for the detention of prisoners. The building is difficult to keep in sanitary condition and is a dangerous fire trap.

The men's cell room contains only two cells, each 6 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory. The windows are not barred. The room has recently been repainted.

Lodgers are provided with sleeping quarters in two small rooms on the second floor which are approached by a ramshackle stairway.

The place is discreditable to the city and has been severely criticized in former inspection reports. A city of the size and wealth of Plattsburg should have an adequate police headquarters and jail.

About 300 arrests were made during 1926 and about 100 lodgers were given sleeping accommodations.

The police force consists of a Chief and 9 patrolmen. Police efficiency is hampered by the inadequate quarters and equipment.

It is recommended:

That unless a modern, sanitary and adequate jail be provided without unreasonable delay, a citation be issued to show cause why this jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROUSES POINT

#### CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected July 22, 1926. Dr. C. A. Stewart, village president; John Sabourin, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the municipal building which contains the village pumping station and the electric light plant. It is of brick construction and contains four steel cells, modern construction and equipped with toilets and lavatories. The place was clean. The arrests average about 25 a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. John D. Mickle, village president; F. B. Ward, chief of police.

The population of Chatham at the time of the last census was 2,415.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Memorial Hall, an excellent modern building used for municipal purposes. There are two good steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets. The building is practically fireproof and the lockup is largely above grade and has several windows, steam heat and electric light. Running water is provided but there are no sanitary facilities in the lockup as it is said the village has no regular sewerage system.

The lockup was clean and in good condition and is regularly cared for by the janitor. It is said to be little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. John A. Reynolds, village president.

The population of Kinderhook is 768.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the village hall and fire house, a two-story frame building. It is provided with two good cells with mattresses and blankets. The room has one window and is heated by steam and has electric light. There are no modern sanitary facilities.

The lockup is cared for by a janitor and was in good condition. The room has both front and rear entrances, and is said to be kept under supervision when occupied. This should never be neglected on account of the fire hazard. The lockup is also used by the township, the State Troopers, and the village of Valatie.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926.

The population of Valatie at the time of the last census was 1,326.

There are no village policemen, the police work of the village and vicinity being looked after by State Troopers. It was reported that the lockup is no longer used; that prisoners are taken to the lockup at Kinderhook.

The Valatie lockup is unfit for use, and if it is the intention of the officials to no longer maintain a lockup here it should be formally closed by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL — CORTLAND

## CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1926. Edgar Grinnell, chief of police.

The population of Cortland is about 14,000.

Police headquarters and the jail are located in the City Hall, a two-story frame structure, formerly a dwelling. The jail is a two-story annex to the rear and consists of a room with three steel cells for men and a detention room on the second floor intended for females or special cases, but is being used for lodgers, there being no separate quarters for this class. The detention room is provided with three cot beds with good bedding, an enclosed toilet and lavatory, and there are several windows.



The men's cells are each furnished with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress, iron enameled automatic flushing toilet, and there is a sink in the corridor. Four good-sized windows glazed with translucent glass afford very good sunlight and ventilation. These toilets are not of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons and are very unsatisfactory. The seats have been broken off and the flushing device does not work. The chief of police stated that the city officials were about to replace these toilets with new ones. They should be of vitreous ware with integral seat, flushed preferably with flushometers operated by push buttons. It would probably be necessary to move the cells forward sufficiently to provide a plumbing corridor in the rear. The type of toilet selected should receive the approval of the Commission before installation.

The wisdom of using the detention room for lodgers is questionable. If necessary to do this, waterproof mattresses should have been furnished for the beds and the other bed clothing kept in proper condition for use of prisoners when needed. Its use by lodgers renders it unfit for a detention room. The number of lodgers cared for during 1925 was 176. There were three of this class in the detention room at the time of inspection. In former reports of inspection it was recommended that lodgers be kept out of the jail.

The total number of arrests during 1925 was 475, including those charged with traffic violations who were not locked up. If prisoners are detained for any length of time or over Sunday, they are usually taken to the county jail in this city, as no arrangement is made for food for prisoners at the city jail. All females detained by the police are also taken to the county jail where there is a matron.

Both the sheriff and chief of police stated that a satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at whereby no drunken or disorderly men are ever brought to the county jail, but such are held at the city jail until sober. A commitment should accompany all persons accepted at the county institution.

The jail was in fairly satisfactory condition with regard to cleanliness. It is said to be under the supervision of police officers at all times

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cells be provided with modern toilets and wash basins of an approved type.
2. That a suitable place be provided for lodgers without interfering with the regular detention departments of this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL — CORTLAND

##### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1926. Mayor, Ralph Lowell; Chief of Police, Edgar Grinnell.

The prime purpose of this inspection was to check up on the proposed installation of new plumbing and fixtures, as outlined in the report of January 19, 1926.

New toilets with integral seats, and wash basins, have been installed in each of the cells in the men's division of the jail and were found in good working order. This work represents a very great improvement in this jail.

The Chief's report for September shows a total of 49 arrests, classified as follows:

Public intoxication -----	26
Driving while intoxicated -----	2
Assault third degree -----	1
Violation of ordinances -----	13
Violation of probation -----	1
Violation Sec. 720 P. L. -----	1
Forgery first degree -----	1
Miscellaneous violation -----	4
Total -----	49

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOMER

##### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1926. John Briggs, village president; Le Grande Fisher, village policeman.

Lockup is located on ground floor of town hall, with a separate entrance. It has been fully described in previous reports.

Lockup was found clean and orderly throughout.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HANCOCK

##### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1926. Emerson McGranaghan, president of the village; Austin McGranaghan, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 1,500.

There were two prisoners at the time of inspection; they had just been locked up charged with stealing an automobile.

It was stated that about 50 arrests were made during the past year; only a small number were placed in the lockup. About 40 lodgers were housed.

The lockup is a one-story concrete addition to the rear of the village fire-house. There are two steel cells, each containing two steel bunks and a vitreous ware toilet. The bunks are provided with oilcloth-covered mattresses and comfortables. The bedding was in good condition. There is a washbowl with running water outside the cells. The cells are painted white and the cell room a light color. The floor and sidewalls are concrete and the ceiling metal.

The lockup was fairly clean, but the toilets should have more attention.

The street commissioner is responsible for the care of the lockup and arrangements have now been made to have one of the men under him clean the lockup regularly. It would be well to give the interior a coat of paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

#### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1926. R. W. Siver, president of the village; W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,500.

This lockup is on the main floor of the village hall. The men's cell room contains two cells, and there is a detention room for women. The cot in the detention room has a good mattress, pillow and sheets; pillow cases and blankets are ready for immediate use; as the room is little used for detention purposes they are not kept on the bed. The lavatory and toilet in this room were in good condition.

The bunks in the cells in the men's section are provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets, all in good order.

New piping has been installed and the water pressure improved so that the closets in the cells can be better flushed.

The steelwork of the cells is painted a dark color; when repainted, the color should be changed to white.

The lockup was very clean and well cared for.

Meals are furnished prisoners when necessary.

This lockup is used not only for village prisoners but by the State Police, and lodgers are also permitted in the men's cell room and sleep on top of the cells. This practice of permitting lodgers to be housed in the cell room has been repeatedly condemned in former reports of inspection. The matter is quite a problem for the village authorities, as there is apparently no other place in the village at present where they can be cared for. They certainly should not be permitted to use the lockup, as many of them are infested with vermin. Possibly by making certain changes, part of the cellar could be partitioned off and connected with the outside stairway on the side of the building. This would necessitate covering the stairway, which would obstruct the light of one window on the main floor, but by placing a sash opposite it in the stair covering, sufficient light would probably be obtained. It would probably also be necessary to cut an additional window in the cellar wall. If the authorities do not consider this plan feasible, a separate place could be provided.

The recommendation made in the last report of inspection is renewed, viz.,—That some sanitary arrangement be furnished for lodgers or they be excluded from the lockup.,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALTON

## DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected April 14, 1926. A. J. Courtney, president of the village; F. W. McCook, chief of police.

The population of Walton is about 3,500.

The lockup is used by the State Troopers as well as by the village, but no lodgers are housed, being cared for in another part of the village.

This lockup is located in the rear of the buildings on the main street, near the center of the village. It is reached by an alleyway. There are two sections—one for men containing two cells and the other for women. The latter is little used; it contains cot bed with mattress, toilet and lavatory. Each cell in the men's room contains two steel bunks, toilet and lavatory; the bunks were provided with oilcloth-covered mattresses, blankets and comfortables. The bedding was in fair condition.

Heat is furnished by a stove and there is electric light.

The building was undergoing a thorough cleaning at the time of inspection. A cleaner has been assigned from the street force to keep it in order, under the direction of the chief of police.

Meals are supplied prisoners if detained for any length of time.

Ashes and other refuse were heaped in the immediate vicinity of the lockup. While undoubtedly some of it was on land not owned by the village, it would seem that there should be sufficient civic pride to improve this condition. This is a good lockup and a credit to the village, but the same cannot be said of its present surroundings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. J. Henry Smith, supervisor.

This lockup is in all respects the same as described in former reports of inspection. It consists of a small one-story brick structure off from the main street in the rear of stores and other buildings.

There are two good steel cells with square barred fronts, backs and sides. The floor is concrete and the ceiling metal. Each cell has a waterproof mattress, and blankets are supplied. There are no toilet facilities, water or electric light. The village has no regular water or sewerage system.

The lockup was clean, well painted, and in good condition. The inspection was made through an open window, as the officer who is said to possess the only key was out of town. There should be other keys available. This condition has been experienced on several former inspections. Last year the lockup was visited by a representative of the State Commission of Prisons who reported that no one in town had a key to the building.

The Justice reported that the lockup is very seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—BEACON

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 28, 1926. E. A. Macomber, mayor; James Flynn, acting chief of police.

This jail consists of three latticed steel cells in a room adjacent to police headquarters, and there is also a detention room for women on the second floor adjoining the court room. Good sanitary bedding is provided and each department has a toilet and lavatory. The rooms were light, well painted, clean and in order except one cell bottom which is plate steel and has rusted through.

The records show that 187 arrests were made during 1925 of whom eight were women. In addition, a considerable number of prisoners were detained for the town of Fishkill. Lodgers are allowed to sleep in the cell room. No police matron is employed.

This is a small city jail, but the acting Chief was of the opinion that it fairly meets the present needs.

The city should employ a matron subject to call when females are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. Stanley M. Vincent, supervisor.

This lockup consists of a small one-story detached brick building located a considerable distance from the central portion of the village.

There are two steel cells with square barred fronts and rears; each has a waterproof mattress and blanket. The cells have been painted white and are in good condition except the plate bottoms which are loose and badly rusted. It would be much better if these plates were removed and the entire floor constructed of concrete.

There are no toilet facilities, water or electric light. A lantern is used. The place has a water system and electric light, but owing to the isolated location of the lockup and its little use in recent years, these facilities have not been installed. The Justice stated that the lockup was not used over five or six times during the past year.

At the time of inspection the lockup needed sweeping out and the stove and pipe were badly rusted, owing to dampness and disuse for several months. Some of the window glass was broken. The glass and stove pipe will have to be replaced before another winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FISHKILL

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 28, 1926. Frank L. Collyer, village president.

This lockup occupies a room in the basement of the village hall, a one-story and basement frame structure. The basement is above grade and has both exterior and interior entrances.

There is one latticed steel cell with two steel bunks recently furnished with two waterproof mattresses. There are no toilet facilities. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

The lockup was clean and the new mattresses are a desirable sanitary improvement.

There is apparently very little use for a lockup here; the president stated it had not been used since the last inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. E. A. Burch, village president.

The lockup is located in a field in the rear of the fire station. It consists of a one-story brick building provided with three steel cells, each furnished with waterproof mattress and blankets. The room is large, well lighted and ventilated. Since the last inspection electric light has been installed. This is a commendable improvement and complies with a recommendation made in former reports.

The lockup is said to be used only occasionally and at the time of inspection was clean, the interior painted a light color, and an orderly condition prevailed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAWLING

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. John D. Coleman, village president; Daniel Linehan, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a small one-story brick building located in the rear of a livery stable and other wooden structures. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls brick. There are two small windows.

There are two steel cells of round bar construction, each furnished with an iron cot bed, iron hopper toilet, wash basin, waterproof mattress, and blankets. The room has electric light and a coal stove.



This is a very small lockup, not well located, and it is to be hoped that the place will soon have a municipal building in which a modern lockup will be provided. The toilets in the present cells seem to be of no use, as they are under the beds and out of commission. Buckets are used.

The interior was painted white and was in fairly clean condition.

The Justice stated that the detentions during the past year did not exceed 6 or 8. Lodgers are not cared for.

When a new public building is erected in this village, arrangements should be made for a modern lockup and plans for same approved by the State Commission of Prisons before the work is begun.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1926. Frank B. Lovelace, mayor; William J. Sheedy, chief of police.

This is a modern jail in connection with police headquarters and was in excellent sanitary condition throughout. The main jail for men contains nine steel cells arranged in two sections. There is a detention room adjacent, originally intended for the care of male juveniles. Adjoining the office is a detention room for females, and a large room for lodgers is provided in the basement.

Each department has proper toilet facilities, electric light, steam heat, and ample means of sunlight and ventilation. The bunks in the women's detention room and also some of those in the department for men are furnished with waterproof mattresses. Some of the steel bunks on one side have sleeping boards fitted between the angle irons and no mattresses are provided. The jail was recently painted white throughout and was clean and in order.

Prisoners are not provided with food here and as a result there are many temporary commitments to the county jail. This practice has been criticized for some time by the State Commission of Prisons, as the admission of police prisoners, some in an intoxicated and filthy condition, to the county jail materially interferes with the proper conduct of that institution.

The total number of arrests during 1925 was reported as 1,766. Of this number 1,725 were males and 41 females. The number of lodgers cared for during the same period was 3,834.

Sections 90 to 96 of Article 6 of the General City Laws relative to police matrons are not observed. A police-woman is called to care for female prisoners. This city has a population of 35,670 and there is no good reason why the provisions of the law mentioned in the foregoing should not be complied with.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That police prisoners be not taken to the county jail until after appearance before a magistrate and regularly committed.
2. That a police matron be appointed as provided by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1926. Lee Van Vredenburgh, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a room in the rear of the town hall, a large brick building. There are both interior and exterior entrances. This part of the building is practically fireproof.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells each provided with an iron enameled toilet, steel bunk, cloth mattress and blanket. There is a lavatory in the corridor. The toilets have direct flush which is growing inadequate as the water pipes are probably filled with rust. There is a large arched window over the outer door and a ventilator in the west wall.

Since the last inspection the interior has been painted, and the supervisor stated that waterproof mattresses would be ordered as recommended at that time.

On the second floor is a room with barred window which can be used for the detention of women. A portable cot bed is available but the officer stated that there had been no occasion to detain a woman.

The arrests are said to be running quite large, mostly for traffic violations; about 75 prisoners were detained in the lockup during the past year. Lodgers are housed in the basement.

This is a good lockup with electric light, steam heat and proper floor drain, and there is no good reason why it should not be kept clean and sanitary. At the time of inspection the toilets and lavatory were dirty and the floor in need of hosing. A hose and faucet for this purpose are provided in the corridor and a caretaker is employed. He should be required to give this lockup better attention.

A nightwatchman is employed who is said to have supervision of the building when prisoners are detained.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.
2. That the toilet flush be improved.
3. That the lockup be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1926. Charles Roff, village president, post office, Madalin.

This lockup is located in the village building and fire house which is a two-story and basement brick structure in good condition. The basement is largely above grade and is entered by means of wooden stairs from the hallway above. There is also an entrance at grade. The room has three good sized windows.

There is one large steel cell containing three wooden bunks and blankets are supplied when prisoners are detained. The chief of police stated that waterproof mattresses had been ordered recently from the Superintendent of State Prisons. This will be a desirable sanitary improvement. The room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. Steel ceiling has been placed on the joists over the stove, otherwise the interior of the building above the basement is largely of wooden construction and of course there is always danger from fire when a prisoner is locked in the cell. A night watchman is employed and it was stated that the lockup is kept under careful supervision when a prisoner is detained, which is infrequent.

There are no toilet facilities as the village has neither water nor sewer systems. The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—AKRON

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1926. Don Hawthorne, village president and chief of police; W. J. Kelly, village clerk.

The village lockup was constructed about a year ago after conference with a representative of the State Commission of Prisons. The village officials endeavored to meet all requirements and have provided a good lockup.

A brick store on Main street was reconstructed into an engine house and lockup. A tile partition was built across the middle of the store and the rear portion, 30 x 20 feet, was made into the lockup.

Two modern steel cells were installed, equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories, and sleeping bunks with waterproof mattresses. The cell room and cells were painted a light grey. The room was lighted and ventilated by two large windows. The roof was fireproofed, a cement floor laid, and a steel door placed at the entrance. Everything was done to reduce the fire hazard as much as possible.

On day of inspection the cell room, cells and bedding looked dirty. The lockup deserves better care. The police officer reported that it was not often used and that lodgers were not given accommodations in it.

It is recommended that the lockup be cleaned up and kept in cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—ALDEN

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. Ralph Stowell, village president and chief of police; Otto W. Wende, supervisor.

This is a combined village and town lockup in the rear part of the village fire house. The building is wood and very inflammable. The lock-up room has a separate entrance and is lighted and ventilated by two large windows. A round barred cage, 9 x 7 x 7 feet, is placed in the room. It contains two sleeping bunks supplied with waterproof mattresses, blankets and quilts.

A toilet and wash basin are in an alcove behind the cage and are not available to prisoners locked in the cell. The toilet is a rusty old-style affair; the top is broken and needs repairing. Water did not flow in either the toilet or wash basin; evidently it is turned off when the lock-up is not in use. A small gas stove heats the room. The room, cage and bedding were clean.

Not many detentions are reported.

It is recommended:

1. When anyone is locked up in the cage a watchman must be kept continuously on guard to prevent loss of life in case of fire; otherwise, the lockup should be closed.

2. That the water be always turned on when the lockup is in use.

3. That the toilet be repaired and kept in good condition.

4. That the lockup room be adequately heated during cold weather.

5. That persons under arrest and lodgers be not mingled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 20, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police.

Police Headquarters continue in the old non-fireproof building, corner of Franklin street and the Terrace. The unfitness of the building for the manifold activities and valuable equipment and records housed in it has been conceded for years, although not even a fire has been able to remove it. There is a prospect, however, that when the new City Court building is erected, the vacated building will be taken for police headquarters. A new, modern specially-designed building would be preferable, but the next best proposition will be the present City Court building, if it be readapted and fireproofed. It is advantageously situated between the new City Court building and the county jail.

A small room, called the "cooler", used for the detention of persons under investigation by the detective bureau, is on the second floor. It contains five modern cells, each 5x7x7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping board. The increase of serious crimes has rendered these cells inadequate and they are at times so overcrowded as to become insanitary. In accommodations for 5 persons on the night previous to inspection, 9 men were detained; on the night of December 12th, 10 men; December 5th, 12 men; December 16th, 13 men; December 2nd, 15 men. The detentions run from 5 to 15 prisoners each night, and the excess over 5 sleep on the floor.

The windows of the "cooler", opening on a fire escape, are heavily barred. An inside wire screen has a lock so difficult to reach as to practically cut off the quick use of the fire escape. If a fire occurs, unless the prisoners are quickly released and taken downstairs, lives may be in danger. Until larger quarters are furnished, this situation should be closely watched.

The electrical equipment is efficient and up-to-date. The flashlight signal system, centralizing at headquarters, has been installed in most of the station houses. The recommendations in last year's inspection report that flashlight signals be installed in station houses 2, 4, 5 and 6—have been complied with and modern red light signals are operating in precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Fifty additional traffic signals have been placed on the streets, making 100 modern four-way center suspended signals which render good traffic service. The system of enforcing traffic violation is working efficiently.

During 1925, 91 persons were killed and 2,932 persons injured in automobile accidents as against 68 killed and 2,157 injured during 1924.

During 1925, 1,904 automobiles were stolen, most of which were recovered.

Good statistical methods have been instituted, vertical filing and record index cases being used in the various departments and bureaus. The new law, requiring all persons arrested for felony to be fingerprinted before bail, will materially increase the number of finger print records.

Automatic toilets are still in use in station houses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12. They are reported kept in fair repair. They are not considered sanitary by this Commission, and when it is necessary to replace them, single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons should be substituted and also lavatories placed in the cells.

The plan proposed last year—of equipping booths on the main traffic highways and having patrolmen with motor cycles on guard to intercept escapes in automobiles—was not adopted. The large number of highways required too large and costly an equipment. Each station is provided with an automobile ready for service or patrol.

Each policeman has been supplied with a new belt with a revolver so it can be drawn quickly. A pistol range is conducted in the old regimental rifle range in the Auditorium, and each officer must practice once a month under instructors, and be ready to shoot quick and straight in case of need.

The recommendation made in last year's report—that a new station house be erected in the Hertel Avenue district—has been complied with and No. 17—a new station house—is under construction, corner of Colden and Linden streets, on plans approved by this Commission. It is expected to be ready for use about March 1, 1927.

Old station No. 3 on Pearl street has been sold and plans for a combined police station and fire house, corner of Washington and Tupper streets, for a new No. 3 station house have been approved by this Commission.

During 1925, 29,355 arrests were made—27,627 male and 2,326 female—5,208 less than in 1924. The arrest of 67 boys and 1 girl under 10 years, and 774 boys and 72 girls from 10 to 15 years of age is noted. If any of these were taken into station houses, it is an unlawful act. The law is explicit and children under 16 years of age, if not taken immediately to the Children's Court, must be detained in the detention home. "Detention" applies to the outside rooms of a police station as well as to the cell room.

All of the cells in the station houses contain wooden sleeping boards without mattresses. A waterproof mattress is made in the prisons and generally used on sleeping boards and bunks in city jails and lockups throughout the State and can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. If the police authorities do not feel that mattresses should be placed on all sleeping boards in all the cells, they should at least be tried in some of the cells in each station house, and used when sober and decent men are under detention.

A new garage, repair and storehouse has been opened for the Department of Public Safety in a building recently purchased from the General Electric Company, corner of Ferry street and Fillmore avenue.

The police force consists of a Chief, 2 deputies, 2 inspectors, a chief of detectives, 2 assistant chiefs of detectives, a chief desk lieutenant, an assistant chief desk lieutenant, 20 captains, 2 acting captains, 67 lieutenants, 73 detectives, 828 patrolmen, and 5 police women.

All of the station houses, as appears by accompanying reports, were in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern fireproof police headquarters building be erected, or the present City Court building when vacated be made fireproof and adequate as a police headquarters building.

2. That additional accommodations be provided for the excess detentions in the "cooler" and the present overcrowding and insanitary conditions be remedied.

3. That when it becomes necessary to replace the automatic toilets, single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and a lavatory, be substituted in the cells.

4. That children under 16 years be not taken into or detained in the police stations in violation of law.

5. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the bunks in the cells of the various police stations, or at least in some of the cells in each station house.

6. That the overcrowding of the cells in No. 1 police station be reduced by distributing the excess of prisoners among other police stations until such time as a larger cell room is provided.

7. That bars be placed on the windows of the large detention room for women in No. 2 police station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*



## 1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Harvey W. Fogelsanger, captain.

Location, corner Seneca and Franklin Streets.

Number 1 station house is in Police Headquarters building. The precinct covers the lower end of the city and the canal and water front districts. Last year, 7,035 arrests were made which were almost one-fourth of all the arrests in the city.

The cell room contains 16 cells in a block of 8 on a side. Eight of the cells face windows and 8 a blank wall. Each cell is equipped with automatic toilet and sleeping board. A wash basin is in the cell room. The toilets in cells Nos. 2 and 3 were out of order on day of inspection. Automatic toilets are not considered sanitary and should be replaced by single-piece vitreous ware toilets, operated by push buttons, and lavatories.

The cells are at times badly overcrowded; two and sometimes three men are locked in a cell over night. Prisoners were doubled up in five cells on night of inspection. The blotter showed that the detentions often run 45 over night during the early part of the week.

The cell accommodations should be enlarged and made more sanitary. When police headquarters are removed, a new station house should be provided in this precinct. The overcrowding could be reduced by removing the excess of prisoners over cells to other police stations. The walls of the desk room and reserve room were washed during the summer and looked clean. Although the cells were reported as repainted during the year, the heavy use has defaced them. The cell rooms and cells were as cleanly on day of inspection as their excessive use will permit. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

It is recommended:

1. That when police headquarters are removed, a new modern station house be provided in this precinct, and in the meantime the excess of prisoners over cells be removed to other station houses.

2. That the automatic toilets be kept in repair, and when necessary to replace them, single-piece vitreous ware toilets, operated by push buttons, and lavatories be substituted.

3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards, at least in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## 2ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located 510 South Division Street.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; John Driscoll, captain.

No. 2 police station is a handsome building and one of the more modern station houses. The district adjoins No. 1 precinct and includes Michigan avenue to Fillmore between Clinton street and the old Hamburg canal. During last year 2,154 arrests were made.

The first floor is used for the offices, reserve room and the detention of men, and the second floor for the detention of women.

The men's cell room is a large bright room, containing a steel cage with 14 cells opening on a central corridor, 7 cells on a side. Each cell is equipped with an automatic toilet and sleeping bunk. The toilets were all in working order on day of inspection. When necessary to be replaced, single-piece vitreous ware toilets, operated by push buttons, and lavatories should be substituted. The flashlight system was being installed. The composition floor and walls were defaced and will need restoration after the work is completed. The cell room and cells were repainted during the year and looked clean. Another cell room containing 14 cells is in the basement and is rarely used; they also were repainted. The desk room and reserve room are bright and cheerful.

#### WOMEN'S DETENTION STATION

All women detained under arrest in the City of Buffalo are conveyed to this station. The second floor is almost exclusively used for women; their quarters are closed off and they come in contact with the remainder of the building only upon entrance.

Two large detention rooms are furnished. The main room, 25 x 50 feet, equipped as a dormitory, has six large windows. It contains six cot beds and more can be added when necessary. A sanitary bath room equipped with vitreous-ware toilet, washbasin and bath tub opens into the dormitory; wire screens cover the windows; these screens are locked by tiny padlocks which can be easily pulled off. No bars are on the windows. If the screens are removed, escapes are likely. The locks are frequently pulled off by the women; one was broken off the night previous to inspection. The matrons are continually on the watch, and complained of the insecurity. Greater security was recommended in last year's inspection report. If bars are not placed on the windows or the screens more securely fastened, there may be escapes, or attempted escapes, and possibly injury to the women confined.

The other detention room is in the rear and has five cot beds and three steel cells. This room is used for the older and more hardened women. All the cots in both rooms have mattresses, white sheets, pillow slips and pillows, and adequate bed clothing. The white bedclothes are laundered every Tuesday and reported changed for every inmate. Four matrons are in charge—three regular and one relief matron.

The matrons have a small rest room and an outside sitting room. This outside room, during most of the year, has been appropriated as an office for the police women, who have been transferred from police headquarters and assigned to this station house. The quarters are small and congested for both police women and the matrons.

During the year 2,328 women were arrested; most of them were released on bail and not confined. The detentions run about 50 a week; 8 were detained on the night previous to inspection.

Two janitors are provided for the station—one for the men and the other for the women's quarters. All the rooms were in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That when the automatic toilets in the men's cell rooms need replacement, single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, be substituted.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed at least on some of the sleeping bunks in the men's cell room.

3. That bars be placed on the windows in the large dormitory of the women's section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioner.*

### 3RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 425 Pearl Street.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Edward J. Healy, captain.

The sale of this station house, which has been pending for some time, has been consummated and the premises must be vacated within a few months. A former engine house, corner of Tupper and Washington streets, is being reconstructed into a combined police station and engine house. The cell room containing 16 cells will be new construction and fireproof. The plans have been recently approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The precinct includes a portion of the main business section of the city and a part of the old vice district. Last year, 3,066 arrests were made.

As the station house will soon be abandoned, no recommendations are made. New sanitary toilets and lavatories were recently placed in the cells and the cell room was in fair condition. Everything was cleanly on day of inspection. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioner.*

### 4TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Location, Sycamore and Ash Streets.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Thomas H. Flesh, captain.

This station house presents a difficult problem in respect to light and ventilation. The cell room is dark and shut in on three sides. None of the cells faces windows. When the cell room was reconstructed a year ago, the reserve room facing the Ash Street side was added to the cell room, giving light from four windows at one end. The flashlight system has been recently installed, and it was necessary to cut off a portion of this new cell room for a battery room, using one of the windows. Conditions are not good, but cannot be improved in the present building. Twelve modern cells, equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories, approved by this Commission, and a sleeping board, are provided.



The reserve room is on the second floor. The desk room needs repainting. Installing the flashlight system has defaced the walls and floor. The cell room and cells should also be repainted. Four of the toilets were broken last year.

The district includes part of the old vice section and the negro section and violent men are at times confined in the cells. Last year, 2,942 arrests were made. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

The station house was cleanly throughout on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That the interior of the building, including the cell room and cells, be repainted.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner*

#### 5TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, corner Delevan Avenue and Greenwood Place.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; James F. McDonald, captain.

No. 5 station occupies a fine building in a residential district in which there are comparatively few arrests; only 504 were made last year. The cell room was reconstructed about a year ago and is light and sanitary. Five cells were turned around to face windows. Single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories were installed in them and additional radiators placed in the cell room upon plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Each cell has a wooden sleeping board without mattress. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

The flashlight system has been recently introduced and some of the walls are defaced. The interior of the station house needs repainting. The reserve room, locker room and sleeping quarters are on the second floor. Everything was cleanly on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That the interior be repainted.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner*

## 6TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, 1444 Main Street.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Uriah S. Ulrich, captain.

Great improvements have been made to this station house. It was formerly an old school building reconstructed, and had fallen into bad repair. Additional windows, new cement floor and a new heating system were placed in the cell room. The cells were turned around to face windows and single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories were installed in the six cells, on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Sleeping boards without mattresses are in the cells. Toilet paper is furnished on request. The cell room and cells are light and sanitary.

The flashlight system is being introduced and the walls are defaced in places. The desk room and reserve room were painted a short time ago, but will need touching up again after the work is completed. The district is residential and business. Last year, 623 arrests were made. Everything was clean on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That the rooms be repainted after the flashlight work is completed.
2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## 7TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, 355 Louisiana Street.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; William H. Milan, captain.

This station house is about the worst in the city. A modern fire-proof station should be provided in the near future. The building is old and a fire trap. The ventilation of the cell room is defective. The cell ventilators have no outside opening. The automatic toilets in the cells need constant attention, and some of them leak. The floors of several cells were damp on day of inspection.

Ten cells in a block of five on each side face windows. Each cell has an automatic toilet and sleeping board without mattress and no lavatory. A wash basin is in the cell room. The cells were defaced and need repainting. The glass in two of the windows in the cell room was broken. Toilet paper is furnished on request.

The heating system, complained of in last year's report, was said to be in good working order. Storm windows have been placed on the front of the building. New steel lockers have replaced the old wooden lockers, as recommended in last year's report. The desk room and reserve room were recently painted. Everything was clean on day of inspection.

The district is largely industrial. Last year, 1,359 arrests were made.

It is recommended:

1. That a modern fireproof station be erected in the near future.
2. That single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, be installed in the cells.
3. That better ventilation be provided in the cell room and cells.
4. That the cells and cell room be repainted and broken glass in the windows replaced.
5. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping bunks in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### 8TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 647 Fillmore Avenue.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Jeremiah O'Brien, captain.

This is one of the more recent stations and is housed in a fine building. The district includes a section of the railroad district and is partly residential. Last year 2,529 arrests were made.

The cell room is light and well ventilated. Eighteen cells in a block of nine on each side open into a central corridor, and barred backs of cells face large windows. Each cell has an automatic toilet and sleeping board without mattress. A leak was in the plumbing in the utility corridor and the floor of one of the cells was wet. No lavatories are in the cells. A washbasin is in the outside room. Toilet paper is furnished upon request.

The desk room, reserve room, cell room and cells were recently painted and looked in good condition. Everything was cleanly on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That the automatic toilets be kept in repair, and when necessary to replace them, single-piece vitreous-ware toilets operated by push buttons, and lavatories, be substituted.
2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.



## 9TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, Seneca and Babcock Streets.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; James E. Short, captain.

This is an old building which has been kept in fair repair. The district is largely manufacturing and railroad. Last year, 867 arrests were made.

The paint and woodwork in the desk room and reserve room were recently washed and cleaned.

The cell room is light and sanitary. The cell block is practically new. Eight modern cells in a block of four on each side, equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories, approved by the State Commission of Prisons, face windows. Sleeping boards without mattresses are in the cells. Toilet paper is furnished on request. The rooms and cells were in cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner*

## 10TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, 566 Niagara Street.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; John J. Crehan, captain.

This station was also in an old building which had deteriorated. Substantial improvements have been made and it is at present in good condition. The walls and floors of the desk room and reserve room were washed and cleaned several months ago and appeared clean.

The cell room was reconstructed upon plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The cells were turned around to face windows, new radiators added, and single-piece vitreous-ware toilets, and lavatories placed in the cells. Sleeping boards without mattresses are in the cells. Toilet paper is furnished on request. The district is largely residential. Last year, 971 arrests were made. All the rooms were clean on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## 11TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, Broadway and Bailey Avenue.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Michael Morrissey, captain.

This station is in an old building which has been substantially improved. The precinct is mixed—manufacturing, railroad and residential district. Last year, 1,375 arrests were made.

The walls and woodwork in the desk room and reserve room were washed recently and appeared clean. The cell room was practically reconstructed about a year ago on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Ten new cells in a block of five on each side were installed, facing windows which are, somewhat obstructed. Each cell is equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets, lavatory and sleeping board. No mattresses are provided for the sleeping board. Toilet paper is supplied on request. All the rooms and cells were cleanly and in good condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## 12TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, 1186 Genesee Street.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; George Kress, captain.

This is one of the more recent station houses and is a fine building. The district is business and residential. Last year, 1,158 arrests were made. The cell room is a large light room; twelve cells in a block of six on each side open into a central corridor. Each cell is equipped with an automatic toilet and sleeping board without mattress. No lavatories are in the cells. The toilets seemed to be all in working order on day of inspection. Toilet paper is supplied upon request. The cells and cell rooms should be repainted.

Everything was cleanly and in good condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That when the automatic toilets are replaced, single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories be substituted.

2. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, Austin Street and Pooley Place.

Inspected December 21, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor: James W. Higgins, chief of police: Timothy Murray, captain.

The station house is a fine appearing building. The district is industrial and residential. Last year, 1,463 arrests were made.

The desk room and reserve room have been recently repainted and repaired. A new composition floor has been laid and an extra fine oak top placed on the desk counter. The cell rooms and cells were rearranged and repaired about a year ago on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The cells were turned around to face windows and equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories. Each cell has a sleeping board without mattress. Toilet paper is supplied on request. One toilet was out of order on day of inspection. Everything was in cleanly condition.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.

2. That the cell room and cells be repainted.

## No. 13 SUB-STATION

Location, Delaware Park.

This is a branch of No. 13 police station, located in Delaware Park. One end of a park building is utilized as headquarters for the park police. It contains no cell. Persons arrested are detained temporarily until removed to No. 13 station house in a patrol wagon. A sanitary toilet and wash basin are in the room. Last year, 114 arrests were made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner*

## 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, 2695 Main Street.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Robert W. Winspear, captain.

This station is in a building formerly a school house. The desk room and reserve room are large bright rooms; they have not been repainted recently. The district is residential, having comparatively few arrests. In 1925, 464 were arrested.

The cell room was rearranged and repaired about a year ago on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Seven cells, equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories, face large windows. A composition floor is in the cell room.



Sleeping boards without mattress are in the cells. Toilet paper is supplied upon request. The rooms and cells were in a cleanly condition on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in some of the cells.
2. That the desk room, reserve room and cells be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, South Park Ave. corner of Whitfield St.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Daniel G. Regan, captain.

This is an old engine house which has been constructed into a combined police station and engine house. The front part was made over into a police station. It is an inflammable building and provisions should be taken against fire. The sleeping quarters on the second floor are reported noisy. The interior of the building needs repainting. The district is industrial and residential. Last year, 481 arrests were made.

Three modern cells, equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories, were placed in the large cell room facing windows. Sufficient space was left for more cells when needed. Sleeping boards without mattresses are in the cells. Toilet paper is supplied on request. All the rooms were cleanly on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.
2. That the interior of the station house and cells be repainted.
3. That more quite sleeping accommodations be provided for the officer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### 16TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, Bailey Avenue and Collingwood Avenue.

Inspected December 22, 1926. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police; Edward N. Rast, captain.

This is a combined police station and engine house, opened in the spring of 1925. The station house is in the front part of the building on the corner, having good light and air. It is a splendid fireproof building. It is in an outlying residential and industrial district of the city. During the year 579 arrests were made.

The desk room and reserve room are large and pleasant. The floor of the desk room is terrazzo cement, and the reserve room composition. The interior of the building has been recently painted throughout. The cell room has a cement floor and is bright and sanitary; it is ventilated by an electrical motor system. Six cells, equipped with single-piece vitreous-ware toilets and lavatories, face large windows. Sleeping boards without mattress are in the cells. All the rooms and cells were clean on day of inspection.

It is recommended:

That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPEW

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 7, 1926. E. J. Nash, village president; Philip Mehl, chief of police.

The lockup is in the basement of the Village Hall, mostly above grade, and is light and sanitary. It is used by the village of Depew and the town of Lancaster. It consists of a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room.

The men's cell room has four modern steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and wooden sleeping bunk.

The women's room contains two cots with waterproof mattresses, a sanitary toilet and lavatory.

The lodgers' room has accommodations for twelve lodgers at a time, on wooden sleeping boards. A sanitary toilet and lavatory are in the room.

This is a good lockup and is kept clean. The detention of children in the women's room has been discontinued since the organization of the County Children's Court for the county of Erie outside of the city of Buffalo on January 1, 1926.

It is recommended:

That the cells be repainted and waterproof mattresses be placed on the bunks in the men's cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST AURORA

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 19, 1926. Harrison Tillou, village president; Robert O'Neil, chief of police.

A corner of a room which houses a chemical engine, fire apparatus and election supplies is utilized as a lockup. A space about 7 x 9 feet is partitioned off by wooden bars which look like bed slats. Four wooden bunks are placed in this wooden-barred coop. A toilet of a style not approved by the State Commission of Prisons is in a corner. Waterproof mattresses and some dirty blankets are on two of the bunks.

The building is cement, but the partitions, windows, beams and stairway are wood. Wooden barrels, ballot boxes, engine supplies, fire apparatus and election supplies are stored in the lockup room. The life of anyone locked up in the coop would be in danger in case of fire. A large iron stove heats the room. The locks, doors, bars and windows are insecure.

Police headquarters are on Main street at a distance from the lockup. The police force consists of a Chief, two regular patrolmen and three special patrolmen. About 75 detentions a year are reported.

It is recommended that the village officials be requested to inform the Commission when they propose to provide a safe, sanitary, secure and decent lockup, and in case no disposition is shown to improve the conditions complained of for several years, a citation be issued to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. In the meantime a watchman must be kept continuously on guard when anyone is locked up in the coop, and lodgers should not be mingled with persons under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMBURG

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1926. W. Henry Bruce, village president; Fred Weiss, chief of police.

The 1925 census gave Hamburg a population of 10,956.

The lockup is in a separate fireproof cement building in the rear of the village fire house. A modern steel cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and sleeping bunk supplied with waterproof mattress, is placed in one end of the room. A sanitary toilet, wash basin, and cot with waterproof mattress are in the cell room. Men under arrest are locked in the cell and lodgers sleep in the cell room. Women and children are not detained in it.

The cell and cell room were dirty and neglected on day of inspection. A pile of old newspapers and rubbish was in a corner of the room. The floors and toilets needed cleaning. The lockup deserves better treatment. The toilet in the cell room would not flush, doubtless due to inadequate water pressure.

The ventilation is improved by leaving the solid door open and using the barred door during the summer season.



The police force consists of a Chief and two patrolmen.

It is recommended:

1. That provision be made for regular janitor service and the lockup kept clean.
2. That sufficient flush be furnished for the toilet in the cell room and it be kept in working order.
3. That the cell and cell room be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### CITY JAIL — LACKAWANNA

#### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1926. Walter J. Lohr, mayor; Ray R. Gilson, chief of police.

Police headquarters and jail, which have been commended in former inspection reports, were found in good condition. They consist of several administrative offices for the police, a men's cell room, a women's cell room and a lodgers' room located in the City Hall.

The men's cell room contains ten modern cells, each equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and bunk with rubber-covered mattress. A shower bath is in the cell room.

The women's room has three cells, only two of which are available for detention. The third cell is used for the storage of water bottles and miscellaneous articles. This room should be kept exclusively for women. A matron comes on call when a woman is detained.

The lodgers' room in the basement is ventilated by several windows and is equipped with cots and sleeping boards, toilet, lavatory and shower bath.

The detention of children under sixteen years of age—a practice which was criticized in last year's report—has been discontinued. Children are otherwise cared for.

The suggestion made in last year's report—that more room be assigned in the City Hall for the administration of the police department—has in part been met by making the juvenile detention quarters into private offices for the Chief and captain.

A police signal system equipped by the New York Telephone Company is in operation; 17 call boxes in various parts of the city are connected with the telephone system at headquarters. A finger print system has been adopted.

An automatic control system for regulating traffic is being installed. Police efficiency is promoted by the organization of a police school under the direction of Captain Ross. A portion of the basement is used as a school room and instruction is given three times a week to all the patrolmen.

There were 2,631 arrests made in 1925—2335 men and 296 women; 199 children were detained; 2416 lodgers received sleeping accommodations.

The police force consists of a Chief, a captain, 3 lieutenants, one of whom is in charge of the detective bureau, 4 detectives, 3 desk sergeants, and 20 patrolmen.

It is recommended:

1. That the women's cell room be not used for storage purposes.
2. That the broken plaster in the men's cell room be repaired, and that the hall and stairway leading to the basement be repainted.
3. That the cell rooms be kept more cleanly

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP — ORCHARD PARK

#### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected September 15, 1926. Clinton E. Holmes, supervisor; James Reed, justice of the peace.

The town of East Hamburg recently erected a community house and fire hall in the village of Orchard Park and placed the town lockup in the basement. The building is an attractive two-story brick structure.

The lockup is in a small room about 15 feet square, containing two round-barred cells equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories and sleeping bunks furnished with waterproof mattresses. The cells are painted black and looked as if they had been previously used. They are out of harmony with the rest of the new equipment and should be repainted a light color.

The lockup has two large windows in an area-way which extends half way down the wall; they are not barred, but a grating is over the area-way; its security is doubtful. The lockup room appeared dry and sanitary. The walls are rough gray plaster. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A side entrance leads to the lockup room.

The building is not fireproof. The floors, beams, stairway, window casings and doors are wood. There is considerable combustible material in the basement. When a person is locked up in the cells someone must remain continuously on guard.

No separate quarters are provided for lodgers, and they should be kept out of the cells. There seems to be ample space for a separate room for lodgers if they are to be given accommodations. Women are not detained in the lockup.

Arrests are made by the town constables and State troopers. The village has no police officers. There have been about six men detained since the lockup was opened early in June.

It is recommended:

1. That whenever a person is locked up in the cells someone be kept continuously on guard.
2. That the black cells be painted a light color.
3. That lodgers be kept out of the cells, and if accommodations be given to them a separate room be equipped.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1926. Christ Warren, mayor; Walter J. Baker, chief of police.

The police force consists of a Chief, 3 desk sergeants, 1 street sergeant, and 12 patrolmen.

Police headquarters and jail are in the City Hall, a large brick building constructed for a fraternal lodge and poorly adapted for public offices. The city needs more adequate, secure, safe and modern facilities.

Last year an additional room was provided for police administration purposes. Police headquarters and jail now consist of a desk room, a reserve room, an office for the Chief, a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room located in various parts of the building.

During the past year a number of improvements have been made. A stairway from the police court to the men's cell room has been installed as recommended in former inspection reports. Considerable painting and repairing has been done to the various rooms.

The men's cell room was formerly the stage of the fraternal building. It is a large bright room in which four steel cells are placed, two of which are of the old flat barred style and two are modern round barred cells. Each cell is equipped with a sanitary toilet and lavatory, and bunk with rubber-covered mattress. The broken plaster has been repaired and the cell room and cells painted a light gray. The cell room and cells were clean and sanitary. The cell room, however, is not secure; anyone getting out of the cells could easily escape from the cell room. One large window is unbarred, the others insecurely barred and an open entrance and stairway lead to the basement.

The women's detention room and lodgers' rooms are in the basement. The women's room has a cell equipped similar to the men's cell. The mattress looked dirty and should be cleaned or replaced. No matron is furnished and the women are handled by men. The city should provide a matron to come on call, not only for the sake of decency but also for their safety. The detention room in the basement is far away from the police office and in case of fire the life of anyone locked up in it would be in danger. The room should be kept under careful and continuous supervision when a woman is locked in the cell.

Paints, oils, and painters' supplies were stored in a room next to the women's room. They increase the fire hazard, but assurance was given that they were stored only temporarily and would be removed when the painting work was completed.

The lodgers' room is equipped with a sanitary toilet, wash basin and sleeping boards. It is not kept locked and the danger in case of fire is not so imminent.

The detention of children under 16 years of age is unlawful and is reported as discontinued since the organization of the County Children's Court for the county of Erie outside of the city of Buffalo on January 1, 1926.



It is recommended:

1. That a modern, adequate, secure and sanitary city jail be provided, either in a fireproof City Hall or in a separate fireproof building.
2. That the men's cell room be made secure by barring off the south end of the cell room and placing strong bars on all the windows.
3. That a matron be furnished on call when women are detained.
4. That someone be continuously on guard when any woman is locked up in the basement room.
5. That the mattress in the women's cell be cleaned or replaced.
6. That the paints and oils be removed from the basement room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP — TOWN OF TONAWANDA

(DELAWARE AVENUE)

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 5, 1926. Mathew D. Young, supervisor; Elmer C. Mang, chief of police.

Police headquarters of the Town of Tonawanda are located in a cement building, formerly a laundry, on Delaware avenue near Norway street. The town maintains two lockups — one in the building with headquarters and the other on Roswell avenue near the River Road. The village of Kenmore uses the headquarters lockup.

The interior of the cement building is large, rough and uncouth. Police headquarters occupy two small rooms in front. An office for the inspector of buildings, about 18 x 12 feet, is built of wooden partitions between the office of the chief of police and the cells. A wooden office about 12 feet square is constructed a short distance from the cells on the opposite side. The remainder of the building is a garage for town cars.

Two old flat barred cells,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$  feet, formerly in the Kenmore lockup, are placed about the middle of the room. They face windows on the opposite side of the building a long distance away. Beaver board is placed on the open barred tops of the cells to keep out scales dropping from the cement ceiling, and when cars are left in front of the cells they are dark and poorly ventilated.

Each cell contains a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and bunk with waterproof mattress. Aside from poor light and ventilation the cells are in good condition.

Tonawanda is a prosperous and wealthy town and should provide separate quarters for the police department and lockup. The police force consists of a Chief, 2 desk sergeants, 2 lieutenants, and 4 patrolmen.

A lot of rubbish was piled behind the cells which was said to be only temporary. The cells were clean.

It is recommended:

1. That a new headquarters and lockup be provided or the present building, or a part of it, be used exclusively for police headquarters and lockup where police administration and the detention of prisoners will not be mingled with other departments, the use of the garage and general interference.

2. That the cars, beaver board and other articles that shut off light and air from the cells be removed.

3. That the rubbish be removed from behind the cells and the room kept in an orderly condition.

4. That when anyone is locked up in the cells someone be always on guard in case of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—TONAWANDA

(RIVER ROAD)

#### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1926. Mathew D. Young, supervisor; Elmer C. Mang, chief of police.

The lockup for the Town of Tonawanda, on Roswell avenue near the River Road, is a model town lockup. It is fireproof, built of brick, and is well equipped. The court room for the Justice of the Peace is in the center, and a wing for the detention of prisoners is on each side—the men's cell room in the west wing and the women's detention room in the east wing. A lodgers' room is in the basement.

Each cell and room contains a sanitary toilet and lavatory. Waterproof mattresses are on the cots in the women's room and on the bunks in the cells of the men's cell room. The lockup is kept clean by the custodian who also provides meals for the prisoners. The women are looked after by the wife of the custodian.

The use of this lockup has greatly increased during the present year. During January 23 men were detained; February, 25 men and 1 woman; March, 23 men and 1 woman; April, 49 men and 4 women; May, 23 men and 3 women; June, 30 men and 2 women; and July, 29 men and 1 woman. Children have not been detained in it since the organization of the County Children's Court for the county of Erie outside of the city of Buffalo, January 1, 1926.

A fireproof garage for the police patrol automobile and motor cycles has just been constructed in the rear of the lockup.

It is recommended:

That the cells in the men's cell room be not overcrowded, and when full, any excess be taken to the lockup on Delaware avenue.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 6, 1926. L. N. Whissel, village president; Stephen Evans, chief of police.

The lockup is in the basement of the Village Hall, a two-story and basement stone building on Main street. The upper floors are occupied as a library and for village and town offices. The front part of the basement is used for the Fire department; the rear part contains the lockup room, lodgers' room, and several rooms for storage purposes.

The lockup is a small room just large enough to hold two cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$  feet. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet and a bunk with waterproof mattress. A lavatory and paper towel case are in a narrow corridor outside of the cells. The cells and walls are defaced.

A room primarily for the storage of election supplies contains two cots with waterproof mattresses for lodgers. A sanitary toilet is in an adjoining room.

Close to the cell room is a storage room containing oil, grease and other combustible supplies for the fire engine, motor cycles and automobiles. The ceiling, beams, partitions, window-cases and stairs are dry wood. Taken as a whole, conditions are hazardous for anyone locked up in the cells in case of fire. A large number of arrests are made, and the cells are reported in general use and at times overcrowded.

The police force consists of a Chief and 8 patrolmen, two of whom have been recently added. A modern, adequate fireproof police headquarters and jail are greatly needed in this prosperous and rapidly growing community.

It is recommended:

1. That the village provide a modern, sanitary and adequate fireproof police headquarters and jail.
2. That in the meantime the oil, grease and other combustible materials be removed from the vicinity of the lockup room.
3. That the lockup room and cells be repainted and kept clean.
4. That when anyone is locked up in the cells a watchman be continuously on guard to prevent loss of life in case of fire; otherwise this lock-up should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BLOOMINGDALE

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 18, 1926. J. L. Parsons, village president; R. P. Towne, village clerk.

Bloomington had a population of 422 in 1925.

The lockup is located in the town hall, a two-story brick building. It occupies a room on the first floor off the main hall. There are two latticed steel cells and a chemical toilet in the room. It has two windows and electric light.

The lockup is seldom used. When it becomes necessary to detain a prisoner, constant and competent supervision should be provided to guard against fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CROWN POINT

## TOWN OF CROWN POINT, ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 13, 1926. Charles Walt, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a small wooden building at Crown Point Center, about two miles back from the railroad. The constable stated that the lockup was not being used; that few arrests occur, and in case a prisoner is temporarily detained he is taken to Port Henry.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells with square barred fronts and tops. There is no bedding. An old rusty stove is in the room but apparently it has not been used in a long time.

If this lockup is no longer needed it should be officially closed by the State Commission of Prisons. The officer stated there had been two arrests during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 14, 1926. Rufus Prescott, village president.

This lockup consists of a room with two steel cells on the ground floor of the fire house, a two-story brick structure. The room is reached through a separate entrance at the side of the building. The floor is concrete and the cells are placed lengthwise, the sides being of open barred construction, facing the windows. The ceiling is wood and the side walls brick. The room is heated with a wood stove and has electric light. There are several small windows.

The bedding consists of waterproof mattresses and comfortables. The comfortables were in a dirty and worn out condition, and should be replaced at once with blankets. Comfortables are not suitable for lockup purposes. The floor was not clean and the cells need painting to prevent their being destroyed by rust. White enamel paint should be used on the cells and side walls as it can be washed and kept in a more sanitary condition.

Each cell has a faucet and bucket in a vented sheet iron case which were very rusty. No toilets have ever been installed as it is claimed that the building is situated upon solid rock and the installation of sanitary toilets would be a difficult matter.

I conferred with the Village Board which was in session at the time of my visit and it was agreed that the lockup would be cleaned at once, painted and blankets provided.

The officer stated that probably not to exceed a dozen prisoners were locked up by village officers during the year, but on one occasion the State Troopers had four, two men and two women and all were detained in the same cell room during the night. Each cell has one bunk and it is apparent that this lockup is inadequate for such use and the detention of the women was improper.

At the time this lockup was improved in 1915 it was the understanding with the State Commission of Prisons that no women would be detained in it, otherwise a separate detention room would have been required.

In a report of inspection dated June 11, 1915, after calling attention to the holding of a woman in this lockup at that time, and citing the agreement with regard to the detention of women, appears the following:

"This agreement seems to have been disregarded in the instance cited. The impropriety of locking up a woman with men in a small lockup like this is manifest and should not be permitted by the responsible village authorities."

The Commission should require the authorities of Keeseville to give positive assurance that this agreement will not again be violated or they should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and some one made responsible for its cleanliness in the future.
2. That the interior, including the cells be kept painted with white enamel paint.
3. That the cotton comfortables be discarded and blankets provided.
4. That women be not admitted to this lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LAKE PLACID

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. Frank W. Fay, village president; Thomas Black, chief of police.

The village of Lake Placid had a population of 2,473 in 1925. There is a large transient population during the summer months.

The lockup is in the basement of the town hall. There is a section for men with three latticed steel cells and a room for women with one cell. The floors of the cells are steel and the interior of the rooms is of wooden construction. The cells are equipped with bunks, toilets, mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets.

There is ample light and ventilation. The rooms are lighted by electricity.

The arrests average about one or two a week.

There is a fire extinguisher in the men's cell room. The lockup being of inflammable construction, should have constant and competent supervision when occupied because of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## LOCKUP—MINEVILLE

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 13, 1926. C. C. St. Claire, overseer and custodian.

This lockup, which is the property of the Witherbee-Sherman Company, is located on the ground floor of a small stucco building, practically fire-proof and centrally located. It consists of a room with three latticed steel cells, self-flushing toilet, sink, electric light and steam heat pipes from a central plant. Each cell has a bunk with mattress covered with oilcloth, and some blankets are provided. There are several good sized windows.

At the time of inspection the lockup was unclean and showed lack of care. This is due to the fact that no one is employed and made responsible for its cleanliness. This should be attended to without delay and the place kept clean at all times.

This lockup could be made more modern and sanitary by installing vitreous integral seat toilets in the cells as has been done in the lockup at Port Henry. Most lockups throughout the State, which are used to any extent, are so equipped.

It was estimated that this lockup was used on the average about four times a month. There is no separate place for the detention of women. Arrests of this kind are said to be infrequent, but in no case should a woman be detained here if the lockup is occupied by a man.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and some one made responsible for its proper cleanliness and supervision in the future.
2. That the whole interior be kept painted with white enamel paint which can be washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT HENRY

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 13, 1926. Charles V. Derry, village president.

The population of Port Henry at the time of the last census was 2,072.

The lockup is located in a two-story stone and brick building near the central portion of the village. This building was formerly the old "Port Henry Jail" and was remodeled in 1915. At that time the old stone cells were removed and a modern lockup installed in the front of the building.

There are four steel cells on the main floor, with round barred fronts, facing the windows. Each cell is furnished with toilet, lavatory, steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blanket. The lockup has electric light and is heated by steam.

On the second floor is a large detention room, furnished with cot bed and good bedding, toilet, lavatory, chairs and table.

The floors are of smooth concrete and the whole lockup is light, and at the time of inspection was clean and in order. It has been painted throughout with white enamel paint as recommended, and the night officer is said to give the lockup supervision when occupied during the night and look after the matter of cleanliness. He is apparently taking good care of the lockup.

The day officer estimated the number of arrests at about two a week, and stated that four females had been detained during the year. A few lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TICONDEROGA

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 13, 1926. Thomas Tennien, village president.

This lockup occupies two rooms in the rear of the fire station, a three-story brick structure, located in the central part of the village. Each room has a separate entrance independent from the rest of the building.

The men's cell room is equipped with two steel cells with round barred fronts facing two windows and a transom, all at a considerable height from the floor and barred. Each cell has an iron toilet and lavatory, steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blanket. The toilet flush is inadequate and should be improved, or new vitreous integral seat toilets, with flushmeters should be installed. The detention room which is rarely, if ever, used, has similar toilet fixtures.

The bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses as recommended by this Commission and were in good condition, but the toilets and floor were in need of cleaning. This portion of the building is practically fire-proof. The interior has been painted gray; white enamel paint which can be washed down would be a desirable sanitary improvement when the cells and walls are again painted.

The lockup has electric light and steam heat, and at the time of inspection was comfortable. The officer stated that it was used only occasionally for prisoners and a few lodgers were cared for.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the toilet flush be improved and the place kept clean and in order at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—WILLSBORO

##### TOWN OF WILLSBORO, ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected December 14, 1926. W. J. Higby, supervisor.

This lockup consists of two built-in cells of heavy masonry, in a one-story wooden building, centrally located.

Each cell has a wooden bunk and good mattresses and blankets were on a table in the adjoining room. Electric light has been provided and there is a wood stove for heating should the place be used during cold weather. The hamlet has no water or sewerage systems and, of course, no sanitary facilities are provided.

The building has several large windows and the room was well painted and in good condition. The justice of the peace stated that the lockup is very seldom used; that only one person had been detained during the past year, an alleged insane man. When a person is held here it is claimed that an officer remains on duty in the building on account of the danger from fire. This should never be neglected.

A waterproof case for the mattress generally used would preserve it and keep it in sanitary condition. Such mattress cases can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—CHATEAUGAY

##### TOWN OF CHATEAUGAY, FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1926. John Hughes, supervisor.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the Town Hall, an excellent two-story and basement brick building. The basement is partially below grade.

The cell room has a concrete floor, brick and wooden side walls and the ceiling is the joists and flooring above. It would be an improvement to cover this with sheet rock or metal. There are two screened windows and the cell room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Each cell is provided with an iron self-flushing toilet and faucet, steel bunk, mattress and comfortable. No water was turned on at the time of inspection. It is claimed that the lockup is very seldom used and to avoid injury to the plumbing from frost it is the custom to keep the water turned off when not in use.

The bedding was not in good condition. It should be replaced with waterproof mattresses and blankets which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. It would also be a desirable sanitary improvement to replace the present obsolete toilets with vitreous integral seat toilets with flushmeters. Considering the little use for the lockup here it is felt that the present toilets will answer for some time to come.

A janitor is employed who stays in the building at night, and the nightwatchman is on duty in the village until midnight. The lockup should not be left without careful supervision when a prisoner is detained, on account of the danger from fire.

#### RECOMMENDATION

1. That waterproof mattresses and blankets be installed and the use of comfortables discontinued.
2. That the ceiling be sheathed as suggested in this report.
3. That the cells and interior be kept thoroughly painted a light color, preferably with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

##### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected March 18, 1926. Carl Walbridge, village clerk; Carl Armstead, chief of police.

The lockup, consisting of three steel barred cells in a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire station, was in good order.

The cells are furnished with steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, blankets, self-flushing iron toilets and faucets.

The room is lighted and ventilated by two large windows and the door sash. There is a sink in the corridor.

It was stated that arrests requiring detention totaled about 50 a year, and that about the same number of lodgers was housed; the latter are booked as "vagrants" and arraigned in the morning. Arrests of women were said to be very infrequent, and if any are held they are taken to the county jail where there is a matron. Juveniles are turned over to the probation officer.

It was stated that firemen are at the building continuously and that the police officer visits the lockup at intervals during the night when prisoners are detained. It is important that the matter of supervision be not neglected, as the building is not fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected July 1, 1926. Fred Conrad, village president; Matthew M. Jones, chief of police.

The village lockup is on the first floor of the town hall, a large wooden structure on the main street. The building is old and very inflammable. A newspaper is printed on the same floor and a large room in the rear is used for public purposes. Fraternal organizations have lodge rooms on the second floor. A broad corridor runs back to the public room in the rear on the first floor. On one side is a small room, about 10 x 18 feet, provided for the office, the desk room, the reserve room, and the general utility room of the Chief and six patrolmen. On the other side of the corridor is the jail containing a men's cell room and a women's cell room.

The men's cell room, 15 x 20 feet, has three cells—one 7 x 7 x 8 feet and the others 5 x 7 x 7 feet—each equipped with a bunk and water-proof-covered mattress.

The women's cell room, 7 x 15 feet, containing one cell, opens off the men's cell room.

No toilets or lavatories are in the cells. There is a toilet and lavatory in each cell room.

Lodgers are given accommodations in the men's cells. During 1925, 347 men and 6 women were reported arrested. About 100 lodgers slept in the men's cell room.

Saranac Lake has a population of more than 6,000, which is practically doubled during the summer season. It is the center of the tourist and camp traffic of the Adirondack mountains, and is a prosperous and progressive village. Such a community should have a police headquarters and jail in keeping with its needs, activities and wealth. The tiny room provided for police administration hampers efficiency. The cell rooms are small and inadequately equipped. The door of the jail is kept unlocked, inviting intrusion off the public corridor.

It is recommended:

1. That a modern fireproof police headquarters and jail be provided either in a new town hall or in a separate building; and in the meantime—
2. That a lodgers' room be furnished and lodgers not under arrest be kept out of the men's cells.
3. That the door of the men's cell room be locked against intrusion.
4. That constant vigilance be exercised to prevent loss of life in case of fire when anyone is locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. Fred Conrad, village president; Matthew M. Jones, chief of police.

Saranac Lake had a population of 6,579 in 1925.

The village lockup in the town hall was destroyed by fire on July 27, 1926. Three prisoners in the lockup at the time were injured by the fire, one of them seriously. Plans are being prepared for a new town hall which will contain a lockup.

There were four cells in the old lockup which were removed after the fire and placed in the rear of the first floor of the fire station on Broadway—a brick building. A temporary police headquarters has been established on the second floor of the building and the cells will be used temporarily until the new building is completed. The cells have been repainted a light color and the bunks equipped with new mattresses with waterproof covers. Two of the cells are of latticed steel construction, 4 x 7 x 7 feet, and two are 5' x 7' x 6' 6" with solid rears, tops and one side, with one side and the fronts of round bars.

When plans for the new building are completed, that portion of it which is to contain the lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by the Prison law.

Firemen are constantly on duty in the building where the cells are now located. Keys to the cells should be available at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## TOWN LOCKUP—TUPPER LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected July 2, 1926. John H. Black, supervisor, P. O. Faust; Elmer LeBoeuf, village president.

The population of the town of Altamont was 5,846 in 1925 and that of the village of Tupper Lake 3,041.

The lockup is located in the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick building. It is maintained by the town and used by both town and village. There are two rooms. The door leading to the lockup enters the smaller of the two rooms. When the lockup was constructed in 1913 this room was intended for use as an office and for the detention of women. Since the last inspection on May 14, 1925, the lockup at Tupper Lake Junction has been closed and the latticed steel cell placed in the women's room and equipped with a hopper toilet of a type not approved by the State Commission of Prisons. There is a bunk with mattress and blankets. The room has a window and door with a glass transom.

It is necessary to go through the women's room to reach the men's cell room, which is an undesirable arrangement. The main cell room has two latticed steel cells with two bunks in each, with mattresses and bedding and a toilet. The cells face two windows. The interior of both rooms is lined with metal and the floors are cement. The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The chief of police stated that he had known of seventeen being in custody in the lockup at one time. Lodgers are also cared for. Efforts

to get the exact number of arrests were unsuccessful, as requests for information addressed to the chief of police of the village and justices of the peace of the town were not answered. State troopers, town officials and village police use the lockup for detention purposes, the Chief stated.

The lockup is of slow-burning construction and is not likely to get on fire within, but when occupied it should be given competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

#### FULTON COUNTY

Inspected February 17, 1926. John W. Sisson, mayor; George R. Smith, chief of police.

This jail is located on the main floor of the City Hall, adjacent to police headquarters. There are three steel cells in a large room well lighted and in good condition. Each cell contains a modern vitreous toilet and two steel bunks, each furnished with mattress and blanket. There is a sink with running water in the corridor, also additional enclosed toilet. The room is heated by steam and was clean and comfortable.

Some of the waterproof cases for the mattresses have been cut and practically destroyed by prisoners. It would seem that careful searching would prevent this, or it would be well to fit up one cell with polished hardwood bunks for disturbers, and supply mattresses to quiet persons who will appreciate them. These mattresses are giving excellent satisfaction in most city jails and lockups throughout the State.

On the second floor are two detention rooms used for the care of females, juveniles, and occasionally an alleged insane person is held here until the case can be disposed of. Each room has two cot beds with good bed clothing, radiator and full-sized window. The lower half of these windows are screened with heavy wire mesh. There is a modern toilet and lavatory in one room. These fixtures are enclosed by heavy curtains. The officers stated that alleged insane persons are detained in charge of the health officer and proper attendants. A police matron is employed subject to call.

Lodgers are being housed in the cell room. This is a bad arrangement. Formerly, they occupied quarters equipped for the purpose on the second floor of the old jail which is now a garage. This part has expensive toilet fixtures and is suitable for lodgers. It is not fireproof, and the only reason given for its not being used was the danger from fire and lack of fuel, owing to the coal strike.

The number of arrests during the past year was 365 males and 21 females; 107 lodgers were housed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be excluded from the main jail.
2. That the mattresses be put in proper condition and cared for in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

## FULTON COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1926. William W. Chamberlain, mayor; Grover E. Yerden, city clerk.

The city jail is in a one-story annex to the fire house and was improved in 1924. On November 30, 1925, the fire house was partially destroyed by fire, but the jail was not damaged. The fire house has been rebuilt and the exterior of the jail repainted.

There are three cells or rooms, one of which is used for the detention of women. It is separated from the others by a partition. Each room is equipped with a bunk with mattress with waterproof case, blanket, toilet and lavatory. The jail was clean and in order.

About 100 arrests are made annually, but not all of those arrested are confined in the jail.

Plans and specifications for a new municipal building and jail were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval on August 13, 1926. The jail will contain four cells for males, one for females, and a room for lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHVILLE

## FULTON COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1926. A. W. Heath, village president; W. H. Lehman, village clerk.

This lockup is located in the corner of a large room on the first floor of a two-story building rented by the village and used to house fire apparatus. There is a large latticed steel cell with a steel bottom. Two of the bunks are equipped with mattresses and the village clerk stated there is a supply of blankets available when needed. The mattresses should be covered with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. There are no modern sanitary facilities and a bucket is used. The light and ventilation of the room is ample.

The interior of the building as well as the floor is constructed of wood so that there is a constant fire risk. It was stated by the clerk that whenever any prisoners are detained, an officer remains on duty in the building. This should not be neglected.

The records of the Justice of the Peace show that during the present year there were 12 persons arrested of whom 7 were confined in the lockup.

As stated in the last report of inspection, it would be much better to provide a lockup in a separate room, either by erecting partitions around the present cell or constructing a modern lockup of fireproof material.

## RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

## GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected October 29, 1926. Charles W. Hartley, mayor; Daniel Elliott, chief of police.

City jail and police headquarters are housed in a well constructed fireproof building. The administrative offices, men's cell room and women's detention room are on the first floor, and the police court, former juvenile detention room and lodgers' room are on the second floor.

The men's cell room contains six modern cells in a block of three on each side facing large windows. Each cell is 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk. The bunks are supplied with waterproof mattresses.

The women's room is approximately 12 x 10 feet, furnished with a bed and clean bed clothing. A toilet and lavatory are in a small room adjoining.

The former juvenile room on the second floor is of the same size as the women's room. It is supplied with a bed and cot. Children are reported occasionally detained in it. Some time ago three boys, 13 years old, who escaped from Father Baker's institution for boys, were held for a period.

Detention of children under 16 years of age in a building used as a police station is forbidden by the County Children's Court law. A separate place of detention must be provided for them and the duty is imposed on the County Judge of securing such place.

Lodgers are given accommodations in a large sanitary room on the second floor, equipped with steel bunks, a toilet and lavatory. The toilet and lavatory were dirty and the toilet out of order on day of inspection.

The cells, toilets and cell room were dirty and appeared generally uncared for on day of inspection. The criticism was made in last year's inspection report that no definite janitor service was supplied for the men's cell room and lodgers' room, and that a janitress cleaned the rest of the building. Notwithstanding the recommendation of this Commission that responsibility be fixed for the cleaning of the jail, conditions were the same as described in the last year's report. On day of inspection it was reported that the janitress did not clean the cell room and lodgers' room and that policemen generally did the cleaning. This is a fine modern city jail and failure to keep it sanitary and clean is neglect of public duty, and whoever is responsible should be called to account.

The police force consists of a Chief, an assistant chief, 14 patrolmen, and 1 police woman and matron.

It is recommended:

1. That the Mayor of the city of Batavia be requested to inform the Commission why adequate janitor service is not furnished for the city jail, and if it will be provided in the future.

2. That children under 16 years of age be not detained in the city jail building, in conformity with the law.

3. That the interior of the jail be repainted, the toilet in the lodgers' room be repaired, and the toilets, cell rooms and lodgers' room be cleaned up and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LE ROY

## GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1926. Harold Ward, village president and chief of police; R. S. Palmer, superintendent.

The new lockup, the plans of which were approved last year by the State Commission of Prisons, was placed in service this spring. It is located in the village garage and tool house on Bank street. The building stands back a long distance from the street and is approached by an alley.

The lockup is on the east side of the garage building and is fireproof. It consists of a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room. Double doors are on each room—an outside steel door and an inside barred door.

The men's cell room is about 18 x 15 feet, lighted and ventilated by two large windows, the panes of which are frosted glass. Two cells each 5 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk supplied with waterproof mattress, face the windows.

The women's detention room, 16 x 10 feet, is in the rear of the men's room and has one window. It has a latticed steel cell 4½ x 7 x 7 feet, supplied with sanitary toilet, lavatory and bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets.

The lodgers' room is the same size as the women's room and is equipped with four sleeping bunks, rubber mattress, sanitary toilet and lavatory.

The rooms are heated by an Arcola heater and lighted by electricity.

The cells were marred and unsightly and the walls of the rooms rough. The cells and interior of the rooms should be painted a light color.

The rooms and cells were dirty and neglected. No one seemed to be charged with the responsibility of keeping them clean. I consulted with the village president and he said that the village engineer or superintendent was charged with the care of the physical property of the village and he thought he should be responsible.

Two policemen or constables are appointed and have their lockers in the men's cell room. There are no police headquarters or offices.

It is recommended:

1. That the responsibility of caring for the lockup be fixed, and some one be appointed to keep it clean and take care of the fire.
2. That the cells and interior of the rooms be painted a light color..
3. That no children under 16 years of age be detained in it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HUNTER

## GREENE COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1926. Daniel F. Lockwood, village president.

At the time of the last census the village of Hunter had a resident population of 803 which is greatly increased during the summer. No regular police force is maintained, the section being policed by State troopers, and when an arrest is made, if detention is required, it is claimed that the prisoner is taken to the Tannersville lockup or the county jail at Catskill.

The lockup consists of two narrow steel cells with square barred fronts and rears, located in the rear on the first floor of the Village Hall. The building is a two-story frame structure. The interior is wood, the ceiling being of matched pine in good condition. The room has electric light but no heating facilities. There is one window. In an adjoining room are a toilet and lavatory. The bedding consists of two mattresses, pillows, rubber sheet and comfortables.

The lockup was clean and in order, but should never be used in cold weather or without constant supervision, as the fire risk is grave. If there is no further use for this lockup it should be closed as a place of detention for persons under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TANNERSVILLE

## GREENE COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1926. Morris Shapiro, village president; A. W. Hewitt, special policeman in charge of the Village Hall.

This lockup is located on the lower or basement floor of the village hall and fire house, a two-story and basement frame structure. The site slopes to the rear so that the cell room and residence quarters of the special officer adjacent are practically at grade.

There are two latticed steel cells, each furnished with steel bunk, straw mattress, oilcloth sheet and bucket. A supply of good blankets was on a shelf outside the cells,—clean and properly cared for. The old mattresses and oilcloth are practically worn out and should be replaced with regular waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. This was recommended in the last report, but was not complied with. It should not be longer delayed.

There is a toilet and running water in an adjoining room. Two windows furnish sunlight and ventilation. There is an electric light in the lockup, but the place is not provided with proper heating apparatus and cannot be made habitable if used during cold weather. A stove which will burn both wood and coal installed in the room would probably be satisfactory. The furnace which heats the building is located in the partition a short distance from the cells but is said to give very little heat to the lockup.

This lockup is a fire trap and everything possible should be done to render it safe. At small expense the interior could be sheathed with sheet rock or metal ceiling and the partition near the furnace made tight to assist the matter of heating the cell room.

The officer stated that during the present year about a dozen persons had been locked up here; that the lockup is used by State troopers and occasionally a prisoner from the village of Hunter is brought here for temporary detention.

Most lockups of this description throughout the State have been either improved or closed, and some action should be taken now to make this one safe, sanitary, and habitable in cold weather.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be made more safe and easier to heat by sheathing the walls and ceiling with fireproof material.
2. That a suitable stove be installed in the room.
3. That waterproof mattresses be provided.

Nothing has been done to modernize this lockup in recent years. As these suggested improvements would involve but a small expenditure, the officials of this village should be required to inform the State Commission of Prisons on or before December 1, 1926, whether the work will be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—INDIAN LAKE

##### HAMILTON COUNTY

Inspected July 2, 1926. James McGinn, supervisor, Indian Lake.

The town of Indian Lake had a population of 1,102 in 1925.

The lockup at Indian Lake, an unincorporated village, is located in the rear of the town hall, a two-story wooden building. It consists of two latticed steel cells in a large room with two windows. Each cell is equipped with steel bunks and buckets. There are no modern sanitary facilities. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. Arrests are infrequent. The room was in disorder and apparently had not been used in some time. Some new mattresses for the cells were in the room, but had evidently not been used. The stove had been taken down temporarily.

If the lockup is to be used for detention purposes it should be put in order. As the room is constructed of wood, no prisoner should be detained in it unless competent and constant supervision is provided to guard against fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—LONG LAKE

## HAMILTON COUNTY

Inspected July 2, 1926. Lewis L. Jennings, supervisor; B. Kelly, town clerk.

The town of Long Lake in which this lockup is located had a population of 1,122 in 1925.

The lockup is seldom used for detention purposes. It consists of a room in the rear of the town hall, a small wooden building in the unincorporated village of Long Lake. There are two good steel cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. There are no modern sanitary facilities. The room is lighted by two windows and is heated by a stove. A bed is provided for an officer and it was stated that some one remains in the lockup when a prisoner is detained. Competent and constant supervision should not be neglected when the lockup is occupied, as the room is constructed of wood and is a constant fire risk.

Considerable time was devoted to locating the key to the lockup. None of the town officials knew where it was. It was finally found in the possession of a resident of the village who had been using the lockup as a place of lodging.

It is recommended that a key be kept at all times in the possession of the town clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOLGEVILLE

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. Charles E. Youker, president of the village; W. D. Youker, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 3,000.

The Chief stated that about 40 arrests were made during the past year, and 6 or 8 lodgers detained.

This lockup is in the hose tower, which is located in the rear of one of the fire houses. The building is constructed of wood. The floor of the cell room is concrete, but the side walls and ceiling are wood.

There are two steel cells, each equipped with two steel bunks with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. There is a toilet and washbowl outside the cells. The room is lighted at night by electricity and heated by steam.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

When necessary to feed prisoners, food is procured from a nearby restaurant.



I understand that it is proposed to extend the fire house in the near future so as to house another fire company now located in another part of the village, and when this is done a new fireproof lockup will be constructed in the lower part of the addition. This will be a decided improvement, as the present lockup is a bad fire risk.

When the new building is constructed, the plans for the part containing the lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be under constant supervision whenever a prisoner is detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKFORT

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. W. A. Bachman, president of the village; William H. Schachel, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 4,400.

From May 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926, both inclusive, 250 men and 11 women were arrested and 26 lodgers housed.

This lockup was approved for temporary use by the State Commission of Prisons. It is a one-story stucco annex to an old bank building, which is rented by the village. It was fully described in the inspection report of April 7, 1925. There are two steel cells; each has two bunks provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets; one of the mattress covers was torn; the blankets were in good condition. Buckets are used, but there is a toilet and washbowl in a closet adjacent to the office adjoining the cell room.

It was stated that a cleaner was employed, but there was little evidence of the fact. The cell room was dirty and the toilet and washbowl above mentioned were filthy.

The last report of inspection states that "the lockup is said to be under supervision of an officer, both day and night". No officer was present at the time of inspection, but there were no prisoners in custody.

It is recommended that the mattress be repaired and that the lockup and its appurtenances be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERKIMER

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. J. Fred Smith, president of the village; M. J. Keller, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 12,000.

During the past year, 726 males and 21 females were arrested; only two of the latter were detained and they were sent to the county jail. Of the males, 299 were locked in the cells.

This lockup was fully described in the report of inspection made February 26, 1925. It is in the basement of the Municipal Building, is modern, well equipped, and kept in excellent condition. I have never seen a cleaner lockup and it is a good example of how a village jail should be maintained, so far as cleanliness is concerned.

Since the last inspection waterproof-covered mattresses have been provided for the bunks.

Tramps are not placed in this jail.

If necessary to feed prisoners, food is procured from a nearby restaurant.

There is an officer on duty at all times in police headquarters on the floor above.

It was stated that the interior of the cell room is to be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. George Huck, chief of police.

The population of Ilion is about 10,000.

There were 344 males and 2 females arrested during the past year, and 350 lodgers housed.

The lockup is on the ground floor of the Municipal Building. There are four steel cells in a large room connecting with police headquarters. Each cell has a steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattress, and a toilet. There are bunks around the sides of the cell room which are used by lodgers. The hot air furnace which heats the building is in the cell room. There are no lavatories, but there is a faucet with running water.

There is a small room adjoining the main room which can be used for detention purposes. It contains a bunk, toilet and lavatory.

It was stated that no regular janitor is employed and the lockup was not particularly well cared for. The toilets needed cleaning.

Meals are furnished the prisoners when necessary.

An officer is always on duty in the office adjoining the cell room.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be kept in a more cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. Joseph Casler, mayor; James J. Long, chief of police.

The population of the city is about 13,000.

The number of arrests during the past three months was as follows: January 29, February 29, March 31. From four to ten tramps were housed at night during the winter months.

The jail has been described in previous reports of inspection. It is modern and well adapted for the needs of the city. There are departments for men and women and separate rooms for minors and lodgers. The department for women has not been used in several years, I was informed, but if necessary to detain a woman she is placed in the room designated for minors.

The cells are equipped with toilets of vitreous ware placed in niches, wash basins, and steel bunks with waterproof-covered mattresses.

The jail was in fairly good condition with the exception of the toilets and wash basins which showed lack of care. There is no good reason why this well constructed jail should not be kept absolutely clean. I was told that a janitor is employed, but the conditions did not so indicate.

Some of the paint needs retouching.

When necessary to furnish prisoners with food it is procured from a neighboring restaurant.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the toilets and wash basins be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That the paint be retouched where necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TOWN LOCKUP—THENDARA

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. E. B. Pullman, supervisor.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a two-story frame building. There are two steel cells in a room in a front corner of the basement; these cells are furnished with bunks, mattresses and blankets. There is an iron bar along one side of the room for the purpose of hanging up the blankets when not in use. The room has two windows, electric light, and heat is furnished from the hot air furnace nearby when the heating plant is running. The interior is painted white. There is a toilet in the basement.



At the time of inspection the lockup was rather damp, as no heat was provided. It was in need of renovation and drying out in order to make it habitable. The justice stated that the lockup was used only occasionally, but the officials desire to maintain it as there is no other lockup in this vicinity and this place is about 50 miles from the county jail.

The justice assured me that the lockup would be renovated at once and that when prisoners are detained someone would be present and keep the building under supervision on account of the fire hazard. This should never be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST WINFIELD

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1926. Harvey Edick, village president.

The population of this village as shown by the late census was 824.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in one corner of the fire house. It is said to be used only occasionally. None of the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection has been complied with, and at the time of this visit the entire quarters were very dirty and a considerable amount of coal was piled on the floor. The furnace, like the cells, is in the open fire house and of course everything becomes covered with black dust and the bedding unfit for use.

As stated in the last report, the lockup is accessible to the firemen and the public generally, which prevents proper supervision, and because of the location of the cells it is difficult to maintain them in a sanitary condition. If a partition were installed about the cells, forming a cell room, the ceiling covered with metal or sheet rock, and the whole interior, including the cells, painted a light color, a much more satisfactory condition would exist. The key to this room could be in the possession of responsible officials. Some arrangement would have to be made for the heating of the cell room if used in cold weather.

The building is of concrete block construction and is provided with electric light. In a room constructed of wood at the side of the apparatus room are a sink with water, shower bath, and water heater. There is no toilet in the building. A modern jail toilet of an approved type installed in one of the cells would be a commendable sanitary improvement.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That a cell room be partitioned off from the rest of the apparatus room and the interior, including the cells, kept thoroughly painted a light color, and that the place be kept clean at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST WINFIELD

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1926. Harvey Edick, president of the village.

This lockup is adequately described in previous reports. It remains the same as outlined in last report. For the small use it is put to it probably answers the purpose fairly well, so far as adequacy is concerned, but it is not at all in conformance with the reasonable requirements of the Commission.

As has been stated in former reports, the lockup is accessible to firemen and the public generally. If a partition were installed about the cells and the interior made as nearly fireproof as possible, a more satisfactory condition would exist, and the responsibility of supervision and cleanliness could then be placed with the proper police officials.

A general clean-up at once and the use of waterproof-covered mattresses would improve the situation materially. These mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the village authorities take under serious consideration the real need of providing a modern lockup.
2. That the lockup be cleaned and waterproof mattresses provided.
3. That when lockup is used for detention purposes, constant and competent supervision be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1926. Melvin W. Merrill, village president; James H. Crabb, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,100.

It was stated that about 30 arrests had been made since January 1, 1926, and a dozen lodgers housed.

The lockup is on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story wooden building. It contains two steel cells. Each cell contains an integral-seat toilet and lavatory of vitreous ware. There is an additional toilet in a closet adjoining the cell room. The bunks are provided with mattresses and blankets, both in excellent condition. The floors are concrete, ceilings and sidewalls of metal. There is hot water heat and electric light.

When prisoners are detained an officer visits the lockup at least every hour.

The village officials expect to place wire mesh over the two windows, which light the cell room, as attempts have been made to pass articles to prisoners through the bars. It was also stated that the waterproof mattresses, which have been recommended in previous reports of inspections, would be purchased. These should be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The lockup was clean and well cared for, as it has been for several years past.

This village is experiencing the difficulties relative to federal prisoners which have annoyed both county and municipal officials along the Canadian border. Recently, a prisoner was brought to the lockup by a United States officer at midnight on Saturday. I was informed that this officer took the keys from the local officers and personally locked the prisoner in the cell. No further attention was paid to the prisoner by the federal official until Monday morning. The prisoner was provided with food and cared for by the local officers.

These small lockups are not intended for the detention of prisoners for any length of time. In fact, the Village Law provides that the board of trustees.

"May erect and maintain a lockup, or designate a place for the detention of persons arrested under this chapter or under any ordinance of the village, and may contract with a town in which any part of a village is situated for the temporary detention in such lockup of persons arrested in such town."

It thus appears that a village lockup can only be used for the detention of prisoners arrested under the provisions of the village law. The village officials should refuse to receive or admit federal prisoners to the lockup.

I was informed that there is a room with barred windows in the Federal Building in the village that might be used for the detention of persons under the care of the federal officers. Many of the local federal officers in different sections of the State seem to think that the sooner they can get their prisoners in the hands of the county or municipal officers the better, as then the last named officials will have the trouble of caring for them and the federal officers are relieved of any annoyance or responsibility.

The jail of the county is at Watertown, about thirty miles distant, and there is good bus service. If the federal officers in this vicinity find it necessary to detain a person in their custody they can take him to this jail, provided they have a commitment signed by a proper federal judicial officer. The sheriff should not receive a prisoner except pursuant to a proper commitment. These conclusions have been reached after a conference with the Attorney-General of the State.

Section 10521 of the United States compiled statutes provides that:

"In a State where the use of jails, penitentiaries, or other houses is not allowed for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the authority of the United States, any marshal in such State, under the direction of the judge of the district, may hire, otherwise procure, within the limits of such State, a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. A. J. Smith, village president; Miss Alice Owens, village clerk.

The last census gave the village of Antwerp a population of 927.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village fire hall, a three-story brick building centrally located. There is an outer entrance in the rear of the building. The rear of the basement is at grade. There are two barred windows. The furnace which heats the building is located in the rear of the cells. There is electric light.

Two steel cells, each 4 x 7 x 7 feet, are equipped with bunks, mattresses, blankets and pillows. Buckets are provided which needed cleaning. One of the cells was being used for storage. The mattresses should be covered with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

There are few arrests and not many prisoners are detained in the lock-up.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That constant and competent supervision be provided when prisoners are detained in the lockup.
2. That the buckets be cleaned.
3. That waterproof cases for the mattresses be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BLACK RIVER

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. William Sayres, village president; James Simser, chief of police.

The last census gave the village of Black River a population of 1,031.

The lockup consists of a steel cell in a corner of a room on the first floor of a two-story wooden building, the exterior of which is covered with metal. The room in which the cell is located is used for the storage of fire apparatus. The upper story is used for a place of meeting of the village board and by firemen.

The cell is 4 x 7 x 7 feet with plate steel sides, top and floor and barred front and rear. Two bunks are equipped with mattresses with waterproof covers. There is a bucket in a receptacle in one corner of the cell. There are two windows in the room, which is heated by a furnace and has electric light.

This lockup is of a type found in small rural communities where arrests are infrequent, as is the case in this village. It would be better to have a small fireproof building, properly equipped.

Because of the fire risk no prisoner should be detained in this lockup unless there is constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAPE VINCENT

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1926. William J. Flynn, president of the village. The population is about 950.

The lockup is on the ground floor of the fire house, a two-story wooden building. There are two wooden cells lined with tin. There is an integral-seat toilet and a lavatory in each cell, also a steel bunk. A barred window lights each cell from the rear. There is a large window and a sash door in the space in front of the cells. The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets and pillows, all in good order. Heat is furnished by a stove and there is electric light.

The lockup was in good condition.

Few arrests are made and it was stated that there would be supervision, on account of fire risk, should it be necessary to detain a prisoner over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. Henry M. Andre, chief of police.

This lockup is a modern one and is located in the rear of the central fire station. It is nearly fireproof. It contains four steel cells equipped with toilets and lavatories, and waterproof covered mattresses. A separate lodgers' room is maintained.

The women's department is on the second floor and was neat and clean.

The arrests averaged about twenty-five or thirty a month during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1926. Fred S. Rodenhurst, president of the village.

The population is about 1,900.

It was stated that but few are detained—about five since the first of the year.

The lockup is on the ground floor of the fire house, a two-story brick building. There are two steel cells, each containing two steel bunks equipped with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets, and an automatic toilet. There is a sink in the cell room. The cells face the windows of which there are two, and there is also a sash in the door.

The floors of the cells and room are concrete and the ceiling and side walls of the room are wood. It is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

The lockup and its contents were in good condition. When the cells are repainted it would be well to use a light colored paint, preferably white enamel

When prisoners are detained over night, an officer should remain, on account of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP — DEXTER

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1926. B. P. Foster, village president; C. O. Phalen, village clerk.

The last census gave Dexter a population of 1,155.

The lockup occupies the first floor of a small two-story building. The first story walls are of stone and the second of wooden construction. The room has ample light and ventilation by windows and is lighted by electricity. It is heated by a stove. There are two steel cells with bunks equipped with mattresses with waterproof covers.

The key to the lockup was in the possession of a representative of a construction company which is laying mains in the village streets. The company had been using the lockup for storage purposes for about six weeks. Considerable dynamite was stored in one of the cells. The contents of the room were covered with dust.

The village authorities having turned the lockup over to the construction company for its temporary use, it cannot be used for detention purposes until the company vacates. The lockup should then be cleaned and put in condition for the purposes for which it is intended. When used for the detention of prisoners it should have constant and competent supervision because of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. W. S. Hubbard, village president; Fred Lehr, chief of police.

The last census gave the village of Philadelphia a population of 815.

The lockup occupies a small room on the first floor of the village fire house, a two-story wooden building. The room opens off the main room which is used for the storage of fire apparatus. It is heated by a



stove and has one window and electric light. There are two latticed steel cells equipped with mattresses and blankets.

Arrests are infrequent.

It is recommended that the lockup be given constant and competent supervision when a prisoner is detained, because of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SACKET HARBOR

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1926. Dr. Ned Dearborn, village president; Henry Harris, chief of police.

The last census gave Sacket Harbor a population of 775.

The lockup is a small room on the first floor of the village fire hall, a two-story wooden building, with a separate entrance. A door connects it with the hose room. There are two latticed steel cells and the bunks have mattresses with waterproof covers. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. There is a large window and sash door.

The lockup was clean.

Arrests are infrequent.

It is recommended that the lockup be given constant and competent supervision when a prisoner is detained because of the fire hazard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. W. Scott Sargent, village president; P. E. Porter, village clerk.

The last census gave the village of Theresa a population of 868.

The lockup is located on the first floor in the town hall, a two-story brick building. There is a rear entrance direct to the lockup. The door is partly of glass and there is a barred window. The lockup is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. The floor of the room is concrete, the sidewalls of plaster, and the ceiling of wood.

There are two steel cells, each 5' x 6'6" x 6'6", equipped with bunk and mattress with waterproof cover. The floors of the cells are of steel. The sides, tops and rears are of plate steel and the fronts barred. Buckets are used.

Arrests are infrequent. The lockup was in satisfactory condition.

Constant and competent supervision should be given whenever prisoners are detained in the lockup, because of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 15, 1926. John B. Harris, mayor; A. Walter Ackerman, city manager; Edward J. Singleton, chief of police.

The population of the city is about 33,000.

The number of arrests for the first six months of 1926 was 364. Thirty-five were under 21 years of age, but children under 16 are not detained. During the same period 107 persons were given lodging.

The bunks in the men's cell rooms were provided with waterproof-covered mattresses; those in the women's room with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was all in excellent condition. The lodgers' room has a sleeping platform.

A matron is in charge of the women when any are detained.

The jail was clean and in fair condition. It has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It will never be satisfactory and, as has so often been stated before, Watertown needs a new jail in keeping with the size and progressiveness of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GROGHAN

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1926. E. H. Radigan, president of the village. The population of Groghan is 685.

The lockup is in the basement of the Town Hall. It can be reached from the main floor and there is a side entrance opening outside, on a level with the ground.

There is one latticed steel cage, painted gray and in good condition. The bunk in the cell and a cot in the cell room are provided with mattresses, blankets and comfortables, all in good order.

The cell room contains two windows, is heated by a stove, and lighted by electricity. The floor is concrete, the side walls and ceilings of wood.

There is a cast-iron toilet and wash bowl in a closet adjoining the cell room. The water is kept turned off to prevent freezing, but can readily be turned on if a prisoner is detained.

The lockup was clean and in good order. It is but little used. When prisoners are detained an officer should remain in the place on account of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYONS FALLS

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1926. Ernest Burrow, village president; Harry Cox, village clerk.

The last census gave Lyons Falls a population of 736.

Two latticed steel cells, located in the basement of a wooden building used for village purposes and as an opera house, comprise the lockup in this village. The room in the basement where the cells are located in one corner has an entrance at grade and is used for storing fire apparatus and other village material. It is a large room with wooden floor and ceiling and plastered walls. There are five windows, affording ample light and ventilation. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. Buckets are used, there being no modern sanitary facilities.

Since the last report of inspection, dated May 5, 1925, the cells have been repainted, waterproof cases for the mattresses provided, the stove connected to the chimney and the lockup cleaned, as recommended in that report.

This is a type of lockup found in rural communities where arrests are infrequent. It would be better to provide a small fireproof lockup apart from a room used for other purposes and equip it with modern sanitary plumbing.

It is recommended that the lockup have constant and competent supervision when a prisoner is detained, because of the fire hazard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVON

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1926. P. J. Hannifin, village president.

This lockup is located in a room to the rear on the main floor of the fire station, a two-story brick building. The room is entered from both front and rear.

There are two good steel cells, each provided with steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets, also modern toilet facilities. There is a wooden bench in the corridor, used for lodgers. The room contains the hot water heater which heats the building, and the lockup has electric light and good window ventilation. The interior is practically of fireproof material, but the building is said to be given supervision during the night when prisoners are locked in the cells which, it is reported, does not occur more than four or five times each month.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DANSVILLE

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1926. C. E. Pickard, village president.  
Dansville has a population of about 5,000.

The old wooden lockup at this place is continued in use and there seems to be no movement on foot to provide a municipal building to contain a modern one; this has been talked of for a number of years and at one time plans for such a building were prepared.

Briefly, the present lockup consists of three latticed steel cells in a small one-story frame building adjacent to the fire house which is also an old structure. The cells face a blank wall, but the interior is painted white and there are two small windows, so that the cells are not entirely dark. Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. There are no toilet facilities in the cells, but there is one ordinary toilet and wash basin in the corridor.

The room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. The floor is concrete and was clean. A janitor is employed and it was stated that the night watchman calls at the lockup occasionally during the night. The lockup is a fire trap and so long as it must be continued in use it should have careful supervision at all times when occupied.

The officer in charge stated that about 125 prisoners were detained during the past year and about 25 lodgers housed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern fireproof lockup be provided.
2. That the present lockup be carefully guarded when prisoners are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LIMA

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1926. D. I. Francis, supervisor.

The officials claim that this lockup has not been used for prisoners since the last inspection, a year ago. Occasionally during the winter the overseer of the poor permits lodgers to occupy the room.

The town hall in which the lockup is located is a fine two-story and basement pressed brick structure in good state of repair. There are two latticed steel cells in a rear room on the main floor, each furnished with steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets. The room has one window, electric light, and is heated with a gas stove. There is a toilet and lavatory in an adjoining room. The floor is wood, the walls and ceiling plaster, and of course the building is not fireproof and is in need of careful supervision when persons are locked in the cells.

At the time of inspection the lockup was clean but was being used for the storage of chairs, election material, etc. A lockup should not be used for such purposes and should always be carefully guarded when prisoners are detained.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be kept under careful supervision when occupied and not used for storage; otherwise it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT MORRIS

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1926. George Bailey, village clerk.

The population of the village of Mt. Morris according to the last census was 3,555.

This is a modern lockup and is said to be used considerably by village police, town constables and State troopers. Besides the persons detained under arrest a great many lodgers are housed in the lockup during the winter. There is no separate room for the latter class. At the time the lockup was constructed in 1915 a room was provided for the detention of women, but it is claimed it has never been used for this purpose. During the past year a hot air heater was installed in the so-called women's room and openings cut through the partition, one near the floor and the other near the ceiling, and the men's lockup receives its heat in this manner. It does not seem possible that the cells could be properly warmed in cold weather by such a system; however, the officer present was of the opinion that the lockup was warm during the past winter.

The last report of inspection contained the following statement:

"This is a good lockup, erected at considerable expense to the taxpayers of this village, and the responsibility of its proper care should be assigned to some reliable person."

Considerable fault has been found with the matter of care and cleanliness of this lockup since its construction. It is said to be the duty of the street commissioner to look after the fire and keep the place clean. At the time of this inspection it was not as clean as it should be; one cell was dirty and the whole place needed hosing out, and the blankets should be washed.

Each cell has an iron enameled toilet with flushometer, also lavatory, and the cells face good sized windows.

The lockup is said to have no supervision at night after 12 o'clock. It is not entirely fireproof. Jail cells are not required for lodgers and when this lockup was built it was not the intent that it should be used to any extent for the care of that class. There are but three cells and these should be used exclusively for persons under arrest. This combination lodging house and lockup should not be left during the night entirely without supervision when occupied.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be kept clean and under proper supervision.
2. That if any lodgers are to be cared for they be housed elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 24, 1926. Dr. H. G. Germer, village president; Lemuel Helm, chief of police.

Lockup has been fully described in previous reports. It was found as described in the April 8, 1925 report,—in "excellent condition."

No persons were under detention at time of inspection.

Recommend that blankets be thoroughly washed and cleaned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1926. J. W. Kennedy, village president; Nick Dixe, village policeman.

No changes have been made in this lockup since last year's report. It remains in the same condition as heretofore described.

The risk from fire is serious and whenever persons are under detention, competent and adequate supervision should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DE RUYTER

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1926. L. B. Clark, chief of police.

This lockup was found in excellent condition. There has been no change in the physical arrangement except that the recommendation of the last report for waterproof-covered mattresses has been carried out.

The lockup is an unusually good one in all respects and is kept in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMILTON

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. Dr. H. P. Wells, village president.

This is a small lockup, consisting of two steel cells with hexagonal barred fronts, located in the rear on the main floor of the village hall and fire house. The building is a two-story brick structure and the lockup is reached through a narrow hallway extending the entire length of the building.



This lockup, which is not fireproof, was installed in 1913 without the approval of the State Commission of Prisons as required by law. A box-like room, the height of the cells, was constructed of pine in one corner of the fire apparatus room, with the entrance from the hallway at the side of the building. There is a narrow corridor in front and along one side of the cells, and this corridor contains a self-flushing toilet and sink. There is one large unbarred and unscreened window at the side of the cells in the rear of the building. The cells do not face the window as they should and are rather dark.

If used only occasionally, this lockup might suffice, but the police officer in charge stated that it was used for the housing of lodgers as well as the detention of prisoners brought in by State Troopers, town constables and village police. He estimated that 150 prisoners had been detained during the past year and over 200 lodgers cared for in this limited space; and that as many as 7 prisoners were detained in the cells at one time.

The lockup as at present arranged is entirely inadequate for such usage, and a combination lockup and lodging house is always objectionable in the same quarters. At the time of inspection the place was not clean and was in need of general renovation; the bedding was in disorder and a foul odor was present. The cell bottoms are plate steel and have rusted through in places, permitting seepage underneath the cells on the wooden floor. There is insufficient air space. The ceiling should be the height of the hose room; the cells should be placed on a concrete floor and the plate bottoms removed. By turning the cells about to face the window and providing a floor drain to permit hosing out, the lockup could be made fairly sanitary. The proper place for the toilet fixtures is in the cells.

This lockup having become both insanitary and inadequate, it becomes the duty of the State Commission of Prisons to require the necessary changes to correct these conditions or close it in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

The following recommendations are urged, compliance with which would render this lockup fairly adequate, sanitary and modern:

1. Exclude lodgers from the cell room and cells.
2. Give more space to the room and turn the cells about so as to face the windows, leaving a corridor at least 4 feet wide in front of the cells.
3. Remove cell bottoms and place cells on concrete floor, properly drained, and carry the partition walls up to the ceiling of the hose room, which would more than double the air space of the lockup; use hollow tile or other fireproof material.
4. Install a modern vitreous integral-seat toilet in each cell and place the wash basin where the present toilet is located.
5. Place the entrance to cell room nearer the rear wall and provide a door. This would necessitate a register in the cell room connected with the heating plant so as to heat the lockup instead of the hall as at present.
6. Make an officer official caretaker of the lockup and see that it is kept clean and under proper supervision at all times when occupied on account of the fire hazard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected April 21, 1926. Harry Scheifele, mayor; Henry Smith, chief of police.

The jail is located in a small two-story brick structure, a short distance from the main street. There is a department containing 5 cells for men, one containing 2 cells for women, and a room for lodgers.

The cells are equipped with one-piece vitreous toilets and steel bunks with blankets. The women's rooms have cot beds, good bedding, and suitable toilet facilities. It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that mattresses with waterproof cases be supplied for the men's jail, but no action toward compliance has been taken. As previously pointed out, they are inexpensive, sanitary and durable, and are giving satisfaction wherever used. It is an unnecessary hardship to require a prisoner to lie or sit upon the latticed steel bunks with upturned edge and the mattresses should be obtained without further delay.

The record showed that during the year 1925 there were 341 arrests of whom but a small number were women. During the same period 750 lodgers were housed. The greatest number of prisoners detained at one time was said to have been five. It was stated that the female probation officer acts as matron when females are detained.

The jail was clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied for the men's cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1926. Harry J. Schiefele, mayor; Henry Smith, chief of police.

There are 8 men on the police force, two of whom are motorcycle officers.

This jail was inspected by the undersigned before having noted the report of Inspector Shillinglaw of April 21, 1926.

The jail is fully described in the April report and I concur in the recommendation providing for waterproof-covered mattresses.

The jail was clean and orderly throughout. No persons were under detention at time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROCKPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. George L. Foster, village president.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the village building, a three-story brick structure. There are four wooden cells with latticed steel barred doors facing good-sized windows. The whole interior is painted white and at the of inspection the place was clean and in order.

Each cell has a good waterproof mattress and blanket; the blankets are kept hanging up when not in use. Since the last inspection a modern vitreous integral-seat toilet has been installed in the cell room. There are also a lavatory, electric light and steam heat.

There is a day and night officer on duty and the lockup is also used by town constables, but it was stated that only a small number of persons were detained at the lockup during the past year. Careful supervision should not be neglected when persons are locked in the cells.

This is not a modern lockup but was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHURCHVILLE

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 23, 1926. W. L. Randall, village clerk; Theobald Miller, officer in charge.

The lockup consists of two wooden cells on the first floor of the fire station. It is heated by a stove in an adjacent room and lighted by electric lights in the room and hallways. There are no toilet facilities except buckets.

One cell has three bunks and the other, one. The three bunks were no doubt necessary when large numbers of lodgers and prisoners were housed here, but the records for a period of years show that this condition no longer exists. It was suggested to the officer that two of the bunks be removed and the mattresses stored or disposed of.

The place was clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That two of the bunks in one cell be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.



## TOWN LOCKUP—FAIRPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1926. Charlotte Clapp, town clerk; Frank Howard, village clerk; Lester Main, chief of police.

In the report of the last inspection (November 17, 1925) the lockup was criticized as being inadequate for the number of prisoners detained by the village police, and it was recommended that the authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed unless they proceed to provide an adequate lockup.

The town clerk wrote under date of July 2, 1926, that 43 males had been locked in the cells since January 1, 1926, and 63 lodgers were housed during the same period. This is a very decided drop from the number held last year. Lodgers, it was stated, use the sleeping benches and are not permitted in the cells. If the number held does not increase, the lockup will doubtless be adequate for the present needs of the town. However, in conformity with the established policy of the Commission the authorities should be requested to provide a separate room for lodgers so that this class may be kept out of the lockup.

As the chief of police is on duty during the night, and his records not available during the day, it is suggested that he be requested to have on file in the office of the town clerk a record of all arrests, number detained, and number of lodgers housed, showing dates, so that representatives of the State Commission of Prisons may obtain accurate information as to the extent to which the lockup is used.

The lockup was clean and in order except for one broken bunk which should be removed from the cell. Only one cell was provided with a waterproof mattress; the one which had been in the other cell had evidently been destroyed by inmates and the torn case was being used on the lodgers' bench. A new mattress with waterproof case should be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and the cells should be kept locked so that lodgers cannot have use of them.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a separate room be provided for lodgers.
2. That a record of arrests and lodgers be kept on file in the office of the town clerk.
3. That the broken bunk be removed.
4. That a mattress with waterproof case be provided as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HONEOYE FALLS

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1926. F. P. Jobes, village president.

This is a small village of about 1,200 inhabitants and there is said to be little use for a lockup. As noted in former reports of inspection, this lockup is located on the main floor of the village hall and fire station and consists of two latticed steel cells in a large room otherwise used for Board meetings, voting purposes, etc. The building is a good substantial two-story brick structure and the cells are reached from the front entrance.

The room has two double windows, electric light, and gas heat. The cells are furnished with steel bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets, the latter hanging up when not in use. The cells are surrounded with a canvas curtain. There are no toilet facilities in the lockup, but toilets and lavatories are situated elsewhere in the building.

This is not a modern lockup and the building is not fireproof, but it is said to be seldom used and when a prisoner is detained an officer remains on guard. This should never be neglected.

At the time of inspection the room was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—MUMFORD

#### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 24, 1926. Romaine S. Dunn, town clerk.

Except that electric light has been installed in the building the lockup remains as reported at last inspection. The town clerk has received waterproof cases of proper size and he stated they will be placed in the lockup as soon as he can deliver them to the caretaker.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that blankets and buckets be furnished. The place is without any sanitary facilities and the buckets should be supplied. The blankets are said to be kept at a nearby store. They should be in the cells, to be immediately available if needed.

The lockup was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That blankets and buckets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—ROCHESTER

#### (1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION)

#### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1926. Martin B. O'Neil, mayor; Joseph M. Quigley, chief of police; William J. McDonald, captain.

This is the main jail of the city and is used for the detention of persons arrested by officers in the first precinct, the detective bureau, overflow from the second precinct, all female prisoners, and for housing lodgers. There have been no changes since the last inspection except that it has been re-painted throughout and was clean and in order.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection:

"1. That lodgers be excluded from the cells.

2. That waterproof mattresses be supplied for a reasonable number of cells.

3. That sanitary drinking cups be substituted for the common drinking cups now in use."

These recommendations were general and intended to apply to all the precinct stations in the city. The only one which has received favorable action is the third, where in several of the precinct jails the captains have placed a supply of drinking cups and discontinued the use of the common cup. At headquarters, however, where the greatest number of prisoners are held, the common drinking cup is still used, the diseased and well prisoners using the same cups and inviting the spread of disease. The authorities should comply with the provisions of Regulation 3, Chapter 7 of the Sanitary Code, and discontinue the use of common drinking cups.

Lodgers still use the cells notwithstanding repeated efforts of the State Commission of Prisons to have the practice discontinued. Practically every place of any importance in the State, including many small villages, have been required to provide lodgers' quarters separate from the cell rooms and no exception should be made for Rochester. A lodging house under the direction of the police would seem to be the proper procedure.

No move has been made to supply the waterproof mattresses and prisoners are still required to sleep or sit on the latticed steel bunks with upturned edge of steel—a hardship which is entirely uncalled for and inhumane. The only argument against the use of the mattresses is that they will become infested with vermin. The use of these mattresses has passed the experimental stage and experience has shown that they do not become dirty or foul, especially where there is adequate janitor service, as at the Rochester station houses. They are comparatively inexpensive and durable and can readily be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The women's quarters are about the best to be found in the State. There are detention rooms furnished with good beds and bedding, and two rooms with wooden bunks where females are placed if in a disorderly condition. Matrons are on duty at all times. The quarters are kept locked to outsiders and the women's court is adjacent where all cases of female prisoners are heard. Curiosity seekers are barred, no person being admitted unless having business with the case being tried. Rochester is to be commended on this method of handling women prisoners, and its system is worthy of emulation by other cities.

The record showed that during 1925 the detective bureau arrested 929 males, including 30 male juveniles, and 89 females; and the officers, attached to the first precinct, 1,620 males and 83 females (including 18 boys and 1 girl), and 1,974 lodgers were housed. Juveniles are not held at any of the jails but taken to the Shelter.

The following recommendations are general and apply to all station house jails:

1. That lodgers be kept from the cells.
2. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the cells.
3. That where the common drinking cup is used the practice be discontinued and paper cups substituted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*



## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 213 Franklin Street.

Inspected June 22, 1926. James Collins, captain.

This is one of the busiest precincts in the city, comprising a large part of the manufacturing and business section of the city.

Arrests during 1925 totaled 1,173 males and 186 females—including 20 boys and 1 girl—and 183 lodgers were housed. It was stated that the general practice regarding lodgers was to send them to the first precinct.

If the jail becomes crowded, it was stated that prisoners are also sent to the first precinct jail. As the placing of more than one prisoner in a cell may lead to trouble and immoral practices, care should be exercised that at all times when the cells are occupied excess prisoners are taken elsewhere.

The jail was in need of painting, the cells being badly defaced. The captain stated that he had given orders to relieve occupants of the cells of all pencils, but evidently the officers have overlooked some.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the cell room and cells be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 740 University Avenue.

Inspected June 22, 1926. Herman Russ, captain.

The jail had been recently repainted and was in excellent condition. This precinct is almost entirely residential and it was stated that arrests necessitating detention were infrequent.

During 1925, 501 males, including 18 boys, and 22 females were arrested and 230 lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER .

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 480 Joseph Avenue.

Inspected June 23, 1926. James McD. Ellis, captain.

During the year 1925, 982 males and 94 females were arrested in this precinct. Of the males 30 were boys; the lodgers totaled 285.

It was stated that there had been no occasion when the jail was overcrowded. Prisoners held at meal time are provided with meals from a nearby residence.

The jail was clean and in good condition with the exception of the steel of one cell which has rusted through. The captain stated that this had been reported to headquarters and he expected necessary repairs, would soon be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 464 Lyell Avenue.

Inspected June 23, 1926. Arthur G. Barry, captain.

During 1925, 671 males and 68 females, including 24 boys and 1 girl, were arrested in this precinct, and 167 lodgers were housed.

The precinct is largely residential and it was stated that there had been no overcrowding. Prisoners held at meal time are taken to the first precinct, as the authorities have not been able to make satisfactory arrangements for supplying meals at this station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## ANNEX FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at Charlotte.

Inspected June 23, 1926. Arthur G. Barry, captain.

This is the only station house jail in the city in which the cells are equipped with lavatories. Arrests are few and are included in the report of the fifth precinct station.

The jail had been recently repainted except the cells and was in good condition. It would have been an economy to have painted the steelwork about the toilet fixtures where rust is beginning to attack.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 140 Bronson Avenue.

Inspected June 23, 1926. Henry F. McAllester, captain.

This precinct is almost entirely residential and arrests necessitating detention are said to be infrequent.

During 1925, 387 males, including 11 boys, and 30 females were arrested, and 380 lodgers housed.

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCOTTSVILLE

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 24, 1926. Romaine S. Dunn, town clerk; E. T. Swain, village clerk.

There have been no changes since last inspection except that waterproof cases of proper size were on hand.

Because of the little use of the place the officials do not consider the installation of a toilet to be practicable, as the building is unheated except when in use and plumbing fixtures would doubtless be damaged by freezing during cold weather.

The lockup has not been used since last inspection. It was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPENCERPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. Dr. W. R. Barrett, village president.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the municipal building and fire house. The room, which contains two latticed steel cells, is reached by passing through the clerk's office and is provided with one barred window, electric light, steam heat, toilet and lavatory. The interior is practically fireproof and the entrance door is fire resisting.

Each cell contains two steel bunks furnished with canvas covered mattresses and comfortables. Blankets should be substituted for the comfortables and the cells should be painted white instead of black. Otherwise, this lockup is satisfactory and is said to be used but little at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEBSTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 24, 1926. Louis J. Van Alstyne, village clerk.

The lockup, located to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building, consists of three steel cells, latticed front and top. One cell is equipped with a one-piece vitreous toilet with overhead tank flush. Buckets are furnished in the other cells. There is a lavatory and also a hose connection in the room.

Bedding consists of mattresses with waterproof covers, pillows and blankets.

Arrests are said to be infrequent, and only a few lodgers are accommodated.

The lockup is practically fireproof and is adequate for the present needs of the village. It was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected February 17, 1926. Carl S. Salmon, mayor; Andrew J. Burns, chief of police.

The jail for men occupies a two-story brick building located about a block from police headquarters. The equipment consists of six steel cells with latticed fronts facing a central corridor, each cell being furnished with an iron cot bed, waterproof mattress, blankets and vitreous integral seat toilet. There is a sink with water in the corridor and a hot water heating plant in the vestibule. Ventilation is by means of a large skylight and the room has several small windows. The interior is painted white and the building is lighted by electricity. The floor is concrete. The jail was clean and in order.

The second story is used for the care of lodgers and is equipped with several wooden bunks, enclosed toilet and water.

The detention room for women is located on the main floor of police headquarters. It is furnished with double cot bed, good bed clothing, chair, toilet and lavatory. Attention has been directed in former reports to the fact that no police matron is employed in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 90-96, Art. 6 of the General City Laws. The Commissioner of Public Safety stated that the matter was now under consideration and an effort would be made to provide suitable quarters at the Salvation Army building for the care of female prisoners, and a matron regularly appointed. This should not be further delayed. Amsterdam has a population of 35,260, according to the census of 1925.

The Commissioner also stated that the number of arrests during the past year was not large, but that a great many lodgers were cared for. Prisoners held over meal time are provided with food from a lunch room.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the provisions of Sec. 90-96, Art. of the General City Laws be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected February 16, 1926. L. J. Shaver, supervisor.

This lockup occupies quarters in the rear end of the fire station, a one-story stone building. It was fully described in the last report of inspection, and since the improvements made in 1923, the lockup has been found in excellent condition at the time of each visit by representatives of the State Commission of Prisons.

The officer in charge stated that only a few persons were detained under arrest during the past year, but a considerable number of men have occupied the lodgers' quarters during the winter. When prisoners are detained it is said to be the practice to keep the building under supervision. Lodgers are not locked in.

Waterproof mattresses have been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, and when these are installed the lockup will be well equipped and sanitary. At the time of inspection it was light, well heated and comfortable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—FORT PLAIN

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected February 17, 1926 John Rickard, village president; Roland Hoffman, supervisor.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story brick building, and has been fully described in former reports of inspection.

Since the last report the lockup has been thoroughly renovated and painted with white enamel finish and at the time of inspection was light and in excellent condition. New mattresses have been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons. Waterproof cases are on hand and as soon as the mattresses arrive they are to be placed into the cases and should be kept in the cells for use of prisoners only.

The only toilet in the lockup is located in the lodgers' room adjacent. It is iron and of an obsolete type, although in working order at the time of inspection. When it again becomes out of order a modern vitreous integral seat toilet with flushometer should be installed. With proper care, and small expense from time to time, this lockup can be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition.

The officials claim that only a few prisoners are detained, but during the winter a large number of lodgers are housed in the tramp room. Two officers are on duty during the night and are said to visit the town hall frequently when persons are locked in. This should not be neglected as this old building could easily be destroyed by fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1926. L. G. Walrath, president of the village; Gerald Miller, chief of police.

About 200 arrests were made during the past year, the majority for traffic law violations. About 35 were locked in the cells. It was stated that tramps are not placed in the lockup, but in a separate building under the charge of the poormaster.

This lockup is in the rear part of the village firehouse, a two-story brick building with a wooden interior. There are two steel cells, which were formerly in the old Montgomery County Jail. There are two steel bunks in each cell with waterproof mattresses and blankets. Buckets are used. There is a toilet and sink near the cells.

The heat is furnished by a hot air heater and there is also a stove to be used when the heater is not in operation. There is electric light.

The floor of the truck room in which the cells are placed is flag stone, but the floors of the cells are steel. The ceiling of the room is the beams and the floor above.

There is a detention room on the second floor which is reached by a flight of wooden stairs. It contains a toilet, washbowl and cot. The room is properly lighted.

The report of inspection made last year states:

"Last year a plan and specifications were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for the remodeling of this lockup, but because of a shortage of funds the work was not started. The principal objections to the present lockup are sanitary ones, the cells being practically dungeons, and it was proposed to turn them about, facing the south wall into which two full-sized windows were to be installed, lay a concrete floor with drain, and install modern toilet facilities in each cell. It was also thought wise to place fireproof partitions about the cells and sheath the ceiling with metal to minimize the danger from fire."

I was informed by the President of the village that it is proposed to reconstruct the present firehouse so that the upper story can be used for the village offices and that the lockup would be altered to conform to the plans and specifications mentioned above. This would probably take care of the lockup problem until the village is in position to construct a new municipal building which is badly needed.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be reconstructed at once and that sketches showing the proposed improvements be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is begun.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1926. L. G. Walrath, village president:  
E. J. Scheimer, village clerk.

Recently, this lockup has been undergoing extensive remodeling in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. A room of fireproof construction has been installed and the cells turned about so as to face two full-sized barred windows which were placed in the brick wall on the south side. A concrete floor was laid and a floor drain and proper water and sewer connections installed. The toilet fixtures have not yet arrived and the window sash have not been hung: otherwise, the work is nearly completed.

The lockup has electric light and will be heated by hot air from the furnace in the fire house. The whole building has been thoroughly renovated and painted inside and out, including the women's detention room on the second floor.

The cells are furnished with waterproof mattresses and comfortables and the inside of the cells has been painted white. The entrance door to the lockup has been covered with metal to make it fire resisting.

The improvements made here are commendable. When completed, this will be a light, sanitary lockup.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## NASSAU COUNTY POLICE HEADQUARTERS

## MINEOLA

Inspected March 12, 1926. Abram W. Skidmore, chief of police.

The County of Nassau has set up a police department apart from cities or incorporated villages, with headquarters at Mineola. The county is divided into three districts with a captain assigned to each. One captain is located at Merrick where there is a lockup, and another at Jericho where no lockup is maintained. The police force numbers 150 and more are to be appointed. The department has ten automobiles and fourteen motor-cycles. A system of telephone lines is being established throughout the county and a conference of police officials is held weekly at the office of the chief of police in Mineola.

A detention room is maintained at headquarters, but there are no cells. The room is well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## NASSAU COUNTY POLICE PRECINCT No. 1

## MERRICK

Inspected October 12, 1926. Abram W. Skidmore, chief of police; E. H. Comstock, captain.

The Nassau County police have opened a headquarters and lockup for the 1st precinct station at which officers from that section of the county report. The station is located in a two-story frame building on the main street, near the Long Island Railroad station. The lockup was fully described in a report dated December 31, 1925.

There are two cells, formerly used in the Lynbrook station, which are smaller than the standard size used today. Each cell has two bunks, mattresses and waterproof cases, and each is provided with a sanitary toilet with lavatory in the cell room. The place is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water. There are no bars on the outside windows and it is recommended that these be installed as a matter of safe custody of prisoners. The building is not fireproof, but is under constant supervision, an officer being at the desk nearby at all times.

Since the opening of the prison on July 1, 1925, 1,559 arrests have been made by the officers of this station. It is stated that the number of detentions has run from 150 to 200 during that time.

Prisoners are brought here from Bellmore and other nearby places.

The place was clean and in good condition.

It would seem that, with the important work being done by the Nassau County police, a proper building should be erected at this point. In driving over practically the entire county on this date, the work of the Nassau County police was observed; the men were found to be of fine type, courteous, obliging and efficient. It is suggested that the county authorities take into consideration the necessity for a modern headquarters building after the type of some of the newer New York City police stations, with a modern and adequate lockup in connection therewith.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—BELLMORE

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. Robert G. Anderson, supervisor; Wilbur F. Southard, justice of the peace, Wantagh.

Bellmore is an unincorporated village in the town of Hempstead.

The lockup is in the rear of the building, used as a firemen's hall. There are two old steel cells with bunks, waterproof mattresses and buckets. There is also a room which could be used for women if necessary. At the time of the visit to this town it was impossible to get anyone who had the keys to the lockup and an inspection was impossible except through the outside windows. A letter was written to Justice Southard, asking if the lockup was in use, in view of the fact that prisoners are regularly sent to the lockup of Nassau County police at Merrick from this village. Justice Southard reports as follows:

"...will say, the two cells at Bellmore court room have not been used for the past year. I pay the janitor of the building a small sum to keep them clean in event we should want them; the only reason I have for doing this is in case we should have some bad prisoners or characters before me on an examination it would be handy to have the cells for safe-keeping of such characters while the examination is on, or awaiting. All prisoners detained in this jurisdiction are taken care of at the Merrick headquarters (police.) Now, however, if you think it advisable to abandon these cells, so advise. I am ready and willing to accept whatever you see fit, and will act accordingly."

The matter of whether or not this lockup should be continued for the purpose indicated by Justice Southard is submitted to the Commission for decision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FARMINGDALE

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. Rudolph H. Weber, president of the village; L. D. Garity, clerk.

The village has a population of about 3,500.

The lockup is located in a one-story brick building in the rear of and connected with the village hall by a brick passageway. It contains three steel cells with open fronts, each equipped with two steel bunks, niche toilet and an enameled iron lavatory. The bunks are provided with approved mattresses and blankets. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

From January 1, 1926 to date, 19 males were detained. No females were detained during this time.

The place was found clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1926. John Cruickshank, village president; Howard E. Pearsall, village clerk; John N. Hartmann, chief of police.

Freeport is the largest incorporated village in Nassau county, having been credited with a population of 13,903 in 1925. Taking into consideration those living just outside the village limits, the present population is estimated at about 18,000. There are 23 police officers and arrests are frequent.

Police headquarters and lockup are in a rented building. A proposition to erect a municipal building and lockup was defeated on March 17, 1925. The present lockup has but two cells and is inadequate for the needs



of the village. It consists of two cells, each equipped with a niche toilet, bunk, mattress with waterproof cover, and blanket. The room in which the cells are located is of wooden construction.

Plans have been submitted for alterations and additions to the present lockup. I conferred with the village officials and a representative of the owner of the building relative to suggested changes in the plans which would provide more room for the police department, a department with four cells for males, a room for females, and a lodgers' room. The changes were agreed upon and the plans subsequently have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. These alterations will provide fireproof construction for the lockup portion of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. John Cruickshank, village president; John Hartman, chief of police.

The population of Freeport is approximately 15,000.

The present village lockup is in the rear of the first floor of a two-story building, occupied by the Police Department. There are two modern cells equipped with niche toilets, bunks, mattresses and blankets.

The Commission has for some time back pointed out that this lockup was entirely inadequate for the needs of the village. This is further shown by the fact that thus far this year 448 male, 52 female and 40 federal prisoners, a total of 540, have been lodged in these cells. There is no place for the detention of women. It should be understood that at no time should men and women be locked in the same cell room.

At the time of this visit, excavation had been undertaken for the erection of a new lockup which will adjoin the present one. The plans for the new lockup have been approved by the Commission. It will cost approximately \$11,000 and it is expected will reasonably provide for the needs of this village for some time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GARDEN CITY

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. George L. Hubbell, village president; A. T. Conron, chief of police.

The village has a population of about 5,000.

The police force consists of 18 officers.

The lockup at this point is a splendid one, having two modern cells equipped with sanitary toilets and approved mattresses. It is well lighted and ventilated.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, a wash sink has been placed in the cell corridor and steel bars have been placed on the outer windows and underneath the skylight. Translucent glass has also been placed in the windows.

The number confined here since January 1, 1926, was about 10.

The place was clean and in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioners.*

### CITY JAIL—GLEN COVE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. William Seaman, mayor; Martin Murray, commissioner of public safety; John Donahue, chief of police.

The population of the city is over 10,000. The police force consists of 15 officers.

The city jail is located in the City Hall, which is a fireproof building. It has four cells assigned to men and one to women. The cells are equipped with good mattresses and blankets. It is some time since the cells were painted and it is recommended that this be done in the near future.

Attention has been called from time to time to the necessity for a room apart from the present jail quarters for the detention of women.

In a letter dated September 11, 1926, Commissioner of Public Safety Murray advised this Commission that he was anxious to bring the jail up to the requirements of the Commission, and he was advised that—

"....if your city will provide a separate room for the detention of women which can be reached without passing through the men's department and easily accessible, you would have a satisfactory jail.

"The women's room should contain a cot bed with proper bedding, a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, operated by flushometer, which is approved by the Commission, and a lavatory. It should be well lighted and ventilated."

The secretary should be directed to ask the Commissioner when this work will be done.

Under date of October 13th, 20th and 27th, Commissioner Murray was requested by the undersigned to furnish information as to the number of prisoners (male and female) detained at this jail from January 1, 1926, to date. In a letter dated October 27th attention was called to Section 47 of the Prison Law as to the furnishing of information to this Commission. Up to the date of the writing of this report (November 4th) no reply has been received and the matter is submitted to the Commission for such action as may seem proper.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. Robert G. Anderson, supervisor; Phineas Seaman, chief of police; Frederick Baldwin, village president.

The lockup at this place, which has been described in previous reports of the Commission, consists of two cell rooms—one of three cells for men and the other of two cells for women—equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories. They are furnished with mattresses and blankets. It is used by both the town and village of Hempstead.

It is stated that the number of confinements lately have not been large, running about two or three per week. Very few women have been detained. The attendant stated that a matron is always in charge when women are locked up here.

Criticism was made of the damp condition of this building in previous inspection reports and the town officials stated that it is impossible to completely remedy this. At the time of inspection the floor in the female section was discolored and damp. The building is well heated and this will tend to overcome the dampness in the cell rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. Chester Painter, supervisor; Andrew B. Heberer, justice of the peace; Charles E. Ransom, town clerk.

Hicksville is an unincorporated village in the town of Oyster Bay. The lockup is a good one and is located in the rear of the town hall and is fireproof. There are two steel cells for men and one for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories. Light and ventilation are good.

From January 1, 1926 to date, 76 males and 3 females have been detained in this lockup.

Attention was called last year to the lack of proper heating in this lockup and Justice of the Peace Andrew B. Heberer states that the heating system is ready for use.

The lockup was in satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINGS POINT

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. William S. Barstow, village president; Vernon Mann, Jr., clerk; Thomas P. McNamara, chief of police.

The police force consists of 5 men.

This is a new lockup, built adjacent to a frame building used as village hall, court room and residence of the chief of police. The room is 17'6" x 10'6". It has a cement floor with drain. There are two modern steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with vitreous ware toilets and lavatories. There are two windows and entrance to the lockup is made through the court room. The place is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. It was found in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

It is recommended that two waterproof mattresses, which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided for the cells and that tool-proof steel be placed on the windows as an additional protection for the safe custody of prisoners.

The place is always under supervision, which is exceedingly necessary as the building is not fireproof.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 7 men and 1 woman have been confined here. It is stated that the woman was held only about three hours. It should be thoroughly understood that at no time should males and females be confined in this lockup at the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LAWRENCE

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Wilbur Doughty, supervisor, Hempstead; Joseph Fried, village president; C. H. McKinney, captain of police.

This lockup is owned and maintained by the town of Hempstead and used by the villages of Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Valley Stream and Woodmere.

The object of this inspection was to ascertain if the recommendations submitted in previous reports were complied with. The recommendation relative to the installation of wash sinks in the cells has been complied with, and in place of translucent glass the panes in the windows have been painted white. The broken window referred to in a previous report has been replaced, but the two other recommendations relative to placing metal plate or heavy wire mesh screening to prevent the danger of suicide, and a separate entrance arranged to the women's room so that women arrested will not be compelled to be taken through the men's lockup into the women's section, have not been complied with as yet, and having been informed that the Village President is very desirous of having these things done in the near future, they are hereby recommended.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1926, have been 78 males, of whom 27 were detained, and 8 females.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—LONG BEACH

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. William J. Dalton, mayor ; John F. Sweeney, chief of police.

The police force consists of 37 men.

The resident population of Long Beach is approximately 5,000. In the summer the number of visitors runs into the hundreds of thousands.

The jail consists of three old-type cells, equipped with sanitary toilets, wash basins and mattresses. New bars have been placed on the outer windows, as recommended by the Commission.

About 50 male prisoners have been confined here since January 1, 1926. During that time it has been necessary to detain 5 women. They have been held in one of the rooms, with an officer outside of the door.

It is recommended that a detention room be provided in this prison for women, to be equipped with toilet, lavatory and cot bed. The windows should be barred with tool-proof steel and a steel entrance door. Arrangements should be made so that a matron can be on hand when women are confined here. In many places a matron is provided by the appointment of a woman who comes only when women are detained and paid only for the time she is needed.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. George E. Winter, village president ; Lester Chadwick, chief of police.

The population of the village is approximately 8,500.

The police force consists of 15 officers and a police reserve of 2.

The village of Lynbrook has provided a splendid municipal building which is a great credit to the village. The lockup is located in this building and has three modern cells for men a detention room for women. In the men's room there are three good-sized windows and one in the women's room, all with translucent glass and outside bars. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The women's room is provided with a plank bunk. It is recommended that a cot be provided for this room instead of the bunk.

Prisoners are received here from East Rockaway, Malvern, and Nassau County Police. Detentions average about 15 per month. No women have been locked up here since the place was opened.

The lockup was in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MINEOLA

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected March 12, 1926. Philip N. Krug, village president; George Brockway, village clerk; William McCormack, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a small room in the village hall. It is without sanitary facilities, is difficult to heat in cold weather, and is inadequate. It has been ordered closed by the State Commission of Prisons, but the operation of the order has been suspended until July 7, 1926, pending the erection of a new municipal building and lockup authorized by vote of the electors of the village on December 21, 1925. Plans for the new lockup have been approved by the Commission. It will consist of a department with three cells for males and a detention room for females. It is hoped to complete the new building this year.

Few arrests are made in the village and the present lockup has been used but little during the past few months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MINEOLA

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. Harry Asher, village president; George Brockway, village clerk; William McCormack, chief of police.

This unsatisfactory lockup was described in an inspection report dated April 17, 1925. The officials were cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Since that time, the village has voted to erect a new municipal building on the Jericho Turnpike. The building will house the village offices, fire department, police department, and provide for a lockup, plans for which have been approved by the Commission.

No prisoners have been held in the present lockup over night.

It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy early next year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
JOHN S. KENNEDY.  
*Commissioners.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—OYSTER BAY

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. C. Chester Painter, supervisor; Augustus Morey, justice of the peace; Charles E. Ransom, town clerk.

The lockup is located in the town hall, a fine building which is well kept up. There are three cells equipped with toilets, lavatories and mattresses.



From January 1, 1926, to date, 50 men were detained here. No women have been held during this period.

One of the cells was marked up with pencil. Markings should be removed and pencils taken away from prisoners while in confinement. The place was otherwise in a clean and sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT WASHINGTON

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. C. E. Remsen, supervisor, P. O. Roslyn; Philip Grosback, chief of police.

The police force consists of 8 officers.

This is an unincorporated village in the town of North Hempstead. The population is about 12,000.

The lockup and police headquarters are in a new building, erected about three years ago. There are two old-type cells equipped with sanitary toilets, wash basins and mattresses.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 283 arrests were made in this village and about 65 males were detained here. No women or children were detained during this period. An attendant is on hand at all times.

The outer windows have been painted, as recommended by the Commission. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. Charles E. Richmond, village president; T. G. Bacon, police captain; John S. Thorp, police justice.

The police force consists of 21 men.

The population of the village is approximately 10,000.

The lockup is located in a fine new municipal building, completed last year. It has two modern cells equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins and provided with approved mattresses. There are two large and one small window in the male section. There is a room which can be occupied by women or minors, provided with toilet and wash basin.

It is stated that the number of detentions here runs from 30 to 35 males per month. No women have been locked up since the building was opened.

The place was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SEA CLIFF

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1926. Griffith Clapham, village president and chief of police.

The police force consists of four officers besides the Chief.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village hall and has two cells provided with toilets, wash basins, blankets and mattresses. The place was recently painted and was in excellent condition.

About a dozen men have been confined here from January 1, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BARKER

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1925. W. J. Taylor, village president.

This lockup consists of a latticed cage in a rear corner of the fire house, a small one-story wooden building. The cell is used for storage and at the time of inspection was in no condition for use for detention purposes.

The village president stated that no lockup was needed here and he understood it was closed. The records of the State Commission of Prisons show that the lockup was closed by the village board in 1920 and later reported in use by the State Troopers. The matter was investigated by Commissioner Frank E. Wade of Buffalo and was found to be in use occasionally.

If it is not the purpose of the village officials to maintain a lockup here, the cell should be taken apart and stored away or disposed of. Such action would automatically remove it as a lockup and no further inspection would be required. It is recommended that this be done, or that it be formally closed by the State Commission of Prisons.

If a lockup is required, a modern fireproof one should be provided and furnished with such facilities as the village affords. Barker is a small village of about 500 inhabitants and it is probable that a lockup is no longer needed. It is claimed that the present one has not been used for detention purposes during the past year.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LA SALLE

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected August 13, 1926. Dr. L. M. Jaynes, village president; T. M. Truesdale, chief of police.

The lockup is on the first floor of the Village Hall, a fine brick building recently constructed. It is adequate and sanitary and a credit to the village. It consists of several offices for the police, a men's cell room, a women's detention room, and a lodgers' room. All the rooms are large, bright and clean.

The men's cell room has four modern steel cells and the women's room two cots. All the cells are equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories, and a sanitary toilet and lavatory are in the women's and lodgers' rooms. The lodgers' room is kept in good condition. Cloth mattresses are on the bunks in the men's cell room and on the cots in the lodgers' room. When they become dirty and unfit, as they will soon, they should be replaced by waterproof mattresses.

The lockup is used considerably. The detentions during the present year were: January, 4 men and 4 women; February, 19 men and 2 women; March, 44 men and 2 women; April, 49 men and 2 women; May, 94 men; June, 72 men; and July, 89 men and 2 women. No children are detained.

The police force consists of a chief and 3 patrolmen. A man is reported always on duty in the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—LOCKPORT

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1926. Dr. Frank J. Moyer, mayor; William A. Burbank, chief of police.

Police headquarters and jail are housed in a large two-story brick building on Pine street. The office of the chief of police and the administrative offices are in the front part on the first floor, the police court on the second floor, and the jail, which was reconstructed a few years ago, is in the rear.

There are two cell rooms for men, each about 20 x 15 feet, lighted and ventilated by three large windows—one on the first floor and the other on the second floor. The cell room on the first floor has three cells, each 4½ x 7 x 7 feet, facing the windows. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk. This room is used mainly for men arrested for drunkenness, and the bunks are not supplied with waterproof mattresses. The cell room on the second floor contains three cells similar in equipment and size to the cells on the first floor. Waterproof mattresses are provided on the bunks as recommended in last year's inspection report.

Two light detention rooms, each about 15 x 10 feet, are on the second floor, each containing a cot, sanitary toilet and lavatory. The bed clothing criticized in last year's report has been thrown out and waterproof mattresses placed on the cots.



The detention rooms were intended for women and children. Women are not detained in the city jail, but committed to the county jail. The Police Justice signs blank commitments which are filled out at headquarters when the women are taken to the county jail. It is a questionable practice. Accommodations for women in the county jail are limited and the city cases create at times illegal commingling. The city should detain its women under arrest in the city jail and provide a matron on call. Children are no longer detained. When possible, they are left with parents or guardians pending hearing in the Children's Court. When detention is necessary, they are sent to the county infirmary in the custody of the county agent for children.

The lodger's room is in the basement. It is mostly above ground, well lighted and heated. Sleeping boards, a toilet and lavatory are provided. It will only accommodate about 12 lodgers at a time. On several occasions, when overcrowded, lodgers were committed to the county jail. This is also a bad practice. It is responsible for illegal commingling and should be discontinued. If the lodgers' room is too small, it should be enlarged or an additional room furnished.

All the cell rooms, cells and detention rooms were painted a light color, as previously recommended. The paint has peeled off in spots. All the cell rooms and detention rooms should be repainted a light color. Headquarters rooms are dingy and also need repainting. The Chief reports that the interior of the building is to be repainted throughout.

A sub-station is maintained on Market street. It is in charge of a sergeant. Three patrolmen are assigned to it. It is reported that detentions are temporary and are removed to headquarters when it becomes necessary to hold them over night.

A small cell room containing three cells poorly lighted and ventilated is in the rear part of the building. The cells are equipped with insanitary iron toilets and the objectionable crossbar bunks. No lavatories are available.

Headquarters jail has only six cells. The cells of this sub-station must be needed at times and should be put in sanitary condition. The growth of the city requires the equipment of the sub-station. The building should be renovated throughout and painted a light color. Sanitary toilets, lavatories and new bunks should be placed in the cells. Plans for improvement are required to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons.

The police force consists of a Chief, 7 sergeants and 15 patrolmen. Last year, 1,469 arrests were made, and 1,664 men were given lodging accommodations. A police signal system connected with 23 boxes is in operation. The flashlight traffic system described in last year's report became defective and was discontinued.

It is recommended:

1. That the interior of headquarters building and cells be painted a light color.
2. That women under arrest be detained in the city jail pending the hearing of their cases, and a matron be provided on call.
3. That lodgers be not committed to the county jail, and if the lodgers' room be too small it should be enlarged or an additional room furnished.
4. That the sub-station on Market street be renovated and sanitary toilets of an approved type, lavatories and new bunks installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1926. Jacob Hollinger, village president; Charles F. White, chief of police.

The lockup is situated in a small room in the rear of the village fire house. The fire house is one of a series of partition wall brick buildings with interior wooden construction. There is considerable danger from fire, and when a prisoner is locked up in the cells, life is endangered unless someone is constantly on guard. So far as I could learn, supervision at night is intermittent.

The lockup room contains two cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$  feet, equipped with bunks and canvas-covered mattresses. No water is in the room, and each cell has a toilet pail with covered top. The village has water.

About 20 men were detained under arrest last year, and the same number of lodgers were given accommodations in the cells. No women are reported detained.

It is recommended:

1. That unless the State Commission of Prisons is given assurance by the village authorities that when anyone is locked up in the cells a guard will be continuously maintained, proceedings be instituted to close the lockup.
2. That a sanitary toilet and lavatory be placed in each cell when the number of detentions increase.
3. That lodgers be kept out of the cells when a person is under detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. William Laughlin, mayor; William D. Robbins, city manager; John A. Curry, chief of police.

Police headquarters, city jail and police court occupy the whole of a fireproof building erected in 1918. The first floor contains the police administrative offices and two small cell rooms used principally one for drunken men and the other for drunken women.

The main jail for men, equipped with five modern cells, and the police court are on the second floor.

Three detention rooms for women, the matron's quarters, a special cell room for men having two cells, and the police locker room are on the third floor.

Lodgers are given accommodations in a basement room. Sleeping boards, sanitary toilet, lavatory and shower bath are available for them.

All the cells are  $5 \times 7 \times 7$  feet and are equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories and sleeping bunks. A shower bath is in each cell room.

The women's detention rooms have cot beds supplied with clean bed clothing. A sanitary toilet, lavatory and bath are in a small room adjoining each detention room.

Each cell room and detention room is lighted and ventilated by large windows. The building is heated by a hot water system and lighted by electricity.

Last year's inspection report criticized the dark brown color which the cells had been painted and recommended a light color. The interior is being repainted throughout with aluminum paint—the walls a buff color and the cells a light grey. When finished, the appearance of the jail will be greatly improved.

The recommendation in last year's inspection report—that the city establish an additional police station in an outlying district—is being followed. A large site on the northwest corner of Main and Ontario streets has been secured, \$45,000 appropriated for a police station and public comfort station, and plans and specifications were being prepared. Some changes are necessary in the width or grade of the street and the erection of the building is temporarily delayed.

Ten waterproof mattresses for the bunks in the cell rooms were purchased from the State Prison Department and are used in some of the cells.

The sub-station on Niagara avenue is the same as described in last year's report; no one is detained in it over night. It is in a rented building and will be discontinued when the new police station is erected.

No children under 16 years are reported detained. They are either paroled with their parents or taken to the Buffalo Detention Home.

The police force consists of a chief, an assistant chief, 6 sergeants, 3 desk sergeants, a night sergeant, 63 patrolmen, 5 patrol drivers, a police-woman, and a police matron.

In 1925 there were arrested 2886 persons of whom 220 were women; 2671 meals were served to prisoners under detention.

All the cell rooms and detention rooms were clean on day of inspection. The jail was sanitary and in first class condition. I had a conference with the City Manager who stated that the city administration desired to cooperate with the State Commission of Prisons in every reasonable way.

All the recommendations made in last year's report have been adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—NORTH TONAWANDA

##### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected August 12, 1926. James Mackenzie, mayor; Fred A. Hoefert, chief of police.

Police headquarters and jail were reconstructed two years ago and are in good condition. They occupy a portion of the City Hall, an old brick building, and consist of several offices for police administration, a men's cell room, a women's cell room, a women's detention room, all on the first floor, and lodgers' room in the basement. The cell rooms and detention rooms were well equipped, lighted and ventilated. All the cells have sanitary toilets and lavatories and sleeping bunks with waterproof mattresses; the lodgers' room is furnished with sleeping boards.

On day of inspection the detention rooms were free of the storage criticized in last year's inspection report and were clean and sanitary except the lodgers' room in the basement which is poorly lighted and ventilated.



The cells in the men's cell room are painted black while the rest of the room is painted a light color. If these cells were painted a light color it would greatly improve the appearance of the room.

No children are reported detained. Last year about 600 men and 35 women were detained, and about 900 lodgers were given sleeping accommodations.

The police force consists of a Chief, a night sergeant, 3 desk sergeants, and 18 patrolmen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—RANSOMVILLE

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1926. H. B. Eaton, supervisor; W. R. Berry, town clerk.

This is a small unincorporated village and the officials stated that there is very little use for a lockup here.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages in a small one-story detached frame structure. There are three full-sized windows and the room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. Each cell has a steel bunk with mattress covered with oilcloth, and blankets. The cells and interior of the building have been painted a light color and the lockup was clean and in excellent condition. There are no sanitary facilities, as the place does not afford a water or sewer system. If necessary to detain a prisoner here, the officials stated that someone is always in charge of the building because of the fire hazard which might be fatal to a person locked in a cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILSON

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1926. Allen Hinchcliff, village president.

This is a small unincorporated village with a population of about 700, and there is practically no use for a lockup here.

The officials claim that the old lockup has not been used in two years. It consists of a one-story wooden building provided with a steel cell in one end and a wooden cell with a grated door in the other end. The dimensions of the room are about 8 x 30 feet. The room has five windows, electric light, and a coal stove. Each cell has a bunk with bedding and there is a cot with mattress and blankets in the room. There are no sanitary facilities, as the place does not afford these improvements.

The lockup bore evidence of not having been entered in a long time and was in need of sweeping out. It is said to be in custody of an officer at all times when a prisoner is detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. W. M. Baker, village president; J. A. Beekman, village clerk.

The population of Boonville is 2,100.

This lockup is located on the second floor of the village building and fire station. The equipment consists of two latticed steel cells, bunks with ordinary mattresses and blankets, and there is an enclosed iron hopper toilet in the room. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. There are four windows.

The lockup was in need of a general cleaning and the bedding should be thoroughly cleaned and cared for. Waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided.

This lockup is not fireproof and has the objection of being on the second floor, reached by means of high stairs. Careful guarding is necessary here on account of the fire hazard when prisoners are locked in the cells.

This place should afford a modern equipment, and the same is suggested for the consideration of the village board.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be thoroughly cleaned and the bunks supplied with waterproof mattresses which can be easily kept clean.
2. That the lockup be carefully guarded when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYVILLE

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. Charles F. Champ, village president; Thomas P. Hughes, chief of police.

This lockup is in the basement of the fire house, a two-story and basement frame building owned by private parties. The basement section is largely above grade and has a separate direct entrance and is also reached from the main floor.

There are two steel cells of round barred construction, each furnished with a steel bunk, cloth mattress and blankets. The bucket system remains, as no toilet was ever installed as has been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. There is a sink with water in the room and the building is provided with electric light and steam heat.

There seems to be no good reason why a vitreous integral-seat toilet should not be installed in this lockup and the mattresses provided with waterproof cases. Otherwise, this is a fairly good lockup and at the time of inspection was clean and in order.

The officer in charge stated that 32 prisoners had been detained since the middle of last October and about 30 lodgers were housed during the winter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be provided, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.
2. That a modern toilet of an approved type be installed in the lockup

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector*

#### VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—CLINTON

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. Herbert E. Allen, village president; John A. Schwaiger, supervisor.

The village of Clinton had a population of 1,433 at the time of the last census.

In June, 1919, the old lockup in Clinton was closed by the village board and no lockup has been maintained since that time.

Recently, a new town hall and municipal building was erected here known as the "Ralph S. Lumbard Memorial Hall". It is a splendid two story and basement brick structure, entirely detached and facing the park.

It has been decided to install a new lockup and justice's court room on the lower, or basement, floor which is largely above grade and reached by a direct exterior entrance. The basement is light, dry and is well finished. The proposed lockup consists of a large room with three windows barred and screened. The ceiling is steel and the floor and side walls concrete. The walls are painted a light color and the lockup will be fireproof. An enclosed toilet has been installed in the room.

It is proposed to locate two steel cells in this room, facing the windows. I conferred with the architect who stated that the officials were not aware of the law which required the submission of plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before beginning the work. He agreed to prepare a set of blue prints and forward them as promptly as possible for such approval, and expressed a belief that all the requirements would be complied with.

The room will make an excellent sanitary lockup if properly equipped. It would seem advisable to install modern cells furnished with modern vitreous integral-seat toilets, so that the lockup will be entirely up-to-date and in keeping with the rest of this excellent building.

If lodgers are to be housed, a separate room should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORESTPORT

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. George Parsons, village president.

This lockup is on the lower floor of a two-story frame structure otherwise used as a fire station. There are two good steel cells in a room which is light and dry. The room is reached through a separate exterior entrance at grade and from the room above. It is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, mattress and blankets. The bedding was hanging up in the room and the lockup was clean and in order. The cells are painted white.

The building is a fire trap when prisoners are locked in the cells and should be carefully guarded at such times. The windows are not barred. There are no sanitary facilities, as the place does not afford a water or sewer system.

The lockup is said to be used infrequently. The matter of competent supervision when occupied should never be neglected. The use of waterproof mattress cases, which can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, would preserve the mattresses and be a decided sanitary improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ORISKANY FALLS

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected March 9, 1926. Charles Hathaway, village president; George S. Quackenbush, village clerk.

The population of Oriskany Falls is about 950.

In November, 1924, the old lockup in this village was closed by resolution of the village board. Recently, a two-story brick building, originally constructed as a store with living apartment on the second floor, was purchased by the corporation to be used as a fire house and lockup.

A room 18 x 30 feet on the main floor rear is being fitted up for lockup purposes. The floor is wood, the ceiling and side walls lath and plaster. This part of the building is largely detached, except there is a garage adjacent in the rear and connected with the cell room by a door and window. These openings should be bricked up or made free from fire risk. A fire in the garage might destroy the whole building.

The lockup room has three large windows and is light and well ventilated. If a sash door were installed in place of one of the windows, an independent entrance to the lockup from the side would be provided. This would overcome the necessity of passing through the fire apparatus room in order to enter the lockup and would not materially interfere with the light.

The two cells from the old lockup have been placed in the new quarters and are to be furnished with cot beds, at least one toilet and lavatory, waterproof mattresses and blankets. The cells are 5 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, and 6 ft. 9 in. deep, and are of light square-barred construction with

plate partition. The cells have been painted with red lead and are to be finished with white enamel. The building has steam heat and electric light. The windows are to be screened or barred.

The officials agreed to forward a sketch and specifications of the lockup to the Commission for formal approval as provided by law.

This can doubtless be made into an acceptable lockup, but will not be entirely fireproof and will require supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—ROME

#### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1926. J. H. Carroll, mayor; J. T. Owen, chief of police.

Population, 1925 census, 30,328.

The jail, which is located in the City Hall, consists of three departments—a cell room containing 8 cells for men (one of which is padded), a cell room containing two cells for women and a room for lodgers. The toilets which were installed in seven of the men's cells are proving very satisfactory. Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, one waterproof mattress and blanket.

The record showed that during the period from January 1, 1926 to March 31, 1926, 295 men and 11 women were arrested, about 90 per cent. of whom, it was estimated, were held at the jail. The greatest number at one time was said to have been ten, in the case of a raid; otherwise, the highest population was five or six. It was stated that practically all the women arrested had been locked up. The Chief stated there is no police matron, it being the practice to take any female prisoners who are to be detained, to the county jail where they are searched by the jail matron, and then returned to the jail.

Article VI, sections 90 to 97 of the General City Law, requires that a police matron be appointed in all cities of 25,000 or more population, prescribes her duties, etc., and the authorities of the city of Rome should take steps to immediately comply with the provisions of this law. No great expense would be added, as no doubt a responsible woman residing near the jail could be found who would be willing to come to the jail on call whenever female prisoners are held and could be compensated at a rate per call.

Within the past two years the jail has been painted throughout with white enamel paint. Unfortunately, prisoners have been permitted to take pencils and sharp instruments into the cells, and the cells, particularly those in the women's room, were badly defaced. The officers should be instructed to relieve prisoners of all pencils, knives, matches, etc., which might be used to deface the cell walls. The cells should be repainted.

A lot of old bicycles and other stuff was stored in the women's room, giving the place a disorderly appearance. Some place other than the cell rooms should be found for storage and the use of the cell rooms for this purpose discontinued.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a matron be appointed in compliance with the provisions of the General City Law.
2. That the material stored in the women's cell room be removed and the practice of using these rooms for storage discontinued.
3. That the cells be repainted a light color.
4. That the officers when searching prisoners relieve them of all pencils, etc., before placing them in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—SYLVAN BEACH

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1926. George Harden, supervisor, town of Vienna: James Raut, town clerk; William F. Hayes, chief of police. There are three regular police officers on the Sylvan Beach force.

Sylvan Beach is a summer resort on the east shore of Oneida Lake. Picnics and excursions often bring large crowds to the resort. The permanent population is very small, but during six or eight weeks in summer many cottages and hotels are filled up with visitors.

The physical plant of the lockup has been adequately described in previous reports. There were no persons under detention at time of inspection. Lockup was found in clean and orderly condition.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That three of the cells be equipped with approved toilets.
2. That waterproof-covered mattresses be purchased through the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, when renewals are to be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—UTICA

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1926. Frederick Gillmore, mayor; T. D. McCarthy, chief of police.

This jail is in the same condition as shown by previous inspections. There was the same old smell as was present on a previous visit. Utica needs a new jail, as the present structure is a disgrace to any community, let alone a city the size of Utica. On account of the construction it is impossible to afford ventilation to any of the inmates. The jail is located in a brick building which was erected in 1878 and the present jail was remodeled in the early '90 and it evidently remains in the same condition. There are ten steel cells on the first floor and five of them were occupied at the time of inspection by lodgers. Each cell contains a toilet of a very old type and very dirty. None of the cells contained mattresses. There are two steel cells on the second floor with steel bunks and toilets. The room in which these cells are located is used for the storage of junk, as



it was partially filled with old bicycles and other materials. The third floor is used as the women's quarters. This room is equipped with a wooden cell and two beds are placed in the main room and contains a bath room and toilet. It was clean and is the only bright spot about the whole jail. A matron is in charge.

This jail is insanitary. There is not one redeeming feature about the whole interior. The odor is stifling, and simply passing through causes the disgusting smell to cling to your clothing for several hours.

There is but one recommendation which can be made, and that is, that the city of Utica proceed to build a new jail forthwith.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—UTICA

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected December 24, 1926. Frederick Gilmore, mayor; T. D. McCarthy, chief of police.

The jail, except for being a little cleaner than at the time of the last inspection, was in the same deplorable condition. Since the closing order was issued, the wrangling over the site and who is to build the new jail is still on. It apparently is no nearer a solution than it was last summer. There were no prisoners locked up at the time of inspection due to the fact that it was the day before Christmas. It is to be regretted that in a city the size of Utica, with the progressive spirit which is shown by the citizens in the construction of business houses, the city officials are unable to bury petty differences and get behind a movement looking toward the early construction of a city jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—VERNON

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. C. F. Youngs, supervisor.

The population of the village of Vernon is 655.

This is a one-cell lockup, located on the main floor of a small two-story frame building owned by the township. It has no sanitary facilities and is a dangerous fire trap if not given careful supervision when a prisoner is locked in the cell. The officials are aware of this fact and I was assured that this was not neglected.

The lockup was in fair condition and is said to be seldom used.

The village has no water or sewer system and the building has no modern improvements except electric light. The room is heated with a coal stove and the cell bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets.

If no longer needed it should be closed as a lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERTVILLE

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. R. J. Roberts, village clerk.

The population of this village is about 1,300.

This lockup, which is located in the basement of the fire house, is largely above grade and has a separate entrance from the side of the building. Much of the interior, including the cells, is wood. It is finished in white and at the time of inspection was clean and in order. It has electric light, coal stove, sink with faucet, and in an adjoining dark room is a toilet. The bedding consists of one waterproof mattress and blankets.

It is reported that only a small number of arrests is made and a few lodgers were housed during the winter. A night watchman is employed and is said to have supervision of the building when prisoners are detained. The room in which the cells are located is large and is used as headquarters for the police officers.

As the building is not fireproof and the cells of wood, the matter of competent guarding should not be neglected. The lockup could be modernized by installing steel cells on a concrete floor and providing each with toilet facilities of an approved type.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BALDWINSVILLE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected May 22, 1926. George E. Donovan, village president; Edward McCarthy, chief of police; A. J. Perkins, motorcycle officer.

Population of village about 3,600.

The lockup equipment was fully described in last report.

The recommendation in last report for competent attendance when prisoners are kept overnight was discussed with Officer Perkins, who was on duty, and I was assured that the method of close supervision outlined in the letter of January 18, 1926, from the president and clerk of the village to the Commission, is literally lived up to.

So long as this plan of hourly inspection by the night officer is adhered to I am of opinion that village authorities are meeting the reasonable requirements of their responsibilities.

This lockup was found in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAMILLUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 28, 1926. William Wallace, village president.

Population—1,200.

This lockup is located in the rear of the two-story brick town hall, on ground floor. It consists of a good-sized well lighted and ventilated cell room containing two latticed steel cells. Each cell is equipped with folding steel bunk with denim-covered mattress and two blankets, also self-flushing toilet with wooden seat. A lavatory and urinal are located in the corridor.

Since last inspection the cells have been re-painted enamel white and the whole lockup presents a clean and orderly appearance. The village authorities are to be commended for maintaining the equipment in such a fine manner. The building is used for general village and town purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 26, 1926. Charles M. Gilson, village president; J. W. Osborn, village clerk.

This lockup remains as described in previous reports. Since last inspection a re-painting job has materially improved the appearance of the place, but it still remains unclean. The defective basin valve referred to in the report of June 29, 1925, is still defective and it is impossible to turn the water on. This should be repaired.

Some one should be made responsible for keeping this lockup clean and it should have a thorough clean-up applied at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—JORDAN

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1926. H. M. Wyckoff, village president.

This lockup is located in the two-story frame village hall. The physical arrangement is fully described in the report of July 23, 1925. No changes have been made since that inspection.

Lockup was found in its usual clean and orderly condition.

When persons are held under detention, constant and competent supervision should be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIVERPOOL

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 26, 1926. Irving Fairchild, village president.

The lockup is in charge of the Street Commissioner.

This lockup is in a separate one-story brick building. It contains three steel cells. Lighted by electricity and heated with a small coal stove. Buckets are used in each cell, as the village has no water or sewer system. The general condition is good. Lockup is seldom used.

Recommend that lockup be cleaned thoroughly and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## LOCKUP—LONG BRANCH

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1926.

Long Branch is a day resort at the foot of Onondaga Lake, about six miles from Syracuse and connected therewith by trolley and automobile routes.

Large crowds frequently assemble here on picnics and outings. The lockup is only occasionally used in the preservation of order at the resort. It has been fully described in previous reports.

The management of Long Branch has recently been turned over by Mr. B. E. Maurer to a Mr. Miller and to one of Mr. Maurer's sons. The new management contemplate some changes and improvements which may result in a new stone building lockup. If and when such changes are to be made suitable plans will be filed with the State Commission of Prisons for approval in advance of construction.

Mr. B. E. Maurer is still active in the control of the place and is a deputy sheriff.

Lockup was found in its usual clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MANLIUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 24, 1926. John J. Bradley, village president; Irving Briggs, village policeman.

Lockup is fully described in July 24, 1925 report. It remains in same condition. Was found clean and orderly throughout.

Competent and adequate supervision should be furnished when persons are under detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARCELLUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 28, 1926. James McNair, village president.

Population—1,000.

This lockup has been described in previous reports.

Lockup was found in clean and orderly condition.

The recommendation last year for the purchase of waterproof-covered mattresses has not been carried out, and is renewed.

As the building is not fireproof, when this lockup is used it should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SKANEATELES

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected February 27, 1926. S. A. Kane, president of village; John Dent, constable.

This lockup consists of two substantial cells in a very well arranged room on the ground floor of the village hall. It has been adequately described in previous reports.

It was inspected on a very cold day, but was found to be warm and comfortable. Lockup was not occupied at time of inspection, but was said to have been occupied the previous night.

Cells and equipment were found in good condition and in working order.

A coat of paint on the walls of the cell room and on the cells would improve conditions materially and forestall depreciation that is now beginning to manifest itself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOLVAY

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspection July 27, 1926. Charles Hall, village president; Howard H. Johnson, chief of police.

Lockup is located in the basement of the substantial brick village hall. As the building is located on a side hill, most of the lockup room is above grade. The physical arrangement has been fully described in previous reports.

The present chief of police was appointed April 14, 1926. The record shows 199 arrests from April 14 to June 30, 1926. These classify on about the following ratios:

Public intoxication	40%
Violation of Highway Law	35%
Breach of peace	6%
Malicious mischief	6%
Miscellaneous	13%

The largest number confined at any one time during above period was ten.

This lockup was thoroughly modern in its construction and equipment and needs only reasonable care to keep it in the group of first class village jails of the State. Each of the last three past years' inspection has resulted in recommendation that the lockup room and equipment be given a thorough painting in the same colors as at present, but no attention is paid to these recommendations. It is now in an extremely bad condition in this respect, with many lewd pictures and verses penciled on the walls.

The recommendation is renewed and the village authorities should be directed to proceed at once with repainting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

##### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected November 27, 1926. Charles G. Hanna, mayor; Carleton B. Shaw, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

This jail was fully described in the report of December 30, 1925. It remains practically as then found. One of the dormitories on the women's side of the jail has been re-painted and presents a much improved appearance. In the other dormitory some loose plaster on the ceiling should be repaired at once, as it is immediately above two beds and looks as though it might fall at any time. If it should fall at a time when either of these beds is occupied by a person under detention, serious liability for personal injuries might ensue.

The recommendation in last year's report—that the men's department be entirely repainted—has not been complied with and the present condition is much worse than it was at that time. The recommendation is therefore renewed.

The present administration has adopted the recommendations annually made by the State Commission of Prisons for several years, in the establishment of precinct stations. Three such stations are now in service and will be inspected and reported on later. Plans contemplate the establishment of two additional stations.

City officials are to be commended in thus furnishing a modern instrumentality so essential to the detection and suppression of crime.

Eleven months' records to November 30, 1926, show 8,747 arrests—8,232 men and 515 women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1926. Charles G. Hanna, mayor; Carleton B. Shaw, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

This precinct station has been recently established on South Beech Street, at the corner of East Water Street. It consists of a police captain's office with patrolmen's locker room and recreational and toilet facilities, all located in a two-story frame structure originally occupied by the office of Syracuse Tube Works. A cell room is now under construction in the southeast corner of the fireproof garage located on the premises and immediately adjacent to the precinct office with separate entrance. The cell room, cells and equipment are all in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The present roster at this station consists of—Captain Peter Nauman, Sergeant George Masters, Sergeant George Letterman, and 16 patrolmen and one driver with "prowl" car.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1926. Charles G. Hanna, mayor; Carleton B. Shaw, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

This precinct station has been recently established on the southeast corner of Burnet Park and Wilber Avenue, in accordance with the plans submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The structure is a one-story fireproof building with basement. The ground floor is given over to police captain's office, a joint locker room, bath and toilet; garage space for "prowl" car, and a cell room containing two steel cells, each equipped with integral-seat toilet and wash basin and one folding steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattress. The basement contains a modern oil heater together with a gas water-heater for use during the summer season when the general heating plant is not in service. The building is lighted by electricity.

Altogether, this building is thoroughly modern in every respect and a great credit to the city authorities in the development of the precinct system which is now established in Syracuse for the first time.

The present roster at this station consists of Captain Pasquale Bennett, Sergeant Patrick Griffin, Sergeant Leroy E. Hepp, together with 10 patrolmen and one driver.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

## FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1926. Charles G. Hanna, mayor; Carleton B. Shaw, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

This precinct station has recently been established on the corner of South Midler Avenue and Sunnycrest Road, in the village of Eastwood, recently annexed to the City of Syracuse. It is located in a separate room at the rear end of two-story frame village fire headquarters with a separate entrance, and consists merely of a captain's office with small ante room. No cells for detention purposes are located here, but the ultimate plan is to establish at some suitable location within the village limits a precinct station equipment similar in all respects to that now serving Precinct No. 2.

The present roster consists of Captain J. J. Malane, Sergeant Ebbinger, Sergeant Zinsmeister and six patrolmen and one driver with "prowl" car.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner*

## LOCKUP—STATE FAIR GROUNDS—SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1926.

Previous reports concerning this lockup describe the situation fully. The report of August 25, 1925 summarizes the matter finally. Nothing further can be done until the State makes appropriation for a new administration building. As the use of the lockup has been abandoned by the State Fair Commission, it is suggested that this location be withdrawn from further inspection until a new lockup is established.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926 B. T. Cappon, city clerk; Thomas P. Kinsella, chief of police.

The jail, located in the basement of the City Hall, consists of a cell room containing three cells for male prisoners, and a room containing five cells used for lodgers. All cells have modern sanitary facilities and the cells used for prisoners have waterproof mattresses and blankets.

The practice of storing discarded articles in the jail, criticized in the last report of inspection, has been discontinued and the jail was found clean and in order.

It was stated that arrests from January 1, 1926 to date of inspection were 33 males and one woman. Women are not detained at the jail, the practice being to take any whom it is necessary to detain, to the county jail where there is a matron. During the same period 163 lodgers were housed.

Meals from a nearby restaurant are furnished prisoners held at meal time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. H. J. Van Dyne, village clerk; C. V. Joyce, police officer.

The lockup is located to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick structure which also houses the post office. There is a cell room containing two steel cells for men and a room for women. The cells and room are equipped with modern plumbing. The cells are furnished with steel bunks with waterproof mattresses and quilts, and the detention room has a cot bed with similar bedding. Blankets, which are more durable and sanitary, should be substituted for the quilts.

The lockup showed lack of care on the part of the janitor. It should be cleaned and kept so at all times. The flushing device on the toilets was not in proper order and should be put in repair at once. The lockup compares very favorably with those in other small villages and it should be kept in good condition.

Arrests, it was stated, are infrequent. The police officer is on duty at night from 7 P. M. to 5 A. M. and makes his headquarters at the lockup, visiting it at least hourly. While the building is of modern construction, it is not fireproof and supervision of the lockup when prisoners are detained should not be neglected.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be kept clean.
2. That the toilet flush be put in proper repair.
3. That blankets, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be substituted for the quilts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—GENEVA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected February 15, 1926. Henry T. Maxwell, mayor; Lawrence A. Kinney, acting chief of police.

The city jail and police station are located in the basement of the City Hall, a substantial brick and stone structure. The building is used for general city purposes. The basement is largely above grade and large windows afford satisfactory means of sunlight and ventilation.

There is a room with twelve cells for men, a room with four cells for women, and another with two cells which can be used for juveniles or any class of prisoners where separate detention is desired. Each cell is equipped with folding steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets. Each cell also contains a modern flushing toilet and basin. The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

At the time of inspection the place was clean and in order. It is cared for by the janitor and is under the supervision of police officers who are on duty both day and night. A matron's room is provided and when females are detained it is the practice to call the matron. The basement is fireproof through use of steel joists and brick arched ceilings.



During 1925 the total arrests, including traffic violations, was 1,338 males and 49 females.

The chief of police and police justice have suitable rooms and offices on the first floor of the building. Night captain and patrolmen have quarters in the basement. There is a separate entrance to the jail proper, from the street.

The police force consists of 12 patrolmen, 8 night and two motor-cycle officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NAPLES

#### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1926. W. C. Noll, village president.

Since the last inspection a self-flushing frost-proof toilet has been installed in the cell room of this lockup; otherwise, it remains in all respects the same as noted in former reports and is said to be seldom used.

The building is a two-story and basement structure of wood and of course the lockup is a fire trap if not carefully guarded when occupied. There are two steel cells of square bar construction, provided with bunks, good mattresses and blankets.

There is a coal stove and the room is lighted by electricity, the interior painted white, and sunlight and ventilation are furnished by means of several windows.

The lockup has an entrance at grade, is cleaned regularly, and at the time of inspection was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PHELPS

#### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. H. H. McBurney, supervisor; Charles Burt, town clerk.

The lockup consists of two steel barred cells in a room to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story stone structure. The cells are equipped with toilets, steel bunks with waterproof mattresses, blankets and quilts. Some of the quilts were in very poor condition and the town clerk ordered them destroyed. As stated in the last report of inspection, blankets are more sanitary and durable than quilts and more satisfactory for lockup purposes; they should be substituted for the quilts.

The cells have never been painted other than the factory coat applied at the time of manufacture. It would greatly improve the appearance of the lockup if they were painted a light color, preferably white enamel which can be washed.

It was stated that very few arrests are made and but few lodgers housed. The building is not fireproof and prisoners should not be locked in the cells during the night unless someone is on guard so as to release them in case of fire.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cells be painted as suggested in the foregoing.
2. That blankets, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be substituted for the quilts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—VICTOR

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. C. A. Phillips, supervisor; C. L. Brown, town clerk, custodian of building.

The lockup consists of two steel cells, latticed front and rear, located in a small room to the rear of the first floor of the town hall. The cells are equipped with toilets, lavatories, steel bunks with waterproof mattresses, and blankets.

The toilet in one cell was not flushing properly and the cells were not as clean as should be expected. The town clerk stated that he would have the toilet put in order and would instruct the janitor to give more attention to keeping the place clean. In other respects the lockup was in good condition.

The building is not fireproof, but it was stated that the assistant to the janitor makes his home in a room adjacent to the lockup and is there continuously when prisoners are detained.

Arrests, it was said, are very infrequent, and only a small number of lodgers are housed.

The authorities are considering changing the location of the lockup in connection with some other work at the town hall. The town clerk was advised that plans for any changes in the lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before such changes are made.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be kept clean at all times.
2. That the toilet flush be put in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL VALLEY

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1926. W. A. McClellan, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a good-sized room in the rear of the Community House and has a separate entrance. The building also houses the fire apparatus and a portion is used for residential purposes, a key to the lockup being in possession of the family.

The interior of the lockup is practically fireproof, having a steel ceiling and floor and sidewalls of concrete. There are two good steel cells, each provided with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, pillows, blankets, toilet and lavatory. There is a steam radiator and electric light. One window and sash door provide sunlight and ventilation.

The lockup is said to be used by the villages of Monroe and Central Valley and also by the State troopers. At the time of inspection it was clean and well painted, evidently receiving good care. An officer is said to be on duty during the night and has some supervision of the building. Prisoners receive food from a restaurant or are furnished meals by the family living in the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHESTER

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 18, 1926. Walter Conklin, village president.

This lockup is in the basement of the fire house, a two-story and basement brick building. The cell room is above grade on three sides. There is one large cell with wooden bunks, iron self-flushing toilet, and wash basin. The seat was broken off the toilet, putting the flushing apparatus out of commission.

There is a small window at the end of the corridor and the room is not well lighted and ventilated. It has been criticized in former reports of inspection, but no plan of improvement has been worked out. The lockup is said to be used infrequently and the village has not deemed it necessary to remodel the cell room.

It would not be an expensive matter to remove the present cell, install two good sized windows and a modern steel cell with approved toilet, setting the cell so as to face the windows.

At the time of inspection the lockup was fairly clean.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That this lockup be remodeled as suggested and plans for same submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



## TOWN LOCKUP—HIGHLAND FALLS

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1926. C. A. Parry, supervisor.

This lockup is located on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story and basement and brick structure with a wooden interior.

There are two good steel cells, each furnished with two bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There are a toilet, lavatory, steam radiator and electric light in the cell room.

The interior of the lockup is nicely painted and was in excellent condition. A regular police force is employed and the building is said to be under supervision, both day and night, when prisoners are detained.

The officer present at the time of inspection stated that a considerable number of arrests had recently been made; that eight prisoners had been held in the lockup during the past week. If prisoners are detained over meal time they are provided with food from a restaurant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1926. Abram MacCardell, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police.

The population of Middletown is about 20,500.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, a modern building. There are eight steel cells and several benches for lodgers in the men's jail and two cells in a separate room for women. Each cell is furnished with an iron enameled self-flushing toilet, lavatory, and steel bunk, and there are several blankets available. There were also two waterproof mattresses and two additional cases which had been removed from mattresses recently destroyed. The Chief stated that a new supply of mattresses had been ordered.

There are two shower baths connected with hot and cold water and the jail is heated by steam and has electric light. At the time of inspection the men's cell room needed sweeping and this was taken care of by the janitor during the inspection. The whole interior has been painted with white enamel paint and the jail was in good condition.

During 1925 the number of persons arrested was 590, of whom 12 were females. The number of lodgers housed was 732.

The practice of using the cell room for the care of lodgers has been criticized in former reports of inspection, but still continues because no other quarters are available at the City Hall. Jails are not necessary for lodgers and a room suitable for the purpose might be fitted up elsewhere in charge of the poor authorities.

## RECOMMENDATION

That lodgers be kept out of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTGOMERY

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1926. Harry Crabtree, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the fire house, a two-story brick building in good state of repair. The cell room is reached from the main floor and also has a separate outside entrance. The interior of the room is practically fireproof. The officials claim that when a prisoner is detained an officer remains in charge, as the rest of the building is not entirely fireproof.

The equipment consists of two concrete cells with grated doors, iron cots, waterproof mattresses and blankets; toilet and lavatory in each cell. The building is heated by steam and has electric light.

Since the last inspection proper drainage has been provided to take care of the surface water on the outside which had caused the floor and walls to be wet and disfigured. The matter had been criticized in former reports and it is gratifying to be able to report the condition remedied. The lockup was dry, clean and well painted. It is said to be used not more than five or six times a year. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1926. Roy W. Spencer, city manager; Fred G. Brown, chief of police.

The population of Newburgh at the time of the last census was 30,419.

The jail is a two-story annex to the City Hall and is situated in the rear, adjacent to police headquarters and court room. It consists of a room with five cells for men on the main floor and two detention rooms upstairs. The lodgers' quarters are in the basement of the main building.

There have been no improvements or changes of note since the last inspection. The jail was in good condition except that the cells will soon need repainting and the flush of the integral-seat toilets in two cells was not satisfactory. A permanent remedy would be to replace the tanks with modern flushometers.

The number of arrests during 1925 was 812, of which 32 were women. Of the total, 321 were for violations of motor vehicle laws, in which cases detention in jail was not required. A police matron is said to be regularly appointed and subject to call when her services are required. The Chief stated that no juveniles had been detained during the year. As there is no session of police court on Sunday, some police prisoners are taken to the county jail in Newburgh, on commitment, because of more adequate quarters and facilities for furnishing meals at that institution. A modern city jail with ample quarters would obviate the necessity for this procedure, which is always a subject of criticism. In no case should an intoxicated or disturbing police-prisoner be taken to the county jail before arraignment in court.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1926. Horace Sheldon, mayor; E. V. Moorehead, chief of police.

The population of Port Jervis according to the last census was 10,507.

Arrests have been running from 27 to 103 a month, with about fifty per cent. detentions.

The old jail, which is located in the basement of the City Hall and has been severely criticized for a number of years, remains the same. At the time of inspection it was clean and in order.

During the past year the officials of Port Jervis have had under consideration the proposition of providing a new City Hall to contain a modern police station and jail. It is generally conceded that such a new building is badly needed. Some effort has been made to settle the matter of site and tentative plans for the new City Hall and jail have been prepared, but no funds are at present available and the matter of site has not been settled.

In conference with the Mayor it was agreed that another attempt would be made to decide upon a location for the proposed building and if settled, a proposition could be submitted to the taxpayers at an early date. The Mayor feels that a further extension of time will make possible a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## LOCKUP—TUXEDO

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1926. G. O. Bush, chief of police.

This lockup and police headquarters is the property of the Tuxedo Park Association and is also used by the town of Tuxedo.

The lockup consists of a small room with two undersized latticed steel cells in the rear part of the rustic stone gatehouse at the park entrance. One cell has two bunks and the other one bunk, an ordinary toilet with wooden seat recently installed. A vitreous integral-seat jail toilet was recommended. There was no bedding in the cells, but two waterproof mattresses have been purchased and were being stored on the second floor. The reason given for not keeping the mattresses on the bunks was that the lockup is used largely for the care of lodgers who are not allowed any bedding. The room has an electric light and a hot water heater. There are two barred windows which afford the only means of ventilation for this small room and the arrangement is said to be very unsatisfactory during cold weather.

The place was clean and since the last inspection has been painted white.

This lockup has been criticized for several years. It would seem that this wealthy community would desire a more adequate and modern police station and lockup. The cells should not be used for lodgers. A separate tramp room is needed, and if necessary to detain women, a detention room should be provided separate from the men's cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNIONVILLE

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1926. Charles Lott, village president.

The population of this village is about 450.

This lockup is located in the rear part of the truck room of the fire house—a wooden building. The equipment consists of two latticed steel cells with concrete floors, each provided with two bunks. No toilet is furnished, but there is a lavatory in the room. One waterproof mattress has been supplied as recommended in the last report of inspection.

One cell was being used for the storage of confiscated liquor; otherwise, the place was in satisfactory condition. Lockups should not be used for storage. The officials claim that there is little use for a lock-up here.

The building should never be left without competent supervision when a prisoner is detained, on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALDEN

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1926. Henry M. Williams, village president; George M. Ronk, chief of police.

The population of this village at the time of the last census was 4,487.

This lockup is located on the main floor of a two-story frame house, installed several years ago as a temporary expedient. The cell room has an entrance from the front hall and also in the rear of the building. The equipment consists of two steel cells, each furnished with ordinary toilet with wooden seat and tank flush, two wooden bunks, waterproof mattresses and comfortables. The room is heated by steam and has electric light. The floor is wood, the ceiling and sidewalls lath and plaster, all well painted. There are three windows and a sash door.

The Chief stated that the lockup had been used only about ten times during the past year, and that there has been no occasion for the detention of females or juveniles. No lodgers are cared for in this building.

Since the last inspection, waterproof mattresses have been provided, as recommended, and the interior painted with white enamel paint. Blankets should replace the comfortables when new ones are needed. The lockup was clean and in order. It has been criticized in former reports of inspection because of the fire risk in this wooden structure, and a modern fireproof lockup has been recommended. When occupied, it is reported that the lockup is visited at least every hour during the night, and the building is also occupied as a private residence.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 17, 1926. John M. Deming, village president; G. W. Clark, chief of police.

The resident population of Warwick is about 2,500.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village fire house, partially below grade, and is reached through an entrance in the rear and by passing through a large adjoining room to the cell room which also contains the heating plant.

There are three steel cells, two of which were occupied by inmates at the time of inspection. Each cell has a bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets, also electric light. There is an old iron self-flushing toilet and sink with water in the cell room. Paper towels are furnished.

The floor is concrete, the walls stone, and the ceiling lath and plaster in rather poor condition. The lockup is not as well lighted and ventilated as modern lockups. At the time of inspection the cell room was warm and seemed practically free from dampness, as the fire was still running in the heater.

This lockup is not modern and should be replaced when a municipal building is erected. It is difficult to keep a place of this kind clean and sanitary when located in a furnace room with rough walls and ceiling which cannot be kept properly washed and painted.

The chief of police estimated that about 25 persons were detained during the past year and a few lodgers cared for.

The lockup is not fireproof and is not kept under supervision by an officer at all times when prisoners are detained. The night officer goes off duty at one A. M.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the lockup receive adequate and careful supervision at all times when persons are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION

## ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. William Adams, chief of police.

This is a new lockup constructed in 1925 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located on the second floor of the fire station and is reached by an iron stairway from the apparatus room.

There are two modern steel cells, each provided with steel bunk cloth mattress and blankets, sanitary toilet and lavatory. There is a separate lodgers' room provided with three iron cots supplied with mattresses covered with some waterproof material. Each department is sanitary and well lighted and ventilated.

Since the last inspection large radiators have been installed and ample provision made for heating the lockup. It is well painted a light color and was clean and in order.

The Chief of Police stated that the number of prisoners detained averaged about five a month and a considerable number of lodgers was cared for during the winter. The lockup is said to be under supervision during the night, as there is at least one officer on duty at all times.

The lockup is a credit to the village of Albion.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOLLEY

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. Charles Cole, village president; John H. Craddock, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a room in the basement of the village hall, a two-story and basement brick structure. There are three steel cells facing the windows and the room was clean, dry, and in good condition. The basement is above grade at this point and the lockup is reached from the rear of the building and also from the main floor above. The floor is concrete, the walls brick and stone, and the ceiling sheet rock. Two of the cells are equipped with toilets and lavatories and each has a steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blanket. The blankets were hanging up in the lockup and the place was in order.

The lockup is used by local officers, constables and State troopers, but the officer in charge stated that only a small number of persons were detained during the past year and several lodgers were cared for during the winter.

Respectfully submitted, •

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—LYNDONVILLE

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. Jay W. Barry, supervisor.

This lockup is located in a room in the rear of a store, the building being a two-story brick structure owned by the town. The lockup has an entrance from the rear and there are two large windows. The room has a concrete floor and steel ceiling.

There are two steel cells painted with aluminum bronze, each furnished with a steel bunk and, cloth mattress, and in the room was a cot bed with mattress and blanket. There are no sanitary facilities, as the village has no water or sewer system. I conferred with Edward Hill, village president, who stated that a water and sewer system was to be installed this year and that when completed the building containing the lockup would probably be provided with proper sanitary facilities. The report of inspection dated May 23, 1924, contained the following statement:



"A water system is being installed throughout the village and it would be a great improvement if a toilet and lavatory of an approved type were installed in the cell most used."

The lockup is used to some extent for the detention of prisoners and a considerable number of lodgers were housed during the past year. It is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a modern vitreous integral-seat toilet be installed in one of the cells and sink with water be placed in the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MEDINA

##### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1926. Howard C. Pettis, village president; J. S. Brainard, chief of police. Population about 6,500.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, an excellent stone building. The basement has an entrance at grade and the lockup is also reached from police headquarters on the main floor.

Since the last inspection an electric light has been installed in front of the women's cell and a sash was placed in the entrance door in front of two of the men's cells, as recommended.

It has also been suggested that the whole interior of the lockup be painted with white enamel paint to improve the light, as there were insufficient windows to secure proper sunlight and ventilation. A separate place for the care of lodgers has been recommended and this should be attended to before another winter.

The record showed that 115 males and 2 females were arrested by local officers during the past year and 140 lodgers were housed. About 40 per cent. of those arrested were detained in the lockup. A few additional prisoners were also brought here by the State troopers.

The lockup is fairly well equipped and at time of inspection was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a room for lodgers be fitted up elsewhere and that this class be not admitted to the lockup.

2. That the lockup be painted with white enamel paint and if possible that the windows be enlarged and additional ones be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CENTRAL SQUARE

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1926. Timothy Conterman, village president; William Sellers, village clerk.

This lockup remains same as described in last year's report. General condition is good, though the location of the cell cage in the general village room is somewhat unusual. It is said to be rarely used.

Whenever this lockup is used for the detention of persons, it should be kept under competent and adequate supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLEVELAND

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1926. William Fitzpatrick, village president; Harold Morse, village clerk.

Population about 600.

This lockup is located in a small dilapidated two-story frame building isolated at the edge of the village. There are two connecting rooms on the ground floor, one of which is used to store a hose cart which looks to be in such poor condition as to be of no real use. An outside entrance reaches this fire department room.

The other room contains a two-cell steel cage which was originally, probably, suitable for lockup purposes, but has now through lack of care deteriorated so greatly as to be unsafe and uninhabitable. Each cell contains two folding steel bunks. Mattress and worn comfortables were noted in one, but the other contains no bunk equipment. Badly rusted and insanitary buckets are used. No arrangement for artificial lighting was visible. Two windows and one door form connection with the outside world; the door, however, cannot be used, as a safe is standing in front of it. The safe has broken through the floor. The heat during cold weather is probably furnished by a small wood-burning stove, but the stove would have to be considerably repaired and thoroughly cleaned out before it would be safe to leave a fire therein.

The floor of the cell room is wood and through sinking of the south wall of the building is badly out of level. The sidewalls and ceiling are lined with wood.

A wooden stairway leads from the fire department room to the second floor of the building. Here is found what appears to be quarters for the Justice and for general village purposes. This room is wood ceiled. Oil lamps are provided and heat is furnished with a wood-burning stove.

The whole structure is very poorly maintained and was found untidy throughout. Shingles and stove wood lying about, dirt rubbish litter and broken chairs and barrels. The only clean thing observed was a brand new broom at the head of the stairway.

The fire risk is extreme. No human being should be kept under lock in this jail unless a competent guard is constantly in attendance.

This lockup is a disgrace to the community and it is recommended that the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be ordered closed, as inadequate, insanitary and unsafe.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—FULTON

#### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1926. John W. Stevenson, mayor; Edward J. Dyer, chief of police.

This jail has been described in several previous reports. Last year's report contains the present physical aspect, as it remains unchanged.

The Commission has been active since December, 1921 in endeavoring to secure the provision of a modern jail in this city, one commensurate with the needs of a progressive manufacturing community. The Commission believes the present jail is inadequate, insanitary and unsafe.

Fulton has a population of about 13,000 people. Arrests average around twenty per month. About one-half of this number are held for public intoxication. During the winter season it is said there are several lodgers accommodated. Detentions are for short periods only. No women prisoners are kept here but are sent direct to the county jail at Oswego if necessary to hold them.

Several conferences with city authorities heretofore have always resulted in the statement that the need of a modern jail is recognized, but it is absorbed in the larger project of a new City Hall. An interview with Mayor Stevenson reveals his interest in the provision of a new City Hall with adequate police headquarters and city jail. He believes the plan he has in mind has sufficient public support at this time to enable the city authorities to make a real start during the present year.

The jail was found in fairly clean condition. No persons were under detention at time of inspection.

It is recommended that the Mayor and Common Council be officially advised that unless some actual beginning, satisfactory to this Commission, in furnishing an adequate sanitary and safe jail is made by October of this year, the Commission will reopen the proceedings for closing the present jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1926. Howard Blount, village president; H. F. Pratt, constable, in charge.

The lockup is a small one-story detached structure to the rear of the fire house. There are two built-in metal lined cells with fronts of iron pipe, each furnished with cot bed, mattress and blanket. Sanitary facilities consist of buckets in the cells and a sink in the corridor. Gas is used for lighting and heating.

It was stated that the lockup had not been used during the past year. The constable said constant supervision would be provided should a prisoner be detained. As this lockup is a dangerous fire hazard this should never be neglected.

The lockup was dusty from lack of use, but in other respects was in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1926. Daniel Conway, mayor; Thomas Mowatt, chief of police.

The jail consists of nine cells in sections of three each, and a room for lodgers. One cell section is set aside as a women's department, but it is said to be used only for detentions of about an hour, the general practice being to convey any females arrested to the county jail. The jail is dark and the only parts which receive any sunlight are the women's department and the lodger's room.

The cells, with one exception, have toilet facilities consisting of self-flushing toilet and lavatory. It was stated that a disorderly prisoner had wrecked the plumbing in the one cell and it had been left without plumbing fixtures for this class of prisoners. Bedding consists of a steel bunk in each cell and waterproof mattresses in some cells. It has been previously recommended in reports of inspection that additional mattresses with waterproof cases be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The recommendation is renewed.

It was stated that the officials intend to repaint the jail and it was suggested that when this work is undertaken, light colored paint, preferably white enamel, be used.

The record showed that 304 men and 14 women had been arrested from January 1st to November 30, 1926, and it was estimated that about 50 per cent. of the men were held at the jail.

The jail was not as clean as should be expected. A lot of contraband liquor was in storage in the women's room and the toilets and lavatories have very evidently been neglected by the janitor. The condition of the toilet fixtures was called to the attention of the chief of police who instructed the janitor to clean up and exercise proper care in the future.

Some place other than the jail cells should be found for storing seized liquor.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be kept clean.
2. That the liquor stored in the women's room be removed.
3. That when the cells are repainted, white enamel paint be used.
4. That additional mattresses with waterproof cases be provided as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PARISH

##### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1926. B. J. Morgan, village president; F. L. Wightman, chief of police.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cage in a small one-story frame addition to the fire house. It may be entered from the fire house or directly from the outside. Electricity is used for lighting and a small stove is provided. Two very small barred windows admit what little sunlight enters the place. The cell is furnished with two steel bunks, mattress, blankets, and bucket. The bedding is beginning to show signs of wear and the chief was informed that when a new mattress is purchased it would be advisable to obtain one with waterproof case from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

It was stated that but two persons had been held at the lockup during the past year, and that lodgers are not accommodated. Assurance was given that the authorities appreciate the fire hazard existing in the lock-up and that constant supervision is provided when a prisoner is detained.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—PULASKI

##### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1926. Fred B. Rich, Fernwood, supervisor; G. E. Edick, resident deputy sheriff.

The lockup is located in a two-story brick veneered building to the rear of the court house. There is a cell room containing two latticed steel cells for men, and a detention room for women. The cells and detention room are furnished with cot beds, mattresses and blankets. Waterproof cases obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, should be provided to protect the mattresses. Toilet facilities consist of vitreous toilet and enamel iron lavatory in the detention room, enamel iron toilets in the cells and a lavatory in the cell room. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The lockup is well lighted and ventilated and was clean and in order. The only heat entering the women's room is through the door. The door is solid and there is danger of the plumbing freezing if this is kept closed. As the authorities desire to prevent lodgers, who are not locked up, from entering the room, a grated

door should be provided so that the room may be kept heated and also secure. If at any time a female should be detained during the cold weather additional heat should be provided. A good electric heater would no doubt suffice.

Lodgers have access to the stove. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the stove be protected by a steel fence to prevent them from interfering with it. As the interior of the building is of wood, except the floor, there is a fire hazard, and it would appear that the erection of a wire partition would be a wise precaution. If this is done, the erection of a grated door on the women's room will be obviated.

It was stated that about ten prisoners had been held at the lockup during the past year and that an occasional lodger was housed. The authorities were advised that if lodgers in any considerable number were accommodated the Commission would require a separate room for this class. Assurance was given that when prisoners are held at the lockup constant supervision is provided to guard against fire.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses as suggested in the foregoing.
2. That a partition of steel wire be erected to protect the stove against interference by inmates.
3. That additional heat be provided for the women's room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

##### OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1926. B. C. Lauren, mayor; F. M. Horton, chief of police.

The population of Oneonta is about 12,000.

During the past year 419 males and 6 females were arrested; 175 were placed in the cells. During that time 360 lodgers were also housed.

The men's jail is in a separate building in the rear of the City Hall. There are three detention rooms in the City Hall, also a room for lodgers. These have all been fully described in previous reports of inspection.

The bunks and beds are all provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets, which were in good condition.

The quarters all showed good care except that the toilets in the men's section should be given more attention. A cleaner is regularly employed and I was assured that there would be no cause for future criticism.

There are always officers on duty in police headquarters at the City Hall and it was stated that when prisoners are detained officers visit the jail at intervals—at least every hour.

When females are detained a woman is called to act as matron.

Food is procured from a restaurant when it is necessary to provide prisoners with food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

## OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1926. James McKee, president of the village; Barney Dickinson, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 1400.

The lockup is a one-story frame building near the firehouse. It contains three wooden cells. The cell doors have openings barred with iron. The interior of the jail is painted white. The floors, ceiling and side walls are of wood. Each cell contained an iron cot provided with mattress, pillow, comfortables and blankets. The bedding was in good condition. When new mattresses are purchased they should be provided with waterproof covers, which can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The cell room is well lighted by day, heated by a stove, and there are electric lights.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That when occupied the lockup be under constant supervision on account of the fire risk.
2. That the interior be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

## OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1926. James McKee, president of village; Barney Dickinson, chief of police.

This lockup has been fully described in previous reports. No changes have been made since the last report of inspection. It was in clean and orderly condition on day of inspection.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. When new mattresses are to be furnished, provide those with sanitary waterproof cases which can be purchased through the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
2. When occupied, this lockup should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—BREWSTER

## PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1926. Oscar Bailey, supervisor; John E. Pugsley, village president; C. H. Scott, chief of police.

The lockup, a one-story brick addition to the town hall, contains two steel cells furnished with cot beds, waterproof mattresses, blankets and toilets. It is heated from the town hall heating plant.

It was stated that about 10 men had been held at the lockup during the past six months and that a few lodgers were accommodated.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

## PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1926. Wentworth Cowell, supervisor; Mrs. Jennie Miller, caretaker.

The lockup consists of three cells with steel barred fronts in a room to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame structure. The cells are provided with toilets, cot beds, mattresses and blankets. The room is well lighted, heated and ventilated.

It was stated that 6 men had been held here since the last inspection (December 9, 1926) and that few lodgers were accommodated.

The last report of inspection contained the following recommendations:

"1. That the iron bar be removed from the outer door and adequate supervision provided when prisoners are detained.

"2. That waterproof mattress cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied for the mattresses."

As related in the aforementioned report, the entrance to the lockup is through the caretaker's living quarters, although there is an outer door which could be used if the iron bar were removed. This has not been done, although it was stated that keys were to be made for the village police officer, indicating, perhaps, that there is a probability of the authorities complying with the first recommendation. Prisoners are placed in the lockup by the village officer and the town constable, both of whom stated that they did not again visit the lockup for the purpose of supervision. The building is a fire trap, considered too dangerous by the New York State Department of Police to be used as a moving picture theater, because of improper covering of the boiler and several other matters, and permission to use the building for such purposes has been withdrawn. It is true that the caretaker resides in the building, but there is no active supervision of prisoners during the night and should a fire start in this old structure, prisoners might be burned or suffocated before the caretaker could be aroused. The bar should be removed to insure easy entrance or exit and no person should be placed in here under detention unless some competent person remains actively on guard.

The waterproof cases would protect the mattresses and should be provided as recommended.

Information was received that the village is considering the purchase of a building in the center of the village, to be made into a fire house. Should this materialize, it might be feasible to install there-in a fire-proof lockup on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Here the village officer could supervise the lockup, and he would not be required to leave the business section to lock up prisoners.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the iron bar be removed.
2. That no prisoners be locked in here unless someone is constantly on guard, because of the fire hazard.
3. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.
4. That a copy of this report be sent to the village president for his information with the request that the village move to provide supervision as suggested for prisoners locked up by the village officer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOOSICK FALLS

##### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 21, 1926. Martin A. Murphy, village clerk; James F. Mooney, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 7,300.

The lockup is in the basement of the village building. There are four cells for men, a detention room for women, and a room for lodgers. The cells are equipped with enameled iron toilets. Since the last inspection waterproof-covered mattresses for the bunks have been provided, as recommended; there are also blankets.

Both the detention room and lodgers' room have toilet facilities; the former is equipped with a cot bed and the latter with sleeping benches.

It was stated that officers are supposed to visit the lockup during the night. Constant and competent supervision should be given at all times when prisoners are detained, as the building is not fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioner.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NASSAU

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926.

The population of this village is about 750 and it is said there is little use for a lockup here.

The lockup consists of two steel cells on the main floor of the fire house, a two-story frame building with floors and ceilings of hard pine. The cells are provided with bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There are no sanitary toilets.

The lockup is seldom used for the detention of prisoners and considerable street material and other articles are stored in the room. The articles formerly stored on the cells have been removed.

As this is a wooden building the lockup should receive careful supervision at all times when a prisoner is detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—RENSSELAER

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1926. James W. Adams, mayor; M. L. Mould, chief of police.

The population of Rensselaer at the time of the last census was 11,394.

This jail is located on the main floor of the old city building, a three-story brick structure. There are three cells for men and a detention room for women. These quarters are adjacent to the office and are said to be under the supervision of officers both day and night. Good sanitary facilities and bedding are provided and at the time of inspection the place was in satisfactory condition.

The number of arrests during the year was reported as 152 males and 4 females. Only a small number of these were detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL, POLICE HEADQUARTERS—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1926. Harry E. Clinton, mayor; John C. Rohu, chief of police; George Preston, captain.

This is a large new building, located in the second precinct, and becomes the headquarters for the police and fire departments of Troy. The old second precinct station is being demolished and it is the purpose of the officials to maintain detention quarters for prisoners only at the new central jail and at the fourth precinct station house in the Lansingburg district.

This fine new building, which is located at State street and Sixth Avenue, is a substantial fireproof structure, modern and sanitary. The jail consists of 20 steel cells for men, 3 similar cells for women, an emergency room, matrons room and guard's room on the main floor, and a large room in the basement for lodgers.

The floors of the detention quarters are concrete, the side walls pressed brick and the ceilings concrete. The men's cell room has eight large barred windows and a skylight. The cells in this part are in two tiers, arranged back to back with modern utility corridor between. The cells on the upper tier open on a gallery on either side and are reached by means of iron stairs. Each cell in the men's department contains a wooden bunk, vitreous wall-hung toilet with flushometer, and vitreous lavatory. The cells have hexagonal barred fronts and tops. The floor is provided with drains and there is a faucet in the corridor for the purpose of hosing the interior. The windows have translucent glass and a section of each is hung on pivots for the purpose of ventilation. The building is heated by steam and the jail is to be lighted by electricity; the fixtures have not yet been installed. A small room for a guard is adjacent with observation opening to facilitate proper supervision.

The cell room for women has three cells and is equipped about the same as the men's quarters. All the cells are painted white. It would be better to substitute iron cot beds with waterproof mattresses and blankets in place of the wooden bunks in at least two of the women's cells. Quarters for females in jails and lockups throughout the State are generally supplied with bed clothing. This room has two large windows and the entrance door is of iron bars. The matron's room is adjacent; this has not yet been finished.

The emergency room, which is across the hall from the department for women and the matron's quarters, is furnished with an iron bed with bedding, toilet room and one full sized window.

The additional room indicated on the plans as a men's detention room is located near the front of the building and is to be used as a private office for the Chief of Police. It is claimed that this room will not be needed in connection with the jail.

The lodgers' room is light and sanitary, but has not yet been furnished with sleeping bunks. The toilet fixtures consist of a shower bath, enclosed toilet, and sink with faucets.

Apparently the jail portion has been completed in accordance with the plans as approved by the State Commission of Prisons. and this splendid new building is a credit to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

##### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected December 21, 1926. Harry E. Clinton, mayor; Joseph S. Schultz, captain.

Located at 606 Second Avenue (Lansingburgh).

This jail consists of four steel cells of barred construction, in a room to the rear on the main floor of the station house. The building is a three-story brick structure in good state of repair. The furnishings of each cell consist of iron toilet and wooden bunk without bedding. The room is light and is heated by steam and has electric lights.

Lodgers are housed in the basement and women are taken at once to the detention quarters in the new central station of the Second Precinct. The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP— HILLBURN

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. John Creelman, village president; Chester Van Brunt, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two steel cells in a small sheet metal building. The cells are furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The place is lighted by electricity and heated by means of a stove. The only sanitary facilities are buckets.

It was stated that only one prisoner had been detained during the past year. Lodgers, it was stated, are not accommodated.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. T. F. Odell, village president; William F. Ruppert, captain of police.

The rusted steel work in the men's cells, criticized in the last report of inspection, has been repaired and the cells painted white. In other respects the lockup remains as reported on March 25, 1925.

Assurance was given that children are not now detained in the jail but that if it is necessary to temporarily hold any, they remain at the office until they can be turned over to their parents or the Children's Court.

The record showed that during the period from January 1, 1926 to date, 113 males and 4 females were arrested, of whom 27 males and 2 females were locked up. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was said to have been three. Lodgers are said to be kept in the court room. It was stated that when a female is detained, a woman living near the lockup is called in to search the prisoner, but she does not remain at the lockup with her. The detention of female prisoners by male officers may result in scandal, even on trumped charges, and it would appear that at small expense arrangement could be made at such times for the constant attendance of a matron.

Except that the lockup was in need of sweeping it was in good order.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That a matron be employed to remain at the lockup when female prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH NYACK

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1926. Frank Leaycraft, village president; Elmer Jarvis, captain of police.

The lockup consists of three built-in wooden cells with latticed steel doors to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story frame structure, the upper floor of which is used as a residence. The cells have wooden bunks but no bedding. One cell is used for storage. There is a toilet and lavatory in the cell room. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that a mattress with waterproof case be provided for at least one cell, but this has not been done.

It was stated that three prisoners had been held here this year. A police officer, who is caretaker of the building, resides on the second floor and is said to provide supervision when prisoners are held. As the place is a fire trap, the matter of careful supervision at such times should not be neglected.

The lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a mattress with waterproof case, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided for at least one cell.

2. That when prisoners are held someone remain constantly on guard because of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SUFFERN

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. John H. Kocher, village president; Charles L. Lunney, chief of police.

The lockup is a small one-story concrete building to the rear of the fire house. The place was not clean and the caretaker should give it more attention. The blankets should be sterilized and when not in use kept hung up. Heat is supposed to be supplied from the fire house, but it was stated that this was not adequate and a stove is also used.

One of the toilets, installed only a year ago, was cracked, perhaps from freezing, and should be replaced. The women's cell was being used for storing some material which had been stolen and recovered by the police. The place should be thoroughly cleaned and the floor drain put in order so that the floor can be flushed.

The record showed that 3 male prisoners and 77 lodgers were housed here since January 1, 1926. At one time there were 4 lodgers and at another there were 2 lodgers and a prisoner on the same night. The following appeared in the last report of inspection:

"If the number of lodgers continues as high as during the past winter, it will be necessary to provide other quarters so that the lockup can be used for the purpose for which it was intended—the detention of prisoners."

While the number of lodgers accommodated during the past winter was not as high as the previous year, there are too many of this class permitted to use the lockup. In view of the policy of the State Commission of Prisons—that cells and cell rooms be not used for housing lodgers—the authorities should be advised that a separate place should be provided for this class and they should be kept out of the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be excluded from the lockup.
2. That the place be cleaned and kept clean.
3. That a new toilet be installed in place of the broken one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—TAPPAN

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1926. Howard Garner, supervisor, P. O. Nyack.

The lockup consists of a room on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story concrete building with wooden interior. The lockup is slightly below grade. It is furnished with a cot bed with waterproof mattress and blankets, toilet and lavatory. It is heated by hot water and there is electric light in the apparatus room outside the lockup door. Since the last inspection a sliding wooden door has been placed at the entrance to keep out the cool air of the apparatus room. As this makes the room quite dark, an electric light controlled by a switch from outside the lockup should be placed on the ceiling.

It was stated that 3 men and 1 woman, detained by the local constable, had been held at the lockup during the past winter, and that in addition a few prisoners were placed there by officers from Piermont and other nearby localities. Lodgers are not accommodated. The female was a runaway from a State institution and was said to have been held but a short time while awaiting the arrival of an officer from the institution. Assurance was given that constant supervision is provided by the local constable for his prisoners, but there is apparently none for prisoners sent in from other places. While the lockup is fireproof the interior of the building is not and in case of fire a prisoner, especially if too intoxicated to make his presence known, might suffocate before aid could reach him. The town board should require all officers who place prisoners in the lockup to provide adequate and constant supervision while prisoners are detained.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an electric light be placed in the lockup as indicated in the foregoing.
2. That supervision be provided when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—BENSON MINES

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. Henry J. Corbett, supervisor, Benson Mines; James H. Leonard, town clerk, Newton Falls.

Benson Mines is a small mining hamlet in the town of Clifton, St. Lawrence county. The population of the town is 1,696.

The lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, which is constructed of stone, and is largely above grade. There are four windows, and a separate entrance at the side of the building. There are two latticed steel cells on a concrete floor. Since the last report of inspection the cells have been painted and a broken window repaired. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by oil lamps.

There are but few arrests annually and the lockup is seldom used. When a prisoner is detained there should be constant and competent supervision to guard against fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## TOWN LOCKUP—EDWARDS

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. William S. Woodcock, supervisor; Harry E. Webb, town clerk.

The town of Fine, St. Lawrence county, in which the village of Edwards is located, had a population in 1925 of 1,254 and the village 559. The village lockup was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons on February 20, 1924

Recently, the town officials installed two steel cells in the town hall in the village—a two-story brick structure erected in 1896. The interior is constructed of wood. The room in which the cells have been placed is a large one, used for various purposes. There is a row of election booths in one end and the cells are in the other facing these booths. There are six large windows in the room, three on two sides, affording ample light and ventilation.

Each of the two cells is 5 feet wide, 7 feet long and 7 feet high. The tops, floors and partition are of plate steel and the fronts, backs and sides of round bars. Each cell has one bunk and there is a receptacle containing a bucket in each. Mattresses with waterproof covers had been received, but had not been placed on the bunks. There was a blanket in each cell. Two prisoners had been confined in the place a few days previous to the inspection.

Plans and specifications for the lockup were not submitted to the Commission as required by law. The interior of the room in which the cells are located is combustible and a constant fire risk. No one should be detained in these cells unless constant and competent supervision is provided. It would have been much better to have constructed a small fireproof building than to have made the present arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.



## TOWN LOCKUP—FINE

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. Claude Colton, supervisor; Alex Bradley, town clerk; post office of both, Oswegatchie.

The town of Fine, St. Lawrence county, had a population of 1254 in 1923.

Fine is a small hamlet. A town lockup is located in a two-story wooden building, the first floor of which is occupied mainly by a general store. A steel cell, 4 x 7 x 7 feet, occupies the end of a room adjoining the store. The room, formerly a stairway, is about 18 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide and 10 feet high—just big enough for the cell which faces a door with two glass panels. A side window furnishes additional light. There is an electric light.

The lockup is not heated and is said to be rarely used. It should not be occupied during cold weather and under no circumstances should a person be detained in it unless competent and constant supervision is maintained, as it is a dangerous fire trap.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 15, 1926. Walter F. Leonard, president of the village; Eugene Murphy, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 4,000.

The officer stated that during the past year about 100 arrests were made, including 2 women, and that about 150 lodgers were housed.

The lockup is in the basement of the Municipal Building. It is entered from the ground level in the rear of the building. There are two cell rooms with separate outside entrances. The one for men contains four modern steel cells, each equipped with steel bunk, vitreous ware toilet and lavatory. The women's room contains a cot, toilet and lavatory. The bed was provided with mattress, pillow and blankets.

The floors, sidewalls and ceilings of the cell rooms are concrete, and both rooms are well lighted. There is electric light and steam heat.

A tramp room of similar construction is entered from the main room where the fire apparatus is kept. It has a toilet and sleeping facilities.

The screens for the windows have been received and it was stated would be placed in position promptly.

Although the building is fireproof the officer looks in at intervals when prisoners are detained, and there is a night officer on duty on the main floor of the building from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.

When it is necessary to feed prisoners, meals are brought from a restaurant.

This is one of the best lockups in the State. It was very clean and everything pertaining to it was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## TOWN LOCKUP—MASSENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected December 20,-21, 1926. Andrew J. Hanmer, supervisor; B. J. Demo, chief of police.

This lockup is situated in the basement of the town hall. It is a substantial stone structure and on the days of inspection was neat and clean. The jail consists of a large room about 20 x 25 feet, with a toilet and lavatory. Steel cots with waterproof mattresses are arranged about the walls. Within one corner of the jail set off from the light are two steel cells. Just why these cells are placed in the dark, the officers were unable to say. At the last inspection made on November 21, 1925, it was recommended that these cells be moved and placed against the walls at the right of the entrance to the jail. The recommendation was not complied with. By placing the cells there they would be under the eye of the officer in charge. At the present time it is necessary to unlock the jail and go inside, before they can be observed.

The women's compartment is separated from that of the men. The two cots were fairly clean.

During the past year, there have been 284 arrests up to the time of inspection, of whom 22 were women.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the steel cells be removed into the main part of the lockup so that there will be light.
2. That toilets be installed in the cells, and that vitreous integral seat toilets with flushometer be used.
3. That an officer be constantly on duty when prisoners are confined in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected March 20, 1926. William E. Westbrook, mayor; Herbert S. Myers, chief of police.

The old city jail, which has caused the State Commission of Prisons considerable trouble, was destroyed by fire in the burning of the Town Hall last January. For several weeks the city was without a jail. The temporary jail and police headquarters are located on the ground floor in the rear of a store in the Waterman Block, opposite the burned Town Hall building. The city clerk's office is in the front of the building. The jail is about 25 x 22 feet in size. It contains two modern steel cells of regulation size. Each cell is equipped with bunk, mattress and blankets. The prison quarters are well ventilated and there is an abundance of light. A toilet is located in the corridor. It is of modern design but not of the type required by the Commission. However, inasmuch as these are but temporary quarters, it would be deemed satisfactory, as the entire outfit is new as is the entire equipment of the jail. The cells are under observation of one or more patrolmen who are on duty at all times.

There are no quarters for women, but as these offenders are scattering, arrangements have been made to have them taken care of at the home of the janitor whose wife is the matron.

Since January 30th there have been 22 arrests, 10 of which were county court cases. The new cells were occupied for the first time on March 19th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—OSWEGATCHIE

### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1926. Claude Colton, supervisor; Alex Bradley, town clerk.

The town of Fine maintains two lockups—one at Fine and another at Oswegatchie.

The lockup at Oswegatchie consists of three cells built of wood on the first floor of a two-story building of wood construction. The cells are 5 feet wide, 7 feet 6 inches long and 7 feet 6 inches high. Two of the cells have iron barred doors; the third has a wooden door with a small barred opening about 12 inches square. The latter is used for storage. There was a cot with mattress in one of the cells. The room outside the cells is 17 feet square and has four windows; it has a stove and electric light and was partially filled with records.

The town clerk stated that the lockup is not used for detention purposes and that if it is necessary to place a person under arrest he is taken to the officer's house or to a hotel.

If the town of Fine requires a lockup, a small fireproof building should be erected. The cell in the lockup at Fine could be installed; the one at Oswegatchie is a dangerous fire trap.

It is recommended that inasmuch as the lockup is not being used, proceedings be instituted to close it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN.  
*Secretary.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—PARISHVILLE

### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1926. W. O. Daniels, supervisor.

This small place has a fine town hall and operahouse. The lower story is of pressed brick and the balance wood.

The lockup occupies a small room on the lower floor, entirely above grade, and is reached from a side entrance, or from the hall above. The floor is concrete, the ceiling and side walls sheathed with steel, painted white. There is one steel cell of round barred construction, provided with steel bunk, mattress and blanket. The room has one window and electric light. Heat is furnished by means of a pipe from the hot air furnace located in a room adjacent.



The lockup was in good condition. It would be well to keep the cell painted a light color, using preferably white enamel paint, and provide a sanitary waterproof mattress, which can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

It was reported that this lockup is very seldom used, and not at all during the present year. When a prisoner is detained it is the plan to have someone remain on duty in the building, on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PIERCEFIELD

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 21, 1926. Leon E. Gale, supervisor; post office Gale; R. I. Banford, town clerk.

The population of Piercefield in 1925 was 1,391.

The lockup is in the basement of a community building owned by a paper company and is leased by the company to the town of Piercefield. There are two steel cells facing windows. Each cell has two bunks. There are a toilet and lavatory outside the cells. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The officer who had the key to the lockup was out of town and it was impossible to gain entrance to it, but the interior could be seen through the windows. It appeared to be clean and in order.

There should be a place designated where the keys to the lockup can be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1926. Charles H. Sisson, village president.

This lockup consists of six steel cells, located in a brick building on the ground floor in the rear of the business section of the village. The place was cleaner than at the time of former inspection. The heating plant is in the corridor of the jail.

The women's department is on the second floor. It has a bed and blankets but was not very clean. It is used but little.

The number of arrests averages about 150 each year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected December 15, 1926. G. Carl Lewis, village president; Harold G. Brown, chief of police. The population of Potsdam at the time of the last census was 4,472.

The police headquarters and lockup building is located in the central part of the village and is reached through an alley from the principal street. The building is a two-story brick structure, formerly the old fire engine house, which was remodeled in 1914.

On the main floor are the offices of the police and six steel cells for men, and on the second floor are three rooms originally intended for lodgers, females and juveniles, respectively. Two of these rooms have been taken over for other purposes, the rear room only being used for the detention of women. No juveniles are detained and the Chief stated only a small number of tramps applied for lodging and they were permitted to use the cell room.

The cells have open barred fronts and rears and are each provided with an iron enameled toilet with flushometer. There is a water faucet over the toilets, no wash basins having been installed. Waterproof mattresses and blankets are furnished for the bunks. The room has four large barred windows and the building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The interior is of fireproof material and is kept well painted a light color. White enamel paint which can be washed should be used. The heating plant is located in a pit in the cell room and is surrounded by steel bars. While the lockup was in fair condition, the fine coal dust and ashes penetrate to all parts, soiling the bedding and discoloring the paint. A solid partition around the heater would help but would obstruct the light from one large window.

The women's detention room is furnished with chairs, toilet, sink, two beds, cot, mattresses and bed linen. The floor up stairs is wood, the ceiling and side walls sheathed with metal, and the rooms are reached by means of a fireproof stairs. The detention room has three full-sized barred windows.

The Chief estimated that about 35 or 40 prisoners were detained here during the year and a few lodgers cared for. The building is said to be under the supervision of an officer both day and night.

This is a very good lockup and everything possible should be done to keep it clean. Much of the dust could be prevented by wetting down the coal and ashes. The entire cell room should be hosed out frequently.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—RUSSELL

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected December 16, 1926. R. H. Guyott, supervisor.

This lockup is located in the town hall, a substantial brick and stone building. The basement in which the lockup is located is above grade. Two steel cells constitute the equipment and they are fitted with mattresses and blankets. The lockup is heated by steam and electric lighted, and is adequate for the size of the town. The arrests are very few.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLBERT A. BENNETT,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—CORINTH

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1926. W. A. Dunham, supervisor; George Melville, village president.

This lockup, located in a room in the rear of the town and village hall, is entirely adequate for the present needs of the community, as very few arrests are made here. The building is a one-story frame structure, lighted by electricity, and heated with a stove. The jail portion contains three steel cells, equipped with mattresses and blankets. A lavatory and toilet are in an enclosure in a corner of the room.

When it becomes necessary to detain a prisoner over night the lockup is under constant supervision. It is always kept clean, but the toilet bowl needs re-enameling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1926. G. O. Slingerland, mayor; John Enelle, chief of police. There are also a night sergeant and 5 patrolmen.

The population of the city as shown by the last census was 8,514.

The jail is in the municipal building. There are four steel cells and a room for lodgers.

The cell rooms have cement floor, steam heat and electric light and are well ventilated. The cells have niche toilets and lavatories. There are steel bunks with mattresses.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1926. Clarence Knapp, mayor; Thomas H. Gorman, acting commissioner of police safety; James J. Sullivan, chief of police.

The jail, located on the first floor of the City Hall, has a department with six cells for males and three for females and a room for juveniles. The lodgers' room in the basement is never used.

The jail is modern throughout and equipped with approved sanitary facilities. It had been painted a light color throughout and waterproof coverings have been procured for the mattresses.

On day of inspection the jail was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1926. Garrett Angus, supervisor; Harry J. Peek, chief of police.

This lockup occupies quarters in the rear part of the town hall, a brick building with a wooden interior. The lockup portion is practically fireproof and has an inner and outer doorway. The department for males has two good steel cells, each furnished with toilet, lavatory and two steel bunks with waterproof mattresses. The detention room for females is not used.

The building has electric light and steam heat. The quarters are used but little for purposes of detention as it is reported that few arrests occur. The outer door is now kept locked and the cell room was clean and well painted. A caretaker looks after the matter of cleanliness regularly and when prisoners are detained the lockup is said to be under careful supervision. This should not be neglected on account of fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1926. Alexander T. Blessing, mayor; Grover C. Garrow, commissioner of public safety; William H. Funston, chief of police.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1926 to June 1, 1926 was 1,062 males and 77 females. The highest number arrested on any day during the same period was 31. The number of lodgers housed was 716.

The jail is in the basement of the City Hall, an old brick building. There is a cell room for men containing eight cells, a detention room for women with one cell, and a room for lodgers. In the men's room each cell has a steel bunk; with one exception these were all provided with waterproof mattresses. There is a vitreous-ware toilet in each cell and a sink in the corridor in front of the cells.

There were two cots in the women's detention room with waterproof-covered mattresses and there were blankets on the cot in the cell, but no mattresses. There is an enclosed toilet. It was stated that a matron is called as soon as women are brought into the jail.

There were five metal sleeping platforms in the tramp room, also a toilet.

More attention should be given to the cleanliness of this jail. It should be kept in better condition. The janitor, who has charge of the jail, is not under the direction of the chief of police. This kind of an arrangement generally results in very poor care for the jail.

On September 6, 1919, the city authorities were cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed on account of the illegal conditions then existing. Improvements were made and the proceedings were finally discontinued November 10, 1920. The report of inspection made June 20, 1920, reads in part as follows:

"The old city hall is obsolete and entirely too small for the present needs of the city; the various departments are much cramped, especially the police department, and eventually a new city hall will have to be provided. The officials with whom I conferred stated that owing to present economic conditions the erection of such a building would be absolutely out of the question in the immediate future."

The report of inspection dated July 27, 1921, states that:

"This city has long since outgrown its public buildings. A new City Hall with modern police headquarters and a jail is needed and urgently recommended. This jail has been characterized by former public officials of Schenectady as a disgrace, and except for a few minor improvements it remains the same as it was twenty-five years ago when the city had a population of about one-third its present number."

In the report of January 26, 1922, the following is found:

"The City Hall was built in 1880 and is absolutely inadequate for the present needs of the city whose population has increased four-fold since that time. The jail conditions have been improved slightly in recent years but are still a disgrace to a progressive city like Schenectady. Last July the Commission recommended that the jail be cleaned and kept clean; that sanitary waterproof mattresses with blankets be supplied to the men's cells, and that lodgers be excluded from the cell room. These recommendations have not been complied with. The jail was not clean, the walls were marked up and badly in need of painting."

On April 6, 1923, the city authorities were again cited to show cause why the jail should not be closed.

On May 1, 1923, the mayor, city attorney, commissioner of public works and a member of the common council appeared before the Commission and agreed that:

"All the recommendations contained in the report of inspection dated March 21, 1923, would be complied with; that the question of better ventilation would be studied and an effort made to improve it; and that the matter of providing a new city jail, either in a new city hall or in a separate police station, would be taken up with a view to providing the funds and working out the plans at the earliest possible date."

Changes having been made, the show-cause proceedings were discontinued on December 4, 1923.

In a report of inspection of April 25, 1925, the following recommendation was made:

"In view of this return to former conditions I recommend that the authorities of the city of Schenectady be cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed until such time as they provide a suitable place for the detention of prisoners."

On May 5, 1925, the city authorities were cited to show cause for the third time in less than six years why this jail should not be closed.

On June 2, 1925, the mayor, commissioner of public safety and chief of police appeared before the Commission, and the mayor stated:

"That the old jail had been thoroughly cleaned and painted, the mattresses put in proper condition, and a man assigned to look after the matter of cleanliness in the future. Plans were under way, he said, to provide other quarters for the police department and erect a new city jail. This would be brought about by the erection of a new central fire station, a site for which has already been secured, and taking over the present central fire station for a police headquarters, in the rear of which is a parcel of land adequate for the erection of a modern city jail. He further stated that condemnation proceedings might become necessary and requested an adjournment of the proceedings until January, 1926, to permit them to acquire the property and prepare plans."

On January 5, 1926, the chief of police made the following statement to the Commission:

"That progress was being made to secure a new central fire station and taking over the present fire house for police headquarters and the erection of a modern jail in the rear; that the city had secured title to the jail site and blue prints were being prepared, and he believed that ground for the new fire station would be broken in March; that about two months would be required for alterations to the new headquarters building after the fire department had vacated, and believed it would take until August or September of the present year before they would be able to occupy the new quarters."

Since that date the show-cause proceedings have been adjourned from time to time.

From all that we were able to ascertain at the time of this inspection we are of the opinion that the matter of constructing a new city jail is absolutely at a standstill and there is apparently no intention on the part of the city officials to remedy the present conditions.

This jail was constructed about 46 years ago. The population of the city then was 13,675. The last census shows a population of 92,786, yet the jail facilities remain practically the same as when the population was practically 79,000 less than it is at present.

It is recommended that the Mayor be requested to advise the Commission on or before August 1, 1926, as to what definite plans, if any, have been adopted by the city officials to remedy conditions now existing in the city jail, and that if a satisfactory reply is not received the usual closing order be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA.

*Chief Clerk.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHMONDVILLE

##### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected June 16, 1926. Chauncey Winters, village clerk.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room to the rear of the first floor of the firehouse, a two-story frame structure. The room is lighted and ventilated by two large windows and heated by means of a stove.

In the last report of inspection it was recommended that the interior of the lockup be painted a light color and mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets be furnished. The painting has been completed and



mattresses and blankets provided but not the waterproof cases. The village clerk was advised that these cases would protect the mattresses which would otherwise soon become soiled and insanitary.

It was stated that the village board did not deem the installation of toilet facilities in the building practicable because it is rarely used and is heated in cold weather only when actually in use. Toilet fixtures would require maintenance of a fire to prevent freezing—an expense which the authorities did not consider justified.

It was stated that there had been only two arrests necessitating detention during the past year and that someone remains at the lockup with prisoners whose condition require supervision. The clerk was informed that because of the inflammable construction of this building someone should remain constantly at the lockup when prisoners are locked up.

The lockup was clean and in order. Someone should be appointed to keep it so at all times.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

##### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected September 23, 1926. C. R. Winnie, village president.

This lockup consists of two steel cells located in the basement of the village hall, a frame building. Where the cells are located the basement is above grade, but there is no floor except the base on which the cells are located, which is concrete.

The basement contains the hot air heater but the place is inadequately heated for winter use. It is said to be used only during warm weather, if at all. The officials claim it was used only once or twice during the past year. The basement is generally used for the storage of tools and various articles belonging to the corporation.

The cells are supplied with a considerable amount of bedding which was in an unkempt condition. The blankets should be kept hanging up when not in use instead of lying in a topsy turvy manner upon the bunks where they become soggy and liable to be infested with vermin. The cells are painted white, the room lighted by electricity and there are six windows. There are no toilet facilities.

The resident population of Sharon Springs is about 450, but is greatly increased during the boarding season.

This lockup is a fire trap if not carefully guarded when a prisoner is locked in. Constant supervision at such times should never be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERLOO

## SENECA COUNTY

Inspected April 21, 1926. George Marshall, village president; Silvers Van Riper, chief of police

The lockup consists of a large room in the basement of the county jail. Equipment consists of four cot beds with blankets. A toilet room adjoins.

This lockup is used by the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls for the purpose of detaining prisoners arrested during the night, and for the accommodation of lodgers. During the period from January 1, 1926 to date of inspection 8 male prisoners from the village of Waterloo were detained, and the chief of police of Seneca Falls stated that prisoners from that village detained at the lockup would average about a dozen a month. Lodgers generally apply directly at the jail for lodging and are placed in the lockup. Figures showing the number of lodgers were not obtained, but it was stated the total was quite large.

Housing lodgers and prisoners in the same room, especially at the same time, has always been disapproved by the State Commission of Prisons. Lodgers are, in many instances, infested with vermin, and to permit them to commingle with prisoners under arrest, subjecting the latter to the possibility of infection, is wrong in principle and the practice should be discontinued. Serious breaches of discipline and escapes may result.

The cost to Seneca Falls of transporting police prisoners to the jail from that village and return for trial, it was stated, amounted to quite a sum, as taxi service must be utilized a large part of the time. This expenditure, together with the fact that the police officers must be absent from the village at a time when their services are most needed, should convince the authorities and citizens of Seneca Falls that they are practicing false economy in not providing a modern lockup in that village.

There is apparently no supervision of the lockup during the night except such as may be given by the village police officer on duty.

The old sleeping platforms were removed by the sheriff because of their vermin-infested condition and the cot beds substituted. The place had been thoroughly cleaned and was in good order at the time of inspection.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners and lodgers be not permitted to occupy the lockup at the same time.
2. That the village of Seneca Falls provide a lockup for its police prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1926. William B. Leet, president of the village; Isabel McKey, clerk; James D. Erwin, chief of police.

The inspection of the lockup at this time was to check up the recommendation made as to the installation of toilets. It was found that two toilets of a reasonably satisfactory type have been installed in the cells. The water was not turned on in the building, because of the severe weather.

There were some very dirty quilts in the cells, which should be taken out and destroyed and blankets purchased for use in winter; they should be frequently washed.

Now that the toilets are installed in the cells, it is recommended that the old insanitary toilet in the corridor be removed.

The chain on one bunk was broken and should be repaired.

The Village President should be asked to make an arrangement so that the place will be thoroughly cleaned—and kept clean. It is suggested that they look at the lockup in the adjoining village of Painted Post as to what can be done to keep the place in proper condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVOCA

##### STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1926. Walter R. Jenkins, president of the village; Luther Clark, constable.

The population of Avoca in 1925 was 928.

The lockup is located in the rear part of the first floor of the Masonic Hall, a two-story concrete building. It contains two steel cells. Each cell has two steel bunks provided with mattresses, blankets and pillows.

There is a toilet in the cell room outside the cells and buckets are in the cells.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Very few arrests are made and only an occasional lodger detained.

There were some old books, etc., stored in the cell room. The lockup was somewhat dusty but was otherwise in good condition. The President of the village stated that the stored articles would be removed and the lockup given a thorough cleaning.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANISTEO

##### STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1926. C. C. Burrell village clerk; Albert Burns, chief of police.

The lockup is located on the first floor of a two-story brick structure, the second floor of which is occupied by a private party. There is a large room containing three latticed steel cells with plate partitions.

There are three cells equipped with toilets, mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets. One cell was being used for storage of some hay held by the State police as evidence in a theft case, and the steelwork about the toilet fixtures was worn through by rust. The practice of using cells for storage should be discontinued and all cells kept available for use. It may become necessary to replace the steel cell bottoms with cement because of their rusted condition. In other respects the place was clean and in order.



Figures showing the number of prisoners held could not be obtained, but it was stated that perhaps six or eight a month were detained. Some lodgers are also held. Prisoners in custody at meal time are provided with meals from a nearby restaurant.

The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup while prisoners are detained at night. As the lockup is not fireproof this should never be neglected

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the practice of using the cells for storage purposes be discontinued.

2. That a record of prisoners and lodgers be kept where it will be available for inspection by representatives of the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—CORNING

##### STELBEN COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1926. Harry A. Rood, mayor; C. H. Eckles, chief of police; W. O. Drake, superintendent of public works.

The jail in this city has been criticized by the Commission for some time back. It is a pleasure to report that the supervision of the jail has been placed under the Superintendent of Public Works, who has placed it in the best condition that has been found in years.

The women's room has been completely repainted and provided with four mattresses and a screen has been placed on the door leading to this room. The place was found in excellent condition.

The men's room has been painted white, with black border; bunks have been painted and new mattresses ordered. The old insanitary toilet in the corridor has been removed.

The lodgers' room has been changed to another part of the City Hall basement and will be provided with a sanitary toilet, which was on hand. The room previously used for lodgers will be used for police lockers and recreation room for the officers. The old iron toilet in this room has been replaced with a modern one. The new room for lodgers has a separate entrance, two windows, and a fire escape.

Detention rooms are being provided in the front part of the building for boys and girls over 16 years of age, when there is use for them. It is understood that juveniles are not to be detained here. The entire basement section of the city hall, which contains all of these rooms, has been renovated, repaired and given three coats of paint.

The Superintendent of Public Works was present at the time of the inspection and gives his assurance that the place will be kept clean. The city officials are to be commended upon the excellent work that has been done in trying to provide a reasonably satisfactory and decent jail for the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMMONDSPORT

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1926. George H. Keeler, president of the village; William Leary, chief of police.

The population of Hammondsport was 1,053 in 1925.

This lockup is in the rear part of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story concrete building.

There are three steel cells, two of which have open sides and fronts. The third one stands by itself and is open on one side only, and faces in the opposite direction from the other two; it contains one steel bunk. The other two cells each contain two steel bunks; there is one waterproof mattress and blankets in each. Each cell has an enameled iron toilet and lavatory.

The floors and sidewalls of the cell room are concrete and the ceiling metal. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

A heavy curtain separates the cell room from the room in front of the building.

The lockup was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1926. Stephen Hollands, mayor; Clarence Bailey, chief of police.

The jail is located on the first floor of the City Hall and consists of a cell room with seven latticed steel cells for males and a detention room with one cell for females. There is also a lodgers' room in the basement. Toilet facilities and waterproof mattresses are provided in all cells.

The jail was in good order except that one cell in the men's section and part of the cell room were being used for storage of old bicycles and other old material, which gives the place an untidy appearance. This stuff should be removed and the practice of using the cell room or cells for storage discontinued.

The cell rooms are lighted and ventilated by windows placed a considerable height from the floor and the light at mid-afternoon was very poor, the interior of the cells being particularly dark. It would improve conditions materially if the interior of the jail, including the cells, were painted a light color, preferably white enamel which can be washed.

This jail was remodeled in 1916. A report of inspection dated February 17, 1926, recited the history of unsuccessful attempts by the city authorities to raise funds for a new City Hall and jail, and stated: "It is proposed to use these quarters until such time as the city is financially able to erect a new municipal building and jail." So far as could be learned, nothing has since been done toward the erection of such a building. The city offices are crowded and there is no question but that a new city building is needed. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when Hornell will provide a modern police headquarters adequate for the needs of the department and for the proper housing of prisoners and lodgers.

The record showed that from January 1, 1926 to date of inspection 156 males and 1 female were arrested and 975 lodgers housed. A matron is employed to have charge of female prisoners and meals are provided from a nearby restaurant.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the material stored in the celi and cell room be removed and the practice of using the jail for storage be discontinued.
2. That the interior of the jail be painted a light color as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAINTED POST

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected November 2, 1926. P. R. Kinsella, supervisor; Claude Pier-son, village president; W. J. Masters, justice of the peace.

The lockup at this place is now located in a fine town building, erected a few years ago, the cost of which was \$40,000. It is used both by the town of Erwin and the village of Painted Post. There are two old-type cells fitted with toilets, lavatories, blankets, pillows and mattresses.

The number of male prisoners held here from January 1, 1926, to date was 60. During that time 235 tramps were held here in the basement of the building. No females were detained.

One toilet was out of order and should be immediately repaired.

The lockup is a credit to the town and was in an excellent condition of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PRATTSBURGH

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected November 1, 1926. Dr. J. W. Bachman, supervisor; Fred D. Clark, president of the village.

The lockup at this place is located in the rear of the village fire house and contains two latticed cells without sanitary toilets. The room is heated by a stove. Previous reports of the Commission have called attention to the fact that this lockup is without any sanitary arrangements and is unsafe for the confinement of prisoners. It was found in a dirty and disorderly condition. There seems to be a disagreement between town and village officers as to who is responsible for the place. In conversation with the Supervisor of the town he stated that the place was rarely used and agreed that the best thing to do is to have it closed.

It is recommended that the proper authorities of this town be cited to show cause why this lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAYLAND

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1926. Charles E. Rogers, village president.

This lockup occupies a large room in the rear on the main floor of the fire house, a modern two-story brick building. It has both front and rear entrances.

There are two good steel cells with round barred fronts facing large windows glazed with translucent glass. Each cell has two steel bunks provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets. There are iron self-flushing hopper toilets with wooden seats in the cells and a sanitary closet and lavatory in a small adjoining room. The cell toilets are from the old lockup and are objectionable, as they are apparently not properly trapped and at times are said to be foul smelling. Modern vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometers operated by pushbuttons are being extensively used in jails and if installed here would make this an excellent lockup.

The officer estimated that the cells had been occupied by arrested persons about 20 or 25 times during the past year and some lodgers were cared for.

The lockup has electric light and steam heat and is practically fire-proof. It is said to be kept under supervision during the night when occupied and at the time of inspection was clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That modern toilets of an approved type be installed in the cells if the present ones cannot be made sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—WOODHULL

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected November 2, 1926. Frank T. Wood, supervisor, P. O., Addison; Elmer Symonds, justice of the peace, Woodhull.

The lockup in this town consists of two latticed steel cells in the rear of the town hall, a one-story wooden building. There is a steel bunk with mattress and blankets in each cell. Last year's report recommended that if this lockup were to be continued, waterproof casings be placed on the mattresses for protection. They can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The building is heated by a wood stove and lighted by electricity. There is no water system in the town, consequently buckets are used in the cells.

The Justice of the Peace stated that two persons were confined in the lockup during the year. He also stated that a few lodgers were accommodated here. It should be thoroughly understood that no prisoner or lodger should be locked up in this non-fireproof building without an attendant being constantly on hand during the time that they are confined. The experience of the Commission is against continuing non-fireproof lockups except under this condition. The Secretary of the Commission should be directed to write the Supervisor and receive a positive assurance that this will be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—AMITYVILLE

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Dr John Loudon, village president; William Lauder, village clerk; William Klein, police captain.

This is a new lockup, located in the municipal building, and was fully described in the last report of inspection. There are two departments for detention purposes, located adjacent to the police offices and court room. The construction is substantial and sanitary and the toilet fixtures are modern.

The lockup is light, well painted, and at the time of inspection was clean and in order. The beds are provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets which were in tidy condition.

The records showed that 18 prisoners had been detained during the past year, and 10 lodgers housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—BABYLON

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Joseph P. Wertz, supervisor; Ellis A. Taylor, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Town Hall, a fine two-story brick structure, centrally located. The entrance is from the main hall of the building. There is a men's cell room with three latticed steel cells and a room for women, containing two cot beds. All bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets, and modern toilets and lavatories are provided. The interior is well painted and although it has the objection of being in the basement, the lockup seems to be dry, is light, fire proof and was in excellent condition.

The officer in charge stated that the arrests during the past year would number about 100 and that it was seldom necessary to detain a woman. The lockup is used by the state troopers as well as the local constables and police officers.

The recommendation contained in the last report of inspection viz. "that two cot beds and bedding similar to that in the cells be substituted for the old bed in the detention room," has been complied with. The lockup is cared for by the janitor and was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—EASTHAMPTON

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. Kenneth Davis, supervisor; Raymond Smith, town clerk.

This lockup occupies a small one-story brick building off from the street a considerable distance from the main business portion of the village. There are two steel cells with square barred fronts, facing a corridor containing two windows, coal stove and electric light. Each cell has

two canvas hammocks and comfortables. Hammocks in jails are obsolete and should be replaced with regular cell bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets.

The population of the village is about 2,000 and is rapidly growing. A new town hall or municipal building seems to be needed here in which a police headquarters and a modern lockup should be provided. The place has a modern fire station in the rear of which it would be possible to erect a small fireproof lockup. Electric light and steam heat could be extended from the main building.

The village has a water system but no regular sewerage. Cess pools are used. There is a faucet with water in the present lockup but no sanitary toilet facilities are provided.

The officer in charge stated that the arrests averaged about 25 a year, and that there had been no occasion to detain a woman recently. A few lodgers are cared for.

Owing to the boom in building operations in this vicinity it is believed that the population of the township will increase rapidly, and the necessity for a new public building become urgent.

This is the poorest lockup remaining in Suffolk county. Because of its location it is difficult to supervise, and is cold during the winter except when a prisoner is detained. On such occasions it is necessary for the officer to start fire and to attend to it during the night.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the town and village authorities consider jointly the matter of providing a modern lockup on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—EASTHAMPTON

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1926. Kenneth Davis, supervisor; Lyman B. Ketchum, town clerk.

This lockup is owned by the town and used by the town and village of Easthampton. It was described in a report of inspection dated April 20, 1926. Since then the canvas hammocks in the two steel cells have been removed and an iron cot with mattress and blanket placed in each cell. Waterproof cases for the mattresses, which can be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided. The interior of the lockup has been painted white.

In the report of inspection made in April this statement is made:

"This is the poorest lockup remaining in Suffolk county. Because of its location it is difficult to supervise, and is cold during winter except when a prisoner is detained. On such occasions it is necessary for the officer to start fire and to attend to it during the night."



The report recommended that the town and village authorities consider jointly the matter of providing a modern lockup on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

A plan is now under way to provide a modern municipal building and lockup for the village, and the authorities are urged to expedite the project so that the present lockup can be abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENPORT

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 21, 1926. George B. Preston, village president; Joseph R. Smith, chief of police.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup, occupying a one-story and basement brick structure, located a short distance from the main street. The equipment consists of a room or large cell for women, two steel cells for men, and a lodgers' room in the basement; modern toilet facilities, water-proof mattresses and blankets.

The lockup was clean, light, well painted, and in excellent condition throughout. The Chief stated that about 75 arrests were made during the past year and three women had been detained. Prisoners are also received from villages in the town of Southold.

Since the last inspection the department for women was separated from the main corridor by a steel partition. This was recommended in former reports.

This is one of the best lockups in Suffolk county and the Chief stated that it was adequate for the present needs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—HUNTINGTON

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 23, 1926. A. L. Field, supervisor; William B. Trainer, town clerk.

This village is said to have a population of about 10,000.

The lockup is located in the basement of the Town Hall, an excellent brick structure. There are two rooms with two cells each for men and a detention room for women. The basement at this point is partially above ground and is reached by a separate exterior entrance at grade, also from the main floor above.

One cell room is dark; the other is fairly light. The detention room has one large window and is well lighted. The cell room which is without means of sunlight and ventilation should not be used. The cells have no sanitary toilet facilities. There are a self-flushing toilet and lavatory in the detention room and a toilet and sink in a small adjoining room.

Each cell is furnished with bunk, waterproof mattress and blanket. The women's room has a cot bed and good bedding. The mattresses, which were covered with white oilcloth some years ago, are badly discolored. When new ones are provided they should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. These mattresses are made expressly for the purpose and are giving excellent satisfaction throughout the State. The lockup is heated by steam and has electric light.

The floor is properly drained to permit hosing out, and the building is cared for by the janitor, who was present and estimated that the lockup was used two or three times a week for the detention of prisoners. The lockup was well painted and at the time of inspection was clean and in order.

If possible, it would be a very desirable sanitary improvement to install a modern vitreous integral seat toilet in each of the two cells most used. This has been recommended in former reports. It would seem possible without serious difficulty or large expense to reach the present sewer line in the building. Nearly all cells in lockups located in villages of this size or smaller are furnished with modern toilet facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—ISLIP

### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Warren C. Haff, town clerk.

This lockup occupies a good sized room in the rear on the main floor of the town hall, a two-story brick building. The room is practically fireproof and has four windows and there is a transom over the exterior entrance. The lockup may also be entered from the offices in the front of the building. The windows are glazed with wire glass.

There are two old latticed steel cells with plate bottoms and partition. Each cell has two steel bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The room is heated by steam and since the last inspection electric light has been installed as recommended. There is an ordinary toilet with wooden seat and slop sink in the room. Buckets are provided in the cells.

The floor is concrete in good condition. The cells are painted white and the side walls brown. At the time of inspection the lockup was in fair condition except that it is used more or less for the storage of various articles. This has been criticized in several former reports and should be discontinued entirely.

This lockup is being used quite extensively by the various officers, including state troopers throughout the town and is entirely inadequate. It was stated that four prisoners had been detained the night before the inspection. Since the closing of the lockup at Bay Shore their prisoners are brought here for detention. This is the most populous township in Suffolk county, the last census showing 28,849.

It would be possible to provide a modern lockup here by installing four modern steel cells facing the windows and providing each with vitreous

integral seat toilets and wash basin. The room is about 22 x 15 feet and would admit four cells 5 x 7 x 7 feet. This would necessitate closing the inside entrance and changing the location of the outside one.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That four modern cells equipped as suggested in this report be installed, after plans have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. (This lockup was originally installed without the approval of the Commission.)

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHPORT

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1926. William E. Call, village president; Arthur Gardiner, village clerk.

Population of Northport is 2,587.

The lockup consists of a one-story concrete block addition in the rear of the fire station, with a separate entrance at the side of the building. There are three latticed steel cells provided with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The room is heated with a coal stove, lighted by electricity, and has one window.

This is a substantial fireproof lockup and at the time of inspection was clean and in good condition except the floor needed sweeping. A new coal stove will be required before another winter. The officer in charge stated that at a recent meeting of the village board it was decided to install a toilet in one of the cells, as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. This will be a commendable improvement. As the Commission has the approval of the type of toilet fixtures, the officials should be notified to forward to the Commission for approval either toilet specifications or firm name and catalogue plate number of the kind to be installed. Vitreous integral-seat toilets with flushometer or tank flush are the most satisfactory type to be installed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a toilet of an approved type be installed in at least one cell.
2. That a new coal stove be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—PATCHOGUE

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Robert M. Macintosh, supervisor.

A new town hall containing a lockup in the basement is being constructed here and the work is nearing completion. When the building was planned and the walls constructed it had not been planned to provide a lockup here. Three of the old cells from the men's lockup have been moved to the new quarters and were lying in the basement in a knocked-down form. The contractor, Thomas H. Lander, who is doing the work accompanied me to the new quarters and stated that they would undertake the completion of the lockup portion immediately.

The new structure is nearly fireproof, and the interior of the lockup is said to be both dampproof and fireproof. There is to be a room with three cells for men, a detention room for women and a room for lodgers. The present cells are too narrow and it is understood that they are to be made the proper size before permanently installed. Each cell and each department is to be provided with a modern vitreous integral seat toilet in accordance with the plans.

No arrangement has been made for enlarging the basement windows and providing a separate exterior entrance directly into the lockup, as was suggested when the plans were under discussion. However, this work can be done at any time in the future if deemed essential. The quarters seemed quite light at the time of inspection. When the work is finally completed and ready for use, the lockup should be again inspected.

At present the two cells in the department for women of the old lockup are being used temporarily for detention purposes, and some prisoners have been taken to the lockup at Babylon. Arrests have averaged about the same as reported during recent years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PORT JEFFERSON

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1926. Robert M. Macintosh, supervisor; Patchogue: Elmer P. Smith, resident justice of the peace.

This lockup consists of a one-story concrete building, fireproof, and easily accessible to the business center of the village. It is divided into two departments with two steel cells in each. There is a single exterior entrance.

Two years ago this lockup was materially improved, and since the last inspection in August, 1925, the recommendations then made have been practically all complied with. A new bunk was installed in one cell, new blankets and waterproof mattresses supplied, some new locks purchased, and the broken window glass replaced.

There is a toilet in the corridor of each department and one lavatory in operation. There is another lavatory, but this is disconnected from the plumbing. It would be a small matter to repair this and it should be attended to. The toilets are iron, of the self-flushing type, and at the time of inspection the water was turned off on account of frost. The building is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. The stove was badly rusted but said to be in satisfactory working order.

The interior was well painted and except that the floor needed sweeping, the lockup was in good condition. A night watchman is said to be on duty during the night and visits the lockup periodically. The officer in charge stated that several prisoners had been detained at one time during the winter, but as a rule the lockup was not used a great deal.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lavatory plumbing be repaired.
2. That someone be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAG HARBOR

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. J. A. Kiernan, village president; Harold Morouney, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a one-story fireproof building in the rear of the fire station and contains a room with two steel cells for men and a detention room for women. The cells have round barred tops and fronts and face windows. Each cell and the detention room are equipped with iron enameled toilet and lavatory, bunk with waterproof mattress, and blanket. There is a coal stove in each department and the building is lighted by electricity.

At the time of inspection the lockup was clean and in order. The Chief stated that only a small number of persons had been detained during the past year, one being a woman.

When this lockup is again painted, a light color should be used, preferably white enamel paint. If possible, the toilet flush should be improved, as it is inadequate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—SAYVILLE

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1926. Frank Rogers, supervisor, P. O. Bayport.

This lockup occupies a good-sized room on the main floor of a small stucco building called the Court House. The room is reached from both front and rear and has two large windows, affording ample sunlight and ventilation. There are two latticed steel cells, each provided with two bunks, mattresses, blankets and quilts, all in good condition. There are no sanitary toilet facilities in the cells, but there is a small toilet room off the hall. The building has electric light and is heated by hot air. There is a coal stove in the cell room.

The floor is of smooth concrete, the interior of the room finished in white, and at the time of inspection the place was clean and in order.

It was reported that very few arrests are made and there is little use for the lockup. If it is to be continued in use it would be a sanitary improvement to provide the mattresses with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—SHELTER ISLAND

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 21, 1926. E. S. Congden, town clerk.

There is said to be little use for a lockup at this point. The building, which has been used for lockup purposes for several years, consists of a small one-story frame structure, containing two steel cells. The entire interior is wood and of course is a fire trap if a prisoner is locked up without supervision.

Since the last inspection the place has been cleaned up and two waterproof mattresses provided. Electric light, which is now available, is also to be installed, it was stated.

Most lockups of this description have been abandoned throughout the State, but it is felt that very little use of the one here does not warrant the erection of a modern fireproof lockup. When a prisoner is locked in a cell someone should always remain in constant attendance on account of the grave fire hazard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—SMITHTOWN

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1926. Edward H. L. Smith, supervisor, P. O. St. James.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Town Hall, a two-story and basement brick structure. The basement is largely below grade and is reached from the floor above. There are several small windows affording a fair amount of sunlight and ventilation. There are two steel cells with round barred fronts and rears; the tops, bottoms and partition are plate steel. Each cell has a steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets. There are no sanitary toilet facilities; there is a driven well with pump near the cells. The building is heated by steam and has electric light. The cells are painted slate color and at the time of inspection the place was in good condition and seemed free from dampness.

The lockup is used by constables and state troopers. Definite arrangements should be made as to the matter of supervision during the night when prisoners are detained by the troopers. On different occasions it was reported that the town officials have found a prisoner in the lockup



with no arrangement as to proper care and custody and no one was aware of how the prisoner came to be there and when he was to be released, except the officer who brought him there in the night and who did not return until sometime during the day. While there is no grave fire hazard here, the building is not entirely fireproof and the lockup should not be left without some supervision when prisoners are locked in the cells. It would also be well to provide a police blotter in the hallway at the entrance or some other method adopted whereby the local officials may be informed that there is a prisoner in the lockup and in whose custody he belongs.

The record showed that about 30 prisoners had been locked up during the year.

Since the last inspection the cells have been rendered more safe by installing steel plates about the locks to prevent tampering with the locks. Otherwise the lockup was in the same condition as described in former reports.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the State Troopers be required to cooperate with the town officials with regard to the proper custody of prisoners and supervision of the lockup when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTHAMPTON

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1926. Gilbert H. White, village president; Osmond C. Lane, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a three-story and basement brick building of practically fireproof construction. The room, which has an independent exterior entrance at the rear, is furnished with two good cells, each provided with a modern toilet, lavatory, steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets. The basement is partially above grade and is said to be free from dampness. There are two windows, about 24 x 36 inches, and a sash door. The room, which is entirely separated from the rest of the building by fireproof partitions, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The interior is painted white and at the time of inspection was clean and in excellent condition. The Chief stated that the number of persons detained during the past year averaged about 25 and that for several years there had been no occasion to detain a woman. He stated that if prisoners are held over meal time they are provided with meals from a nearby restaurant.

Police officers are on duty both day and night and are said to keep the lockup under supervision when occupied. A cleaner is regularly employed who is apparently doing his work well.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIBERTY

## SULLIVAN COUNTY

Inspected December 11, 1926. A. F. Armstrong, president of the village; T. S. Kessler, clerk; Harry Svenson, chief of police.

The lockup is in the rear part of the Corporation Building, a two-story frame structure. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There is one large window in the cell room.

There are two steel cages, 6 ft. 9 in. x 5 ft. x 7 ft. 2 in., painted black. There is a bunk in each cell equipped with a waterproof mattress.

The interior of the cells was "wrecked" by two "crazy drunks" and the plumbing badly damaged. Part of the interior of the building is being remodeled and the cell room is included in the changes made. A new lavatory has been installed in the space in front of the cells and new toilets with integral seats are being placed in the cells. They are to be operated by a tank flush, the chain pull being just outside the bars in the rear of the cells. The village authorities were not aware of the fact that these changes should have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons before the work was started.

On account of the repairs in progress the lockup was not in use. It was stated that whenever prisoners are locked in the cells an officer is constantly in attendance. This should never be neglected on account of the inflammable nature of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—OWEGO

## TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected December 7, 1926. Charles B. Marvin, village president; A. M. Searles, chief of police.

The lockup consists of four steel cells with latticed fronts in a room in the basement of the county jail. Toilet facilities consist of a toilet and a sink in the corridor. Since the last inspection waterproof cases have been provided for the mattresses, as recommended.

It was stated that about 20 prisoners had been held in the lockup during the year, and nearly 500 lodgers housed during the same period, as many as nine of this class having been housed at one time. The lodgers should be kept in a room other than the cell room. There is an unused room adjoining the lockup which could be fitted up with portable wooden sleeping platforms; such an arrangement would be preferable to the present system of permitting them to use the cells and mattresses.

The village purchases needed equipment and the sheriff furnishes janitor service. More attention should be paid to keeping the place clean. Old papers were piled on top of the cells and the toilet fixtures showed lack of care. The sheriff promised to have conditions remedied.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be kept out of the cells and cell room.
2. That the place be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAVERLY

## TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected December 7, 1926. B. C. Severence, village president; Dana Boyle, chief of police.

This lockup, located in the basement of the village building, consists of a men's cell room containing four steel barred cages, a women's room, and a room for lodgers. There have been no changes since the last inspection except that translucent glass has been placed in the window of the women's room as recommended, and new blankets have been provided for this room.

The recommendation as to supplying mattresses with waterproof cases has not received favorable action by the authorities. The cells have no bedding except blankets. As was pointed out in the last report of inspection, these mattresses are comparatively inexpensive, durable and sanitary and are giving satisfaction throughout the State.

Information as to the extent to which this lockup is used was not obtained. The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup when it is occupied during the night. As this is not a fireproof structure, care should be exercised that the visits of the officer on duty are very frequent.

The lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied for the cells most used.
2. That because of the fire hazard the lockup receive careful supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GROTON

## TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected December 18, 1926. C. F. Brown, village president; A. J. Metzgar, chief of police.

This lockup has not been changed in any respect, since last inspection and was found as described in the inspection report of June 12, 1925.

The lockup was fairly clean at the time of inspection.

Since July 1, 1926 there have been three detentions only, and during same period three lodgers have been accommodated.

The fire risk is serious and when any person is detained in this lockup it should be kept under constant and competent supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## CITY JAIL—ITHACA

## TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected January 20, 1926. Dr. Fred B. Howe, mayor; William Marshall, chief of police.

This jail is situated on the ground floor of the City Hall and adjoins the offices of the Police Department. The equipment remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. There is a room with three good steel cells for men, a separate room with two steel cells for women or persons whom it is desired to detain separately, and between the main office and the men's cell room is a room for lodgers.

The jail was in good condition except that some trouble is experienced with cockroaches. It should be possible to keep vermin exterminated. A janitor is regularly employed. Each department is well equipped with toilets and lavatories which were in working order. The bedding consists of steel bunks with canvas-covered mattresses, and blankets.

One of the cells in the women's department is, and has been for a long time, used for the storage of illicit liquor by the federal authorities. This practice has been criticized in former reports and should be discontinued and the stuff now in storage removed at once.

The Chief stated that juveniles are no longer detained here and that women are taken to the county jail. This latter practice has been criticized in many former reports. Women held by the police should be detained in the city jail until regularly committed, and there should be a matron subject to call on such occasions. Ithaca has a population of 18,000, and 5,000 students additional during the school year. The police department in a city of this size requires adequate facilities for the care of police prisoners without resorting to the use of the old county jail which has no quarters available for such purpose.

The total number of arrests during 1925 was 911, of which number 33 were females. The number of lodgers housed was 148. Of course, those arrested for violation of traffic and other city ordinances are not detained at the jail.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the liquor in the two-cell room be removed and all female police prisoners requiring detention be held here in charge of a matron.
2. That waterproof mattresses be furnished for the bunks, and all vermin exterminated. These mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—ITHACA

## TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected November 11, 1926. Dr. Fred B. Howe, mayor; Walter D. Helm, police commissioner.

Population about 18,000.

The purpose of this inspection was to ascertain what progress has been made toward renovation, repainting, etc.

The work started last spring is practically completed and the jail and police quarters presented an orderly and thoroughly clean appearance. The city authorities are to be commended for the improvement made. There is one feature remaining, however, which has been cited in several previous reports, and it is a disgrace to the town. One of the cells on the women's side of the jail is still being used as a storage place for illicit liquor brought to the jail by federal agents. This should be corrected forthwith.

It is recommended that unless the city authorities remove the stored liquor from the women's side of the jail and return these quarters to the existing purposes of the law before December 31, 1926, the said authorities be cited to show cause why the women's side of the jail should not be closed as inadequate.

Average arrests 75 to 80 per month

Total arrests year 1925 ----- 911

*Classifications—*

Drunk and disorderly -----	309
Driving while intoxicated -----	10
Unlawful possession of liquor -----	14
Traffic violations -----	415
Felonies -----	28
Miscellaneous violations -----	135
Total -----	911

During 1925, 148 lodgers were accommodated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TRUMANSBURG

### TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1926. W. J. Henry, village president.

The population of Trumansburg is said to be about 1,200.

In 1922 the old lockup in this village was closed by the village board. During the past year a new modern municipal building was erected and the latticed steel cell in the former lockup has been installed on the first floor of the fire apparatus room. The officials stated that there was little use for a lockup here, but occasionally the night policeman desired to detain a prisoner rather than take him to the county jail during the night.

The Village President stated that if the Commission would permit the use of this cell temporarily, it would be a great convenience and saving at times. The cell has been thoroughly painted and a waterproof mattress and blankets are to be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The village has neither water nor sewerage systems.

The new building is fireproof and the room contains an adequate heating plant which is in operation at all times during cold weather. The building has electric light and there are several windows in the room in which the cell is located.

While plans for a new lockup located in an open apparatus room are usually not approved by the Commission, yet the suggested arrangement is much more sanitary, and a prisoner could be housed more comfortably here than in the old lockup. As a modern lockup with sanitary facilities cannot be provided until the village has a water system, I respectfully recommend that the request of the village officials—to use this cell in its present location for detention of adult males—be granted as a temporary expedient.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELLENVILLE

#### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected November 10, 1926. H. Wesley Coons, village president; Roy M. Currey, chief of police.

This lockup occupies quarters in the rear part of the fire house, a two-story brick and wooden building. There are three brick cells in a good-sized room for men, and a small separate room intended for women but it is claimed that no females are detained.

Each cell has a wooden bunk, waterproof mattress, sanitary toilet and wash basin. An ample supply of good blankets was hanging on a bar in front of the cells. The room has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. It is lighted and ventilated by means of four full-sized windows heavily grated on the inside and glazed with translucent glass. The floor is concrete, the side walls brick, and the ceiling wood.

The room for women is furnished with a wooden bunk, waterproof mattress and toilet facilities. As it is not used, no arrangement has been made for heating it.

Since the last inspection the interior of the cell room and cells has been painted white and gray, waterproof mattresses purchased and the bunks repaired. At the time of inspection the place was clean and in order. The Chief stated that a man was allowed to make his headquarters in the lockup, who keeps it clean and attends to the fire; he also keeps the place under supervision during the night when prisoners are detained. A night watchman also visits the lockup occasionally during the night when occupied by persons under arrest. A few lodgers are cared for in the lockup during cold weather.

The number of arrests during the past year, requiring detention, was estimated at 25.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

#### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1926. Augustus Styles, city clerk; J. Allan Wood, chief of police. The population of the city as given by the census of 1925 was 28,099.

This city now uses four cells in the basement of the county jail as a city jail. This is more than a mile from police headquarters in the city hall.



The chief of police reports that 656 males and 47 females were arrested during the first eleven months of the present calendar year, and that of these 263 males and 25 females were detained in the jail. The latter were placed in the women's quarters of the county jail. He further states that juveniles were paroled in the custody of their parents.

No lodgers are carried on the police records, but are housed in the lodgers' room of the county jail.

The officials in charge of the county jail state that police officers simply bring their prisoners to the jail and they are left in the custody of the sheriff.

Kingston is the only city of its size in the State, which has no city jail. Cities of half its size are provided with excellent jail and police facilities. The placing of prisoners in the county jail is a bad arrangement and should not be countenanced by the citizens of the city. It would seem that civic pride would demand the erection of a police station in keeping with the size and importance of the city. Not all of the prisoners detained by the police are of the lowest strata of life. It is not infrequent that a fairly decent person is detained by the police. Section 90 of the General City Law provides in part that:

"The mayor of every city containing a population of twenty-five thousand shall \*\*\*\*\* designate one or more station houses within his city for the detention and confinement of all women under arrest in such city."

This would indicate that it was never even assumed that a city the size of Kingston would not be provided with proper police stations.

It is recommended that the authorities of the city of Kingston be requested to provide, within a reasonable time, a suitable place for the detention of city prisoners, and that they advise this Commission on or before March 1, 1927 of their action in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—MARLBORO

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. Edward Young, supervisor, P. O., Milton.

The lockup remains as reported at the time of the last inspection when it was severely criticized because of its untidy condition. It was recommended in that report that waterproof mattresses be secured, that proper supervision be provided when occupied, and that the place be kept clean or closed.

One new mattress case and two new blankets were on hand, but had not been placed in the cell. It was stated that this would be done immediately.

Assurance was given that the officer making an arrest supervises the lockup constantly when a prisoner is detained. The building is a fire hazard and this should never be neglected.

The place showed lack of care. It was dirty and the toilet and lavatory were in need of a thorough scouring. The toilet flush was weak and should be improved. It was explained that the owner of the building was responsible for repairs of this nature and that the board had been unable to get him to attend to the matter. Necessary repairs should be made at once.

It was estimated that about 25 prisoners had been held at the lockup during the past year, not more than one having been detained at one time. Lodgers, it was stated, are not accommodated.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be kept clean.
2. That the toilet flush be improved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW PALTZ

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1926. O. B. Schmid, village clerk.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in the basement of the fire station, a two-story and basement structure rented by the village. There have been no changes since the last inspection and it was found clean and in order.

It was stated that very few prisoners were detained and that an occasional lodger was housed. There seemed to be some question as to the amount of supervision provided by the night officer when prisoners are detained. The clerk stated that he supposed the officer visited the place at intervals during the night, but could not state definitely. He was advised that because of the inflammable nature of the building the matter of adequate supervision should never be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PINE HILL

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1926. H. W. Misner, village president.

The lockup consists of a latticed cage in a small room to the rear of the first floor of the fire station, a two-story frame building. The cell is equipped with steel bunk, mattress, quilts, and bucket. While the village has a water system there is no water connection in the building, as the building has previously been unheated during the winter.

The place was clean and in order. The village president was advised that waterproof cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, would protect the mattress, and he promised to take up the matter with the village board for purchasing same.

New fire apparatus has been purchased and a heating system has been placed on the main floor to protect it, and the village officials expect to arrange to heat the lockup so that it may be used during cold weather.

It was stated that very few prisoners are held and only an occasional lodger permitted to use the lockup. Assurance was given that the authorities provide for constant supervision of the lockup when prisoners are detained.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a waterproof case be provided for the mattress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SAUGERTIES

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1926. John C. Shults, supervisor; Arthur W. Richter, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the town hall, a small two-story brick structure. There is a cell room containing two steel cells for men and a detention room for women. There is a stove in the cell room which is supposed to heat both rooms. Gas is used for lighting.

The cells and detention room are equipped with enameled iron toilets and lavatories. Beds consist of steel bunks with waterproof mattresses and blankets in the cells, and a cot bed with mattress in the detention room.

The place was found in very dirty condition—the detention room was piled with election material, books, etc., there was a pile of rubbish in the cell room to the side of the cells, and the toilets were in need of a thorough scouring. The steelwork is beginning to rust and should be painted with a light colored paint. It was stated that a caretaker is employed, but he has very evidently been negligent.

The Chief stated that the detention room was not used, as women are seldom arrested and if any are, and it is necessary to detain them, they are taken to a hotel. Another reason given for not using the detention room was the danger of a person using the gas to commit suicide. This is a very present danger and it would be an improvement to install electric light throughout the building, which could doubtless be done at small expense.

The Chief was informed that the room should be cleaned up and put in condition for use, as there might be occasion to use it for a male prisoner if the cells were occupied. It could also be used if necessary to keep members of a gang separated.

It was stated that about 30 prisoners had been held here during the winter and that no lodgers were housed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place, including the detention room, be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That the cells and ceiling be painted with a light colored paint.
3. That electric light be installed in place of gas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*



## CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

WARREN COUNTY

Inspected March 4, 1926. O. C. Smith, mayor; F. G. Jenkins, chief of police, assisted by a captain, sergeant, one detective and five patrolmen, also three special officers.

This jail, located in the basement of the City Hall, consists of ten steel cells in three separate departments and a detention room for females adjacent to the room used as police headquarters.

The cots in the cells are provided with waterproof covered mattresses and blankets which are cleaned and aired frequently. The jail was clean and in good condition with the exception of the toilets which are not modern and badly in need of re-enameling, which has been recommended in previous reports but has never been done, even though assurance was given at the time of the last inspection that this would be attended to at once. It is herewith recommended again.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH CREEK

WARREN COUNTY

Inspected March 5, 1926. Charles Kenwell, supervisor of town of Johnsburg; Patrick Collins, constable.

This lockup is located in a separate building adjacent to the hotel on the main street. It is of concrete construction 12 x 14 feet and has one window 3 feet square. There are two latticed steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks equipped with good mattresses and blankets. Heat is furnished from a wood stove and light is supplied from a kerosene lamp. Each cell also has a bucket as there are no modern toilet facilities in the building. In the corridor outside the cells there is a washstand, pitcher and bowl. Soap and towel are also provided. This lockup was clean and in good condition and entirely adequate for the needs of the village as very few arrests are made. The bedding is in good condition, and it is to the advantage of the authorities to provide waterproof cases for the mattresses, and this is hereby recommended. As there is electricity in the village it is also recommended that the authorities install an electric light in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—FORT ANN

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected October 20, 1926. Charles Parker, supervisor.

This lockup, located in the basement of the Town Hall, is equipped with two latticed steel cells, each furnished with a bunk, mattress and blankets. The room itself is above grade and has a separate entrance. There are no toilet facilities or water and it is heated by a wood stove. It has been severely criticized in the reports for many years on account of the litter which has been allowed to collect outside the cells, and in the last year's report of inspection it was recommended that the lockup

be cleaned and kept clean or it should be closed. The recommendation has been complied with and the lockup was clean and evidently has been receiving some care.

The Supervisor assured me that he has insisted on the lockup having supervision when occupied, and on occasions has required the officer making the arrest to take his prisoner to the county jail at Hudson Falls or Salem, if he cannot remain in the lockup.

The lockup is entirely adequate for the present needs of the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected March 4, 1926. Frank Thebo, village president; M. J. Hanley, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a small one-story concrete building located at the end of an alley off the main street. It is used by the village and town and contains a large cage for males, a room for females, and a lodgers' room. It has a lavatory and there are toilet facilities in each department. The building is heated by hot air and lighted by electricity.

The lockup has been renovated and painted throughout and on the day of inspection was clean showing it had received the care recommended in previous reports.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—GRANVILLE

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected July 22, 1926. David J. McHenry, supervisor; Patrick Roche, village president.

The population of the village, as shown by the last census, was 3,547, and of the town exclusive of the village, 2,223.

The lockup is a one-story brick building in the rear of buildings on the main street. There are three cells of brick with enameled toilets and cot beds with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The building is owned by the town, but the lockup is maintained and used jointly with the village. It is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

The lockup has been cleaned as recommended in the last report of inspection, but the recommendation—that the door of the lockup be kept locked and the lockup discontinued as a lodging place—has not been complied with, as the building was found unlocked and accessible to the public. The recommendation is again renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WHITEHALL

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected December 27, 1926. E. J. Woodward, village president; Edgar Whalen, chief of police.

The average number of arrests annually was reported as about 90, all males.

This is a modern lockup, located on the main floor of the new village building, and was described in detail in the report of inspection dated September 7, 1925. At that time it was recommended that bars be installed on the windows. Up to the present date this has not been complied with. The reason given is that the ceiling of the lockup had to be torn out to put in a new floor in the police headquarters upstairs.

The lockup was not clean on the day of inspection. The new toilets have been neglected and if allowed to continue in this condition will deteriorate and become insanitary. No one seems to be responsible for the cleanliness and proper care of this lockup which accounts for its neglected appearance. It is one of the most modern and up-to-date lockups in the State and it should not be allowed to go by default, but someone should be made responsible for its care, and the bars on the windows should be installed immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLYDE

## TOWN OF GALEN

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1926. Henry E. Cross, supervisor; Frank C. Shields, village president; N. W. Limner, chief of police.

The lockup is a small one-story stone addition to the town hall. It contains two cells with latticed steel fronts, barred doors, and plate partition. There is an entrance through the town hall by a narrow doorway and a small stair, and another directly from the outside, opening into an alley. The latter is seldom used, because the door can be opened only with difficulty, as the floor of the lockup is slightly below grade and gravel washes down into the doorway. This could be obviated by constructing a concrete approach to the doorway, and should be done, as occasion might arise when it would be imperative to open this door to release a prisoner, as in the case of a fire in the town hall which is not fireproof.

The cells have modern toilet facilities, steel bunks, mattresses with waterproof cases, and blankets.

The record showed that during the three months preceding date of inspection 35 men were arrested, about 50 per cent. of whom were locked up. During the same period 20 lodgers were accommodated, the greatest number of this class having been six. It was stated that on one occasion a prisoner and a lodger had occupied the lockup at the same time. The chief of police was advised that the State Commission of Prisons is opposed to the use of cell rooms by lodgers and that the number of lodgers accommodated would seem to warrant equipping a room for this class, as is required in all modern lockups. Females who may be arrested, it was stated, are taken directly to the county jail at Lyons.



The chief of police is on duty until midnight and supervises the lock-up until that hour by periodical visits, which are continued after that time by the night watchman.

The lockup was dirty and showed lack of care. It was stated that the janitor of the building is supposed to keep the place clean, but it was very evident that he had been negligent. A general clean-up should be had immediately, and it would improve the appearance of the place if the steelwork were painted with white enamel which can be washed.

The heating apparatus which was out of order at the time of the last inspection has been repaired as recommended.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be thoroughly cleaned and kept so in the future.
2. That a stone or concrete approach be constructed to the outer entrance so that it can be used without difficulty.
3. That lodgers be excluded from the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1926. Frank Baltzel, village clerk; Solon E. McKown, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the village building, a three-story brick structure housing the fire house and village offices. There are four steel cells on the first floor for men and a detention room for women on the second floor. Each cell has a toilet, two steel bunks, one mattress with waterproof case, and blanket. There is a washstand in the corridor. The detention room is furnished with proper toilet facilities, bed and good bedding.

During the year ending October 31, 1926, 372 males were arrested. This includes "lodgers" who are placed under arrest as tramps and arraigned before the magistrate. It was stated that no females had been detained during the year; a matron is employed subject to call. The greatest number of males under detention at one time was reported as 7, which, it was stated, was unusually high, there being sufficient cell room ordinarily to house all prisoners without resorting to "doubling up".

Except for some markings on the corridor walls, the place was in good order. The Chief stated that the walls would be repainted and orders issued that all prisoners be kept in the cells and not permitted the run of the corridor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—ONTARIO CENTER

## TOWN OF ONTARIO

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 19, 1926. Jacob Kohlman, town clerk; George Church, resident justice.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages in a small one-story detached frame building lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. There are no toilet facilities except a bucket in one cell. Bedding consists of a new mattress with waterproof case in one cell, an old insanitary mattress in the other cell, and some blankets in good condition.

Electric light was installed in compliance with a recommendation in previous reports of inspection.

The place was dirty. Apparently, no one has been designated to keep it in order and rubbish and discarded clothing has been permitted to accumulate, giving the place a neglected appearance.. The town authorities should appoint someone to be responsible for keeping the place clean; the old mattress should be destroyed and another mattress with waterproof case substituted. The blankets should be kept hung up when not in use. A bucket should be provided for the cell at present without one.

It was stated that perhaps half a dozen prisoners were held here during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been two. Lodgers, it was said, are not accommodated. Assurance was given that the authorities recognize the fire hazard existing at the lockup and provide constant supervision when prisoners are detained. This should never be neglected.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned and someone made responsible for keeping it so
2. That an additional mattress with waterproof case be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP— PALMYRA

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1926. Louis Zeigler, village clerk; Merle Dickinson, chief of police.

There have been no changes since the last inspection. The lockup was in good order except for a pile of rubbish which was in the hallway beside the door leading into the men's cell room. This was called to the attention of the chief of police and a member of the village board who were informed that such conditions should not be permitted to exist.

The record showed that 240 men and 2 women had been arrested during the present year, of whom about 50 men were locked up, the greatest number at one time having been 3. Sixty lodgers were also given accommodation, there having been occasions when 3 or 4 were housed on the same night, and it was stated that at times lodgers had been permitted to use the place while prisoners were under detention. The chief of police was informed that the State Commission of Prisons does not approve of lodgers using the lockup, especially when prisoners are under detention. The large number of lodgers here would appear to warrant the installation of a lodgers' room where they could be housed entirely separate from the lockup. There is a room in the basement—the old lockup—used as a catchall for discarded material, which could be cleaned up, the old cells removed, provided with toilet facilities and sleeping platforms, and would make a very good lodgers' room.

There was one prisoner in the lockup at time of inspection—an adult male awaiting examination—who, it was stated, had been there five days, having been committed thereto by the local justice. Why he was committed here instead of to the county jail did not appear. Certainly, the lockup is not equipped to perform the functions of a county jail, there being no provision for constant supervision or serving meals except by the officer obtaining same from a nearby restaurant. The lockup is not fireproof—in fact, the entire rear end of the building was destroyed by fire some months ago—and the necessity for constant guarding against fire when the lockup is occupied was called to the attention of the officials in the last report of inspection, which contained the following recommendation:

“That the lockup be carefully guarded against the danger from fire when there are prisoners.”

The ordinary duties of the police officer are sufficient to keep him employed, so that he has but little time to supervise the lockup against fire and escape of prisoners. It would be much better to send all prisoners to the county jail, a few minutes distant by trolley or auto. If it is to perform the functions of a county jail, the authorities should provide a jailer to remain constantly at the lockup while any such prisoners are detained.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That lodgers be excluded from the cell rooms.
3. That prisoners be not held at the lockup after arraignment, and the lockup be not used to perform county jail functions; or that a jailer be employed to remain constantly at the lockup while prisoners are held awaiting final disposition of their cases.
4. That the lockup be carefully guarded against the danger of fire when police prisoners are under detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—SAVANNAH

## TOWN OF SAVANNAH

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1926. Sheridan E. Wood, supervisor; E. Jepson, caretaker.

The lockup remains as described in the last report of inspection, except that toilet facilities have been installed in rooms adjacent to the cell room.

The caretaker stated that there had been no persons detained in the lockup during the past three years, it being more economical to convey prisoners to the county jail at Lyons than to heat the building and provide supervision.

The bedding was in good condition and the room was clean. The officials should exercise extreme care to remove matches from any prisoners who may possibly be held here for even short periods, as the bedding is highly inflammable. Constant supervision should be provided at any time the lockup is used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SODUS

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 19, 1926. A. N. Morgan, village president; George Williams, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages in a room in the basement of the village hall and fire station, a two-story and basement structure. Each cell is equipped with toilet, steel bunk, waterproof mattress, and blanket. The room is well lighted and heated. It was clean and in good order with the exception of the toilet flush valves which did not function properly. This was called to the attention of a member of the village board who promised to take up the matter of repairs for same at the next meeting of the village board scheduled to be held shortly after the day of inspection.

It was stated that but few prisoners are held at the lockup and very few lodgers housed. The latter, it was said, are not permitted to use the cells, being kept in the corridor.

The building is not fireproof and although there are two entrances to the basement—one from the outside at the rear of the building and the other from the fire station on the first floor—the lockup should be strictly supervised when prisoners are detained therein. Care should be taken that all entrances are kept free from obstructions and the night officer should be required to visit the place at frequent intervals when a person is locked up. Visits at two-hour intervals, as stated by the chief, do not constitute adequate supervision of a lockup of this type.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the toilet flush valves be repaired.
2. That careful supervision be provided when persons are detained in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—WILLIAMSON

## TOWN OF WILLIAMSON

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 19, 1926. E. R. Decker, town clerk.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages in the basement of the Grange Hall, a two-story and basement brick, tile and stucco structure also used as a school. Entrance is from the outside at grade and through the boiler room.

The cells are furnished with steel bunks, mattresses and quilts. The bedding was not in very good condition. No sanitary facilities are provided excepting buckets in the cells.

Arrests requiring detention, it was stated, do not exceed 5 or 6 a year, and some lodgers are accommodated.

It was recommended in previous reports of inspections that toilet and lavatory of approved type be installed, that waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses, and that a platform be erected in the boiler room for lodgers so that they can be excluded from the cells. These matters were discussed with the town clerk who stated that the board did not feel that the little use of the lockup would justify the installation of the toilet which would be rather expensive, necessitating taking up concrete floor and installing a septic tank outside the building. He promised, however to again take up this matter with the plumber and advise the Commission as to his opinion regarding the feasibility of installing the fixtures. He agreed to immediately order from the Superintendent of State Prisons mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets, to replace the old bedding now in use.

He stated that the erection of a bench in the boiler room would not be practicable, as the space is now pretty well taken up, and to permit lodgers to use this part of the building unsupervised would be dangerous, as they might interfere with the fires and also obtain access to other parts of the building by the stairway from the boiler room to the upper floor. He further stated that he favored excluding this class entirely from the lockup and that he would urge such action by the town board.

Assurance was given that constant supervision is provided when prisoners are detained.

The place was clean.

## RECOMMENDATION

That lodgers be kept out of the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOLCOTT

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1926. Miss Louise Knapp, village clerk; C. M. Palmer, chief of police.

The lockup consists of one steel barred cell located on the first floor of the village building, a small frame structure on the main street. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The cell is furnished with waterproof mattresses and bedding in good condition. Sanitary facilities consist of a cell bucket and a faucet at the rear door of the building.

It was stated that but two prisoners had been held at the lockup during the past year, and that very few lodgers were accommodated, it being the general practice to order this class to move on. Assurance was given that constant supervision is provided when prisoners are detained. Because of the fire hazard this should never be neglected.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 4, 1926. Frank H. Addyman, village president and chief of police.

The lockup in this village has two modern cells and a room with cot for women. The cells are equipped with sanitary toilets, wash basins and blankets. The place is well lighted and ventilated.

About 15 males and 4 females have been locked up since January 1, 1926. Three females were sent from Hastings, where there is no lockup for women.

Because of the possible danger of fire, whenever prisoners are held here there should be close supervision, particularly during the night. The village officers should also understand that whenever women are locked up a matron should be in charge. It is not necessary to appoint one regularly but to have an arrangement with some woman in the village to come in on call, so that women will not be left in charge of male officers.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1926. E. P. Barrett, supervisor, Katonah; George H. Mills, chief of police.

The police force consists of 7 men.

The lockup in this town is located in a small building at the rear of the office of the chief of police.

There are two old-type steel cells which have been provided with mattresses since the last inspection.

The place has been condemned by the Commission for sometime back.

The town is now constructing a fine town building for the officials of the town with headquarters for the police and a lockup, plans for which have been approved by the Commission. It is stated that the cost of the building furnished will be about \$100,000.

The town is to be commended for the work it has undertaken in connection with this new building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CHAPPAQUA

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1926. H. R. Washburn, supervisor; Samuel Thompson, justice of the peace.

The lockup of this town has been described in previous reports of the Commission. It is located in a small fireproof building at the rear of the Town Hall. There are two reasonably good cells with bunks, mattresses, blankets and toilets. The place is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Since the last inspection a new police force has been organized with a Chief and three officers.

It is probable that this progressive town will, in the near future, be required to build a new lockup, located adjacent to the police headquarters where prisoners can be under constant supervision.

The place was in a clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1926. John J. Hill, village president; Patrick F. Costello, chief of police. The police force consists of seven officers in addition to the Chief.

The lockup at this place has two old type cells with toilets, lavatories, approved mattresses, and blankets. At the time it was put in condition by the village, it was understood that it was to be a temporary proposition. Through the generosity of Colonel and Mrs. Franklin I. Brown the village has been given a fine site on the main business street on which is to be erected a new building, costing approximately \$80,000., which will include a new lockup. Excavation work is now in process. The plans have been submitted to the Commission.

About 25 males have been held here since January 1, 1926. No women have been held at any time.

The place was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. Benjamin I. Taylor, supervisor; Andrew Monroe, chief of police.

The police force consists of 22 officers.

The population of the town is about 8,000.

Police headquarters are located in a rented building used as a town hall.

There are two old-type cells with approved toilets, wash basins and mattresses.

It is stated that the average number of males detained here each week runs from 6 to 10. Any women whom it is necessary to detain are sent to Rye. Children are taken care of at the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry.

In last year's inspection report it was recommended that a heavy close-woven wire mesh be placed under the top bars of the cells to obviate the danger of suicide. The officer in charge stated that the wire mesh had been on hand since March 29th but had not been put in place. It is recommended that this be done at once.

The lockup was not in as clean condition as usual and the attention of the town officers is called to the necessity of having this place cleaned every day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1926. Thomas J. Reynolds, village president; Thomas J. Hogan, captain of police.

The population of this village at the time of the last census was 6,311.

This lockup consists of a room with two good modern steel cells adjacent to police court, located in an old stone building originally a church. The floor is wood, but otherwise the interior of the lockup is practically fireproof. There are four large windows, providing ample means of sunlight and ventilation.

Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, blankets, modern toilet and lavatory. There is also a small toilet compartment in one corner of the room. The building is heated by steam and has electric light. A wooden bench is provided in the cell room for the accommodation of an occasional lodger.

Since the last inspection the interior has been painted, and at the time of inspection the place, including the toilet fixtures, was clean and in order. A janitor is employed who takes care of the lockup.

There is no detention room for women. It was stated that should it be necessary to detain a woman, she is taken to Ardsley where there is a modern lockup with separate detention room.

This village is in need of a modern municipal building which would provide for all the village departments, including police headquarters and an adequate lockup. The present lockup with only two cells and no separate quarters for women prisoners and lodgers is too small for a village the size of Hastings, situated in close proximity to large centers of population.

## RECOMMENDATION

That a modern and adequate lockup and police headquarters be provided when a new municipal building is constructed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1926. Matthew J. Murtha, village president; B. F. McCall, chief of police.

Last year this lockup was remodeled and greatly improved. It consists of a room with two good cells adjacent to police headquarters on the ground floor of the Town Hall. The improvements were fully described in the report dated February 19, 1925. The cells have open-barred fronts facing a large window and are finished with white enamel paint. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory and there are also such facilities in the cell room. The place has electric light and steam heat and at the time of inspection was in excellent condition. New waterproof mattresses and blankets have been provided.



Females are not detained here and no lodgers are cared for. The records showed that the total number of arrests during the past year was 389, a large percentage of which was for violation of motor vehicle laws and village ordinances. In all such cases detention is not required.

The lockup is said to be under supervision both day and night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. John R. Tulloch, village president; William Hynds, captain of police.

The population of the village is about 4,500.

The police force consists of 17 officers.

The lockup is located in one of the finest village buildings in this part of the State. There are three modern cells with sanitary toilets and approved mattresses. There is a women's room, provided with washbowl, toilet, and cot bed. The place is well lighted and ventilated.

About 100 males have been confined here since January 1, 1926. No women have been detained during that time. Children are sent to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry.

In last year's report attention was called to the necessity of repainting one cell. This has not been done and should be attended to at once. In fact, it would be well to have the entire lockup repainted so that the place may be kept in good condition and in keeping with this fine building.

The cells were not clean. It is stated that this work is required to be done by the police officers, all of whom are busy most of the time. It is recommended that the Village President arrange for the building janitor to take care of these cells so that they are cleaned each day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE—MAMARONECK

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. George W. Burton, supervisor; L. Harold Bailey, village president; James J. O'Neill, chief of police.

The police force of this village consists of 28 men.

At the present time there is no lockup available for use of the police officers in this village. The population is approximately 12,000 and a number of arrests are made. It is stated that sometimes prisoners are held for a few hours at the rear of the police station, but no cells are provided. The town of Mamaroneck has been promising the Commission for some years back that they would provide a satisfactory lockup, but the promise has not been kept. The chief of police advises that the old town lockup on the hill is not being used. At times, prisoners are sent to the county jail at White Plains for detention. This is no place for the detention of police prisoners and the county authorities should refuse to receive them from this large and prosperous town and village.

On August 10, 1926, a blue print of a first floor plan and cross section of a proposed police station and lockup for the village was submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. Changes were suggested and revised plans and specifications requested. The architect, in a letter received November 11th, states that the matter is being held pending an exact survey of the property which is being revised. The matter should be expedited, as a modern lockup is needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT KISCO

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1926. Henry Blakeby, village president; Rockwell Matthews, village clerk; E. W. McCall, chief of police.

The police force consists of 8 officers.

The population of Mount Kisco is about 5,000.

The number of arrests in this village from January 1, 1926, to date, was 342. The number of prisoners confined in the village lockup was 70.

Police headquarters and lockup are located in an old building entirely unfitted for use in this progressive village. At the present time, with the exception of two other bad lockups in Westchester county where village buildings are being erected, Mount Kisco has the worst remaining. The cells have the old bucket system which has been obsolete for many years in up-to-date villages. It is difficult to keep the place clean and it was dirty and in disorderly condition. The reason for this was stated to be due to the illness of the regular janitor. The place has been allowed to lapse into the old time condition which, in the past, was criticized by the Commission.

From January, 1926, to date, 42 lodgers were accommodated in this lockup.

In the last inspection report dated April 18, 1925, it was stated that recommendations as to this lockup were being withheld because it was understood a new village building was soon to be erected. This information is again given this year. It is recommended that the village officers provide a new lockup, adequate and sanitary, at the earliest possible time.

It is suggested that the village officers look at the splendid new building in the village of Larchmont which contains police headquarters and lockup.

The village president should be asked to advise the Commission by December 1, 1926, if any definite plans have been arrived at for the erection of a new lockup. If plans are to be prepared, it should be borne in mind that a separate room should be provided for lodgers. They cannot be housed in lockup cells. Plans for a new lockup must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

JOHN S. KENNEDY.  
*Commissioners.*

## CITY JAIL—MOUNT VERNON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1926. William D. McQueston, mayor; Charles W. Wynne, commissioner of public safety; George G. Atwell, chief of police.

The police force numbers 95 men.

The population of the city is approximately 55,000.

The Mount Vernon police station and jail is located in a modern well-equipped building—one of the best in the State.

From January 1, 1926 to September 30, 1926, 1,073 males and 87 females were detained in the city jail. Lodgers are turned over to the Salvation Army for care; there were 81 of these. In addition, 68 persons were given shelter at Headquarters.

There are 14 cells for men and 6 for women, equipped with sanitary plumbing and cots with waterproof mattresses.

The entire place was newly repainted. One cell was out of order, but arrangements had been made for its repair.

There are two fine rooms provided for women who may be held for only a short time, and in case of sickness. These are equipped with cot beds, sheets pillow cases, and toilets. A wash basin is provided in each room.

The jail was in a commendable condition of cleanliness and good order.

The Children's Society Shelter at Yonkers was closed May 1, 1926. Since that time, boys under sixteen are sent to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry and girls to St. Germaine's Home at Peekskill, or in some cases to the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City. Quarters are provided at Dobbs Ferry in the Children's Village and a special cottage set aside for this purpose. It is understood that the Department of Public Welfare is endeavoring to arrange for a shelter at or in the vicinity of White Plains where all juvenile delinquents from the county may be taken care of.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1926. Benjamin B. Badeau, mayor; Arthur H. Titus, president, Police Commission; Frank Cody, chief of police; Denis McSweeney, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in the city police force is 113.

The city of New Rochelle has a population of upwards of 50,000.

The jail is a good one, having ten modern cells for men and two for women, provided with sanitary toilets, bunks and mattresses. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. There is a tramp room in the basement provided with sleeping platforms; there is a shower bath and toilet outside.



A matron is always on hand when women are detained here.

The number of arrests in the city from January 1st to September 30, 1926, was 1,103—1,027 males and 76 females. The number of lodgers accommodated during this period was 599.

The jail was not in as clean a condition as it should be and was quite a striking contrast to the jail at Mount Vernon, which we visited shortly before this inspection was made. It is suggested that the village authorities make provisions to have this jail thoroughly scrubbed out and an order given that it be kept in a cleanly condition.

The Children's Society Shelter at Yonkers was closed May 1, 1926. Since that time, boys under sixteen are sent to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry and girls to St. Germaine's Home at Peekskill, or in some cases to the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City. Quarters are provided at Dobbs Ferry in the Children's Village and a special cottage set aside for this purpose. It is understood that the Department of Public Welfare is endeavoring to arrange for a shelter at or in the vicinity of White Plains where all juvenile delinquents from the county may be taken care of.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. David J. Lyon, supervisor; Thomas J. James, village president; Michael J. Fitzpatrick, chief of police.

The population of this village is approximately 4,000.

The police force consists of a Chief and 12 men.

The lockup is owned by the town of Pelham and used by the town and villages of Pelham and North Pelham.

There are three cells, one of which is equipped with sanitary toilet and wash basin.

It was stated that only about 5 male prisoners have been held here since January 1, 1926, and that it has never been necessary to use but one of the cells. No women are held here. Children are sent to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry. It was stated that not over two lodgers have been taken care of during the year.

The place was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1926. H. B. Decker, village president; Daniel F. Murphy, chief of police.

The lockup, which is in the new municipal building, was fully described in the last report of inspection. While the cells are equipped with modern plumbing fixtures, it is regrettable that the plumber installed the toilets so that they are directly under the bunks and practically useless to most of the prisoners who are held at the lockup.

Since the last inspection a wire screen has been placed under the bars on the top of three cells so as to minimize the danger of prisoners committing suicide by hanging.

From January 1st to the date of inspection the record showed that 112 men and 5 women had been arrested, of whom 47 men and 4 women were locked up. Lodgers are not accommodated.

A matron should be employed on call, to remain at the lockup when women and girls are detained. Female prisoners should never be left in the exclusive care of male officers.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1926 William H. Jackson, village president; Frank B. Minnerly, chief of police.

The population of Ossining at the time of the last census was 12,769.

This is a small two-cell lockup located on the lower floor of the municipal building. It remains in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection dated July 27, 1925, except that the interior has been painted. The toilets are not provided with regular flushometers and at the time of inspection were not in proper working order. As there is but little fall from the cells to the sewer line, a thorough flushing arrangement should be provided or an insanitary condition will exist.

The lockup was not clean. A janitor is employed and it should be his duty to keep the place, including the toilet fixtures, in thoroughly clean condition at all times.

The number of arrests in this village from January 1, 1926, to date was 415, including traffic violations. Lodgers are accommodated in the lockup—an objectionable practice. If a woman is detained it is necessary to take her to Tarrytown or some other place where there is a separate detention room.

The school is still conducted in this building. A site for a new High School has been purchased and it is probable that the school cannot be removed from this building until new quarters are provided.

The Commissioner of Police stated that the matter of enlarging this lockup was being considered, but no definite plan had been consummated. It has been recommended in former reports that the space adjacent to the present lockup, now used by the Grand Army and as a utility room, be taken over and an adequate lockup provided.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be enlarged.
2. That the toilet flush be improved.
3. That the janitor be required to keep this lockup in clean condition at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE JAIL—PEEKSKILL

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 9, 1926. James K. Apgar, village president; Henry J. Burke, chief of police.

The population of this village at the time of the last census was 17,993.

This jail, which was erected in 1924, is similar in design to most of the modern county jails of the State; originally it served as an annex to the Westchester County Jail and received short-termed prisoners committed from this vicinity of the county. Since the opening of the Westchester County Penitentiary this jail has been used only as a village lockup.

There are 16 cells on the first floor which are used for police prisoners and said to be ample for this purpose. On the second floor are 15 similar cells, some of which are used for the care of lodgers. There is also a room with several cells for women, and a department intended for minors.

The Chief stated that the county allows thirty cents for one meal for each lodger cared for. The records indicate that the number per night averages about two so far this season, and the highest last winter was eleven.

The jail is fireproof and was in excellent condition throughout. Since the last inspection the interior has been repainted and a supply of water-proof mattresses and blankets provided. The blankets are sent out to the laundry frequently and those not in use are kept hanging up in the cell room and were clean. A janitor is regularly employed and is apparently taking good care of the jail.

The steelwork is painted black. When painted again, a light color should be used. White enamel paint is being used in most jails and lockups throughout the State, which improves the light and is easily washed and kept free from stain and markings .



In previous reports of inspection mention was made of the fact that when this jail was built an aperture in the ceiling of the cells was provided for electric lights and the spaces covered with round iron bars to which a prisoner with suicidal tendencies might hang himself. As electric lights are not now used in the cells and not needed for police prisoners, it might be advisable to permanently close these spaces in the cells used for lockup purposes. More lights could be placed in the corridors and a higher candle-power light used.

The records show that thus far this year 1,218 arrests have been made; very few women are detained and all children taken into custody are sent to the Children's Shelter in Yonkers if detention is required, or paroled to the custody of parents. No police matron is regularly employed, but the Chief stated that it was usually the practice to call in the wife of one of the officers when the services of a matron are required. The figures for yearly arrests include all violations of traffic laws and ordinances, which comprise a large percentage of the total, and such persons are not locked up.

Prisoners are provided with food if detained over meal time.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That when the jail is again repainted, white enamel paint be used instead of black paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM MANOR

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. Harry H. Fox, village president; Philip Gargan, chief of police. The police force consists of 20 men.

The population of the village is approximately 3,500.

It is an excellent lockup, located in the village hall, equipped with two cells, furnished with toilets, lavatories and bunks. A women's room is provided on the second floor. There is a cot bed, toilet and good lighting. A matron is always on hand when women are detained. None, however, has been held here during the present year. The number of men detained averages about 10 a month.

A new window has been placed in the cell room, adding to the light and ventilation.

The place was found in clean and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PLEASANTVILLE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1926. James A. Canfield, village president; C. J. Laire, village clerk; George Poth, captain of police.

The population of Pleasantville is about 4,500.

The police force consists of seven officers.

Two years ago a new municipal building was provided, which has a good lockup located in the basement.

There are two steel cells for men and a detention room adjacent for women. The cells and detention room are equipped with toilets, lavatories, mattresses and blankets.

About 25 male prisoners were held here this year. No females have been detained. State troopers use the lockup for the confinement of their prisoners at times.

A tramp room is provided in the basement of the building with four wooden benches. No toilet is provided. Prisoners are never locked in the cells.

It was recommended in last year's report that steel bars be placed on the outer windows, and this recommendation has been carried out.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. C. Edward Smith, village president; James W. Beary, chief of police.

The police force consists of 35 officers.

The population of Port Chester is about 20,000.

The lockup consists of four cells for men and two for women, equipped with sanitary toilets and having good light and ventilation. There is also a padded cell which is not used.

It was recommended in previous reports that waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses in both sections, to be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, and used at all times. These cases have been used throughout the State with great satisfaction and it is again recommended that this be done.

It also recommended that a closely-woven heavy wire mesh be placed under the top bars of the cells to remove the danger of suicide, such as have occurred in other prisons and lockups. This was explained to the Chief and it is recommended that it be done promptly.

The place has been entirely repainted and was in a cleanly and orderly condition.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 1450 males, 50 females and 413 lodgers have been taken care of here. It should be thoroughly understood that the Commission disapproves of locking up tramps in the lockup with prisoners held on charges. In no case should persons applying for lodging be held here with those held on charges. It is stated that some are sent to the Salvation Army. It is urged that arrangements be made to take care of all lodgers outside of the lockup, which is necessary for the holding of prisoners charged with crime.

A matron is on hand at all times when women prisoners are held here.

Toilet facilities were found in good condition.

The Village President should be asked if he will comply with the recommendation as to screening work on the tops of the cells and the providing of mattress cases as recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. J. M. Moorhead, village president; William H. Balls, chief of police.

The population of the village is approximately 7,000.

The police force consists of about 45 men during the summer time and is reduced to 32 in the winter.

From January 1, 1926, to date, 219 males, 5 females and 200 tramps were taken care of at this station house.

The lockup is a reasonably good one, under constant supervision. There are four cells for men and two for women. There is also a padded cell which has not been used.

Since the last inspection waterproof-covered mattresses have been provided for the cells, but they were locked up in a compartment and apparently had not been used. It is urged that these be placed in the cells and used whenever prisoners are held over night. In the women's cells there were old mattresses and blankets which did not seem to be clean. Arrangements should be made so that these are kept clean at all times.

The tops of the cells in this lockup are of open bar construction. It is recommended that a heavy closely-woven wire mesh be placed underneath the tops of these cells to obviate the danger of suicide, such as has happened in other prisons and lockups of this type of construction.

Other than as noted above, the place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1926. Ernest T. Griffen, village president; William J. Bowles, chief of police.

The lockup is located to the rear of police headquarters. It is a one-story detached brick building, containing a cell room with three cells for men and a room for women. The cells are equipped with modern plumbing, wooden bunks, mattresses and blankets. The women's room has a wooden cell with good plumbing, canvas cot and blankets. Stoves are used for heating.

The mattresses are not protected by waterproof cases. Unless this is done they will soon become insanitary. Such cases, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, are durable, inexpensive, and are giving satisfaction wherever used.

The last report of inspection contained the following:

"At the time of inspection it was dirty and the toilets did not appear to have been cleaned since installation."

The same condition existed at this time. The lockup was repaired about two years ago and no difficulty should be experienced in keeping it clean.

The practice of piling old barrels and discarded material about the front of the lockup, condemned in the past, continues. This stuff gives the place an untidy appearance and adds to the fire hazard and should be removed at once.

From January 1st to April 30, 1926, 29 men and 3 women were held at the lockup. A woman residing nearby is employed as matron when female prisoners are held. Prisoners held at meal time are supplied with food from a restaurant.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.
3. That the tar barrels and other old stuff stored in front of the lockup be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1926. Ernest P. Griffen, village president; William J. Bowle, chief of police.

Police headquarters and police court are on the first floor of Masonic Hall building. The lockup is in a small one-story brick building some distance in the rear of the main building. It is divided into a cell room for men and a detention room for women.

The men's cell room contains three modern cells, each 6 x 8 x 8, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk. The floor is cement and the ceiling and entrance door wood. The room is ventilated and lighted by day by several windows.

The women's detention room has one window and is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory and sleeping bunk. The lockup is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

During the six months from January 1st to June 30, 1926, 51 men and 2 women were detained in it. On day of inspection 3 men were locked up in the cells.

The recommendations in the last inspection report were complied with. The yard has been cleaned up and the cell room and cells were clean. Waterproof mattresses are reported ordered from the Prison Department for all the bunks.

The lockup building contains considerable wood and cannot be considered fireproof. An inflammable shed is close by and the lockup should be kept under constant supervision when anybody is locked up in it.

Although the village has expended considerable money recently in making the lockup sanitary, it should as soon as expedient be replaced by a fireproof police headquarters and jail. The plan to utilize Washington Engine House is still under advisement and should be executed as soon as the building can be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. John J. O'Shaughnessy, village president; William J. Simpkins, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 6,300.

The police force consists of 10 men.

The lockup is in the basement of the building owned by the village. It was hoped that with the removal of a bank from the village hall a satisfactory lockup would be placed on the ground floor of this building. This has not been done and the place has been assigned to a library. New toilets were placed in the cells, but the flushing has never been satisfactory. It is recommended that measures be taken promptly to provide satisfactory flushing of these toilets. Attention was also called in previous reports to the danger of open bar tops on the cells, suicides having resulted from this condition in other lockups. It is again recommended that closely-woven heavy wire mesh be placed underneath the bars at the top of the cells.

About 50 males have been held here since January 1, 1926. During that time no women have been held. It is stated that women are sent to the county jail at White Plains and children to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry.

The place was in a cleanly condition.

This is not a satisfactory and adequate lockup for this village, and the Secretary should be directed to write to the Village President and ask whether or not the village has in prospect the providing of a lockup as has been previously discussed with the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY SQUARE

## TOWN OF EASTCHESTER

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1926. F. P. Close, supervisor, Tuckahoe; John Scanlon, captain of police and 8 officers.

The lockup at this place has been described in previous reports of the Commission and for some time back the town officers have been urged to provide a new lockup. Plans and specifications for a new lockup have been submitted to the Commission for approval and an appropriation is now available. There has been some delay over the clearing of the title to the land. This has been settled and it is expected that the town will advertise for bids within a short time.

It is stated that about 35 persons were held here since January 1, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—WHITE PLAINS

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1926. A. P. Cooper, commissioner of public safety; John J. Joyce, chief of police.

Until this year the city of White Plains had no city jail and those arrested by the police were sent to the Westchester County jail. A new municipal building has been erected and a separate building in the rear has been provided for police headquarters and city jail. The latter, a two-story brick structure, was completed early in the year and was first occupied by the police department on February 10, 1926.

The jail is on the second floor. The cell room for men is 29 x 35 feet and contains eight cells—four facing windows on one side and four on the other side, with a utility corridor 4ft. 6 inches wide. Each cell is 5 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 8 feet high, and contains a toilet and lavatory of vitreous ware and a wooden bunk. The room is well lighted and ventilated, having eight large barred windows glazed with translucent glass. There is a floor drain. The bottom of the wall is painted gray and the upper part of the room a cream color.

There is a detention room for females, 15 feet wide by 26 feet 8 inches long, with toilet and lavatory adjoining. The room is lighted by two large windows and a skylight, and there is a skylight over the toilet room.

Another detention room, 10 ft. 10 inches wide and 15 ft. 4 inches long, adjoins the women's room and has a toilet and lavatory; cots will be installed when used.

There is room for the installation of two additional cells in the men's department and when the plans for the jail were approved by the State Commission of Prisons it was with the understanding that these cells be installed within a year. The Commission pointed out at that time that the city was growing rapidly and that the cells could be installed at the time of construction more economically than to put them in latter.

The population of White Plains, according to the census of 1920, was 21,031, and in 1925 it was 27,428. The number of arrests is increasing. In 1924, 2,331 males and 131 females were arrested. In 1925, those taken



into custody numbered 3,168 males and 211 females. This number includes persons applying for lodging who are placed under arrest, lodged in cells, and arraigned the following morning. During 1924 the number of tramps arrested was 188, and 1925, 124.

Although the city has provided two detention rooms for women, neither is used. There is no matron and women requiring detention are sent to the county jail. The General City Law provides for the appointment of matrons in cities of 25,000 or more population and a matron should be appointed in White Plains in conformity therewith. The quarters for women in the Westchester County Jail are at times inadequate to legally classify women regularly committed thereto and has been the subject of continued criticism on the part of the State Commission of Prisons. In a report of inspection of the county jail, dated September 7, 1925, appears the following:

"The women's division continues to furnish a source of criticism because of the lack of sufficient sections for proper classification of prisoners as well as for the close confinement of women without opportunity for outdoor airing or exercise. Violation of legal classification was found in two instances. One woman held for examination was in the same corridor with one serving time. In another corridor was a woman who had been held here since October, 1924, who was brought as a witness from Auburn Prison where she was serving time for felony. In the same corridor was a girl held as a witness, age 17 years, who had been in this location for the past three weeks. The woman held here since, 1924, has been out of this close section of the jail only twice since being brought here—once to a dentist and the other time to court.

"The question as to a proper confinement place for women in this large and rapidly-growing county is becoming an acute question which cannot be longer overlooked by the Board of Supervisors."

The city authorities should not add to the congestion and illegal conditions in the women's department of the county jail by using it for police prisoners when the city has provided an adequate and modern place of detention for women in the new jail. This practice interferes with the proper administration of the county jail and the city authorities should not even request the county authorities to violate the law. A matron should be appointed by the city and only those women regularly committed to the county jail should be sent there. During 1924, 82 female prisoners were sent to the county jail and 95 in 1925.

It was stated that there is no janitor to care for the police building. Tramps under arrests are required to clean the cells they occupied before being released. It is unfair to expect the police to keep the building clean, and without a competent janitor this new building is likely to deteriorate.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a matron be appointed in compliance with the General City Law.
2. That females under arrest be detained in the city jail until regularly committed to the county jail or released from custody.
3. That a janitor be employed to care for this building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## CITY JAIL—YONKERS

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1926. William A. Walsh, mayor; William D. Cameron, commissioner of public safety; Edward Quirk, chief of police; William H. Cougle, lieutenant at desk.

The total police force of the city numbers 306.

The population of Yonkers at present is upwards of 150,000.

This jail, which has been the subject of criticism by the Commission for some time back, contains 15 cells for males and 6 for females and a room for tramps.

From January 1st to September 30, 1926, the number of males detained here was 1,809; females 98; tramps given accommodation, 2,543.

At the time of inspection there were 3 men and a woman. On the previous night 7 men and 3 women had been held here. The number of tramps average seven to eight a day.

The jail was in cleaner condition than found in some time back.

Following hearings before the Commission, in order to show cause why this jail should not be closed, plans were submitted and approved by the Commission for a new jail, at a location near the river front, on property owned by the city. It is understood that the jail will cost approximately \$150,000, and excavation is now under way. As soon as the new jail is completed, an inspection should be made to check up the plans as approved by the Commission.

The Children's Society Shelter at Yonkers was closed May 1, 1926. Since that time, boys under sixteen are sent to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry and girls to St. Germaine's Home at Peekskill, or in some cases to the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City. Quarters are provided at Dobbs Ferry in the Children's Village and a special cottage set aside for this purpose. It is understood that the Department of Public Welfare is endeavoring to arrange for a shelter at or in the vicinity of White Plains where all juvenile delinquents from the county may be taken care of.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARCADE

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1926. D. C. Bentley, village president; Burt Holmes, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a steel barred cage with plate top in a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire house. Since the last inspection the oil which was stored near the entrance has been removed and water-proof mattresses provided, both in compliance with recommendations in the report made at that time.

Arrests requiring detention, it was stated, average about about one a month. A few lodgers are housed, a cot outside of the cell being supplied for this class. Assurance was given that a guard remains constantly at the lockup when a prisoner is detained because of the inflammable construction of this and surrounding buildings. This precaution should never be neglected.

Except that the top of the cell was littered with trash, the place was clean and in order. The Chief said that he would instruct the night officer to remove this stuff, and that the practice of using the room as a "catch-all" would be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ATTICA

### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1926. W. E. Hopkins, supervisor; John H. Whal, village president; Milo Grile, chief of police.

Since the last inspection the door leading from the lockup to the tool room in the hose tower has been bricked up, as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. The window in the lockup has been removed and a door installed, providing an emergency exit. This, too, had been recommended, but unfortunately a solid wooden door was used which of course darkens the room. The police chief was advised that this should be corrected by installing translucent sash in the door.

Straw ticks are used and while waterproof mattresses are to be preferred and have been recommended, the ticks are kept clean and sanitary by frequent washing and re-filling.

Arrests requiring detention, it was stated, are few, but large numbers of lodgers continue to be housed. Assurance was given that lodgers are not permitted in the lockup while prisoners are detained, but are then kept in the court room where they sleep on the floor. The village should provide some other place for this class, so that the lockup could be used exclusively for prisoners.

The lockup was clean and in order, showing good care.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the outer door be glazed with translucent glass.
2. That lodgers be kept out of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—CASTILE

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1926. George C. Smith, town clerk; C. O. Locke, custodian

The lockup remains the same as at last inspection except that a frost-proof toilet has been installed in the lodgers' room. It was said to be giving satisfactory service.

It was stated that very few persons were arrested and detained since last inspection, and that about 60 lodgers were housed during the winter. The night watchman is supposed to visit the lockup during the night when it is occupied. Meals for prisoners are furnished by the custodian.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PERRY

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 24, 1926. Charles Blythe, village clerk; Edward E. Ralph, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a cell room containing six steel cells for males, a detention room for females and a room for lodgers, located in the basement of the village building, a modern two-story and basement stone and brick structure. It is one of the best appointed village lockups in the State. The cells and rooms are equipped with sanitary facilities, and waterproof mattresses are furnished for all cells and the detention room. While the lockup is in the basement, the ground slopes to the rear of the building and the entrance is at grade.

The lockup had recently been repainted and was clean and in order.

The record showed that during the past nine months 111 males and 5 females were arrested and about 20 lodgers housed. Most of the male prisoners were locked up, the greatest number at one time having been five. No females were detained. The Chief stated that should it be necessary to detain any females, a matron would be called in to remain at the lockup while they were under detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARSAW

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1926.

There have been no changes since the last report of inspection. The police justice stated that the authorities did not use the place as a lockup and apparently do not consider it as such. It is the practice to arraign all prisoners immediately upon arrest, and if necessary to detain them they are committed to the county jail in the village. The only persons lodged at the lockup are lodgers.

This is an unsatisfactory arrangement, both to the justice and the jail authorities, and the village should provide a modern lockup on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—DUNDEE

## TOWN OF STARKEY

## YATES COUNTY

Inspected December 8, 1926. C. J. Sackett, town clerk; John O'Kain, constable in charge.

The lockup, consisting of two latticed steel cells with plate partition, in a small room to the rear of the town hall, was fully described in the last report of inspection. Since then the place has been cleaned, the walls and ceiling painted a light color, and new mattresses with waterproof cases provided, as recommended in that report.

There is no stove in the lockup, but there is a large one in an adjoining room which is said to provide sufficient heat for the lockup.

It was stated that the lockup was used but once for the detention of prisoners during the past year and that an occasional lodger was accommodated.

The night watchman is supposed to visit the place during the night when it is occupied. As this is not a fireproof building the matter of supervision should never be neglected.

The janitor had stored some equipment in a corner of the room, and one window was broken. The town clerk promised to correct these conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PENN YAN

## YATES COUNTY

Inspected December 8, 1926. T. W. Windnagle, village clerk; Grant Travis, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a large room in the basement of the county jail. The room is furnished with a number of cots with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The waterproof mattresses were provided in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection. The room is equipped with toilet facilities, including shower, but there is no electric light in the toilet room. A light should be provided for this room at once.

The records on file in the office of the sheriff show that 37 males were held at the lockup and about 100 lodgers accommodated during the past year. It was stated that at times, prisoners and lodgers occupied the room at the same time. In view of the large number of prisoners and lodgers housed here, it would be much better if a separate room were provided for lodgers as is required in most all lockups throughout the State. It might be practicable to erect a fireproof partition across the middle of this room, thus providing two rooms.

There is a separate outside entrance to the basement of the jail and convenient to the lockup, but it is not used, the practice being for the police to bring their prisoners to the jail and awaken the jailer or sheriff, while lodgers are given an order for lodging and breakfast. The jail staff should not be called upon to perform any of the functions of the police department, and the police should lock up their prisoners and lodgers without disturbing the sheriff or his assistants.

The sheriff furnishes janitor service and the place was clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That police prisoners and lodgers be housed in separate rooms.
2. That an electric light be placed in the toilet room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*





# STATISTICS





## PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON JUNE 30, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926.

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Auburn.....	1,247	1,341	1,224	1,202	1,291	1,479	1,426	1,350	1,455	1,560
Clinton.....	1,224	1,311	1,169	969	1,207	1,380	1,381	1,376	1,450	1,559
Great Meadow.....	682	522	421	529	562	829	547	598	782	1,113
Sing Sing.....	1,356	1,100	1,153	1,179	1,162	1,227	1,244	1,437	1,440	1,543
Total.....	4,509	4,274	3,967	3,879	4,222	4,915	4,598	4,771	5,127	5,775
REFORMATORIES										
Eastern New York.....	193	223	233	205	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York State.....	741	679	775	777	987	1,110	828	1,056	1,231	1,270
New York City.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	934	902	1,038	982	987	1,110	828	1,056	1,231	1,270
REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN										
State Farm for Women.....	87	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	405	201	348	229	164	262	263	254	276	277
Albion State Training School.....	210	329	170	165	179	185	174	153	169	166
Total.....	702	560	518	394	343	447	437	407	445	443

\* Now included with New York City Institutions.

§ Discontinued as a Reformatory May 31, 1921.

‡ Discontinued.



TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON JUNE 30, 1917, 1918,  
1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 AND 1926.

1917 .....	14,977	1922 .....	12,993
1918 .....	11,757	1923 .....	11,976
1919 .....	10,016	1924 .....	13,706
1920 .....	9,145	1925 .....	14,552
1921 .....	10,863	1926 .....	15,819

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING  
THE YEARS 1917 TO 1926 INCLUSIVE.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
State Prisons .....	1434	1570	1424	1496	1799	2165	1441	1856	1989	2269
§ State Farm for Women .....	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York State Reformatory .....	605	638	773	687	717	928	565	707	824	801
Institution for Defective Delinquents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	42	93	112
Penitentiaries .....	15441	9138	8502	3541	6273	6324	6548	10136	10205	10264
† State Reformatories for Women and Albion State Training School .....	340	290	277	168	228	422	394	329	350	434
County Jails .....	11506	16722	15517	8167	12150	12943	*27366	*36800	*40165	39681
‡ New York City Institutions .....	..	61016	58682	44974	52780	59670	57548	61732	65892	60676
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>129352</b>	<b>89382</b>	<b>85175</b>	<b>59033</b>	<b>73947</b>	<b>82452</b>	<b>93910</b>	<b>111602</b>	<b>119518</b>	<b>114237</b>

§ Discontinued.

† Formally known as the Western House of Refuge.

‡ Previous to 1918 were included in County Jails.

\* Includes all persons committed either by sentence or for examination.

WOMEN PRISONERS  
NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1926.

State Prisons .....	105
Reformatory and State Training School .....	443
Penitentiaries .....	69
County Jails .....	89
New York City Institutions .....	502
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,208</b>

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

State Prisons .....	53
Reformatory and State Training School .....	434
Penitentiaries .....	372
County Jails .....	2,401
New York City Institutions .....	8,306
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>11,569</b>



Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916, June 30, 1925 and June 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1916			1925			1926		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	Female			Female			Female		
Auburn Prison.....	1,355	117	1,472	1,372	83	1,455	1,455	105	1,560
Clinton Prison.....	1,443	..	1,443	1,450	..	1,450	1,559	..	1,559
Great Meadow Prison.....	983	..	989	782	..	782	1,113	..	1,113
Sing Sing Prison.....	1,582	..	1,582	1,440	..	1,440	1,542	1	1,543
* State Farm for Women.....	75	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Eastern New York Reformatory.....	328	..	328	..	..	..	..	..	..
† New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	988	..	988	1,231	..	1,231	1,270	..	1,270
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	524	..	524	596	..	596
† Albion State Training School.....	..	188	188	..	169	169	..	166	166
† New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	..	349	349	..	276	276	..	277	277
Albany County Penitentiary.....	158	8	166	107	4	111	111	4	115
Erie County Penitentiary.....	746	24	770	584	62	646	581	46	627
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	252	21	273	206	4	210	232	12	244
§ New York County Penitentiary.....	930	30	960	181	..	189	171	7	178
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	309	..	309	244	8	252	272	..	272
Westchester County Penitentiary.....	1,257	82	1,339	1,407	75	1,482	1,289	89	1,378
County Jails.....	3,200	911	4,111	3,948	395	4,343	4,419	502	4,921
New York City Institutions.....	13,537	1,805	15,342	13,476	1,076	14,552	14,610	1,209	15,819
Total.....									

\* Discontinued. † Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921. ‡ Formerly Western House of Refuge. § Now included with New York City Institutions.

# STATE PRISONS

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1925 AND JUNE 30, 1926.

	1925			1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	1372	83	1455	1455	105	1560
Clinton .....	1450	..	1450	1559	..	1559
Great Meadow .....	782	..	782	1113	..	1113
Sing Sing .....	1440	..	1440	1542	1	1543
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5044</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5127</b>	<b>5669</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5775</b>

## NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	742	56	798	659	34	693
Clinton .....	1032	..	1032	923	..	923
Great Meadow .....	810	..	810	479	..	479
Sing Sing .....	1666	1	1667	1564	..	1564
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>4250</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4307</b>	<b>3625</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3659</b>

## NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	7	..	7
Clinton .....	19	..	19
Great Meadow .....	8	..	8
Sing Sing .....	10	..	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44</b>

## NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	7	..	7
Clinton .....	8	..	8
Great Meadow .....	1	..	1
Sing Sing .....	16	..	16
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>32</b>

## GREATEST NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	1455	105	1560
Clinton .....	1573	..	1573
Great Meadow .....	1119	..	1119
Sing Sing .....	1567	1	1568
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5714</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5820</b>

## LEAST NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn .....	1260	81	1341
Clinton .....	1309	..	1309
Great Meadow .....	766	..	766
Sing Sing .....	1372	..	1372
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>4707</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4788</b>

**AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Auburn .....	1329	90	1419
Clinton .....	1430	..	1430
Great Meadow .....	937	..	937
Sing Sing .....	1462	..	1462
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5158</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5248</b>

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS PAROLED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Auburn .....	270	24	294
Clinton .....	320	..	320
Great Meadow .....	323	..	323
Sing Sing .....	386	..	386
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1299</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1323</b>

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT IN CUSTODY  
ON JUNE 30, 1926.**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Auburn .....	25	1	26
Clinton .....	16	..	16
Great Meadow .....	1	..	1
Sing Sing .....	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS ELECTROCUTED AT SING SING PRISON DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
7	..	7

**CELL CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS (ALL SINGLE)**

Auburn .....	1282
Auburn Women's .....	110
Clinton .....	1194
Great Meadow .....	1168
Sing Sing .....	*1352

**TOTAL** ..... 5106

\*Dormitories—344 additional capacity.



SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing	Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Abandonment .....	27	..	3		8		38	..
Abortion .....	1	2	..		..		1	2
Abduction and attempts .....	5	..	2		10		17	..
Aiding prisoner to escape .....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Arson, 1st degree and attempts .....	1	..	3		5		9	..
Arson, second degree .....	2	1	..		3		5	1
Arson, third degree and attempts .....	2	..	..		2		4	..
Assault, first degree .....	10	..	4		14		28	..
Assault, 1st degree and second felony .	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault, 1st degree and carrying conceal- ed weapons .....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, 1st degree and attempt rape, 2nd degree .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault, 1st degree and grand larceny, 1st degree .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault 1st degree and 2nd degree ....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, 1st degree and 2nd degree and carrying concealed weapons .....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, 2nd degree and attempts .....	36	..	19		107		162	..
Assault, 2nd degree and carrying danger- ous weapons .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Assault 2nd degree and receiving stolen property .....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, third degree .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Bigamy .....	8	1	1		13		22	1
Bigamy and abandonment .....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Bribery and attempts .....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary, 1st degree and attempts ....	1	..	3		12		16	..
Burglary, 1st degree and grand larceny, 1st degree .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 1st and 2nd degrees .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and attempts ....	3	..	2		14		19	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and petit larceny .	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempts ....	51	1	37		222		310	1
Burglary, 3rd degree, 2nd offense ....	6	..	..		..		6	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and receiving stolen property .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempt grand larceny 1st degree .....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand larceny first degree .....	1	..	17		4		22	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny, 2nd degree and receiving stolen property	1	..	..		3		4	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, G. L., 2nd degree and petit larceny .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and assault 2nd deg.	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and G. L., 2nd deg.	17	..	28		12		57	..
Burglary, 3rd degree G. L. 2nd degree 2nd offense .....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and petit larceny .	18	..	1		1		20	..
Burglary, 3rd degree G. L., 1st degree and receiving stolen property ....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Carrying concealed weapons .....	4	..	1		..		5	..
Carrying concealed weapons, 2nd offense	3	..	..		..		3	..
Carrying dangerous weapons .....	..	..	..		53		53	..
Compulsory prostitution of women ....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Escaping from prison, jail or custody and attempts .....	3	..	1		2		6	..
Extortion and attempts .....	..	1	..		9		9	1
Feloniously substituting one child for another .....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Forgery, 1st degree and attempts ....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Forgery, 2nd degree and attempts ....	24	1	3		37		64	1
Forgery, 2nd degree, 2nd offense .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Forgery, 3rd degree and attempts ....	1	..	1		11		13	..
Ghoul .....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny, 1st and 2nd degrees ....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree 2nd offense .	2	..	..		..		2	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree and attempts	35	5	13		65		113	5
Att. G. L. after conviction for felony .	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree and burglary, 3rd degree .....	10	..	..		..		10	..

Grand larceny, 1st degree and receiving stolen property, 1st degree .....	1	1	..	2	3	1
Grand larceny, 2nd degree & attempts ..	64	15	25	209	298	15
Grand larceny, 2nd degree & unlawful entry .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree & carrying concealed weapon .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and receiving stolen property .....	..	..	..	8	8	..
Grand larceny 2nd degree and burglary 3rd degree & petit larceny .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and assault 2nd degree .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and accessory to felony .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and escaping from jail .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Incest and attempts .....	5	..	1	3	9	..
Injuring property .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Injuring R. R. property, 2nd offense ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kidnapping and attempts .....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Manslaughter, first degree .....	19	5	5	27	51	5
Manslaughter, second degree .....	12	2	1	13	26	2
Murder, first degree .....	..	..	..	*22	21	1
Murder, 2nd degree .....	11	2	5	23	39	2
Obtaining property under false pretense	1	..	..	..	1	..
Obtaining money by fraudulent check ..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Perjury .....	2	..	..	4	6	..
Petit larceny .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Possessing burglar's tools .....	..	..	..	13	13	..
Possessing burglar's tools, 2nd offense ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Possessing narcotics .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Rape, 1st degree and attempts .....	13	..	8	5	26	..
Rape, 1st degree and assault 2nd degree	..	..	1	..	1	..
Attempt rape, 1st degree and assault, 2nd degree .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Rape, 2nd degree and assault 2nd degree	1	..	1	..	2	..
Rape, 2nd degree and attempt burglary, 1st degree .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Rape 2nd degree and attempts .....	23	..	15	31	69	..
Receiving stolen property, 1st degree ..	14	1	..	32	46	1
Receiving stolen property, 2nd degree ..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Robbery, 1st degree and G. L. 1st degree	..	..	..	3	3	..
Robbery, 1st degree and attempts .....	4	..	29	171	204	..
Robbery, 1st degree and assault 1st .....	3	..	..	6	9	..
Robbery, 1st degree, second offense ..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Robbery, 1st degree G. L. 1st and assault 2nd degree .....	..	..	..	6	6	..
Attempt robbery, 1st degree and assault 2nd degree .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Attempt robbery, 1st degree, assault 2nd degree and G. L. 2nd degree .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree G. L. 2nd degree & assault, 2nd degree .....	..	1	..	4	4	1
Robbery, 1st degree and carrying concealed weapons .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree & being accessory to felony .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 2nd degree and attempts .....	8	2	..	137	145	2
Attempt robbery, 2nd degree, G. L. 2nd degree & burglary, 3rd degree .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 3rd degree and attempts .....	34	..	2	91	127	..
Sodomy and attempts .....	8	1	5	10	23	1
Sodomy and assault, 2nd degree .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Stealing automobile .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Unlawful entry .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Violating Penal Law .....	5	..	..	1	6	..
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>*1452</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>43</b>

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

SHOWING THE TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Eight months .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One year .....	8	2	8	24	40	2	..	2
One year and one month .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
One year and two months .....	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..
One year and three months .....	4	1	..	15	19	1	..	1
One year and four months .....	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
One year and six months .....	10	..	2	28	40	..	..	..
One year and eight months .....	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..
One year and nine months .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
One year and ten months .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Two years .....	21	2	5	53	79	2	..	2
Two years and one month .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Two years and two months .....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Two years and three months .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Two years and four months .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Two years and five months .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Two years and six months .....	4	..	3	72	79	..	..	..
Two years and nine months .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Two years and ten months .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Three years .....	27	1	6	29	62	1	..	1
Three years and three months .....	2	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
Three years and six months .....	4	..	4	20	28	..	..	..
Three years and eight months .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Three years and nine months .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Three years and eleven months .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Four years .....	19	1	6	27	52	1	..	1
Four years and four months .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Four years and six months .....	2	..	..	5	7	..	..	..
Four years and nine months .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Four years and ten months .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Five years .....	34	2	9	114	157	2	..	2
Six years .....	10	..	2	11	23	..	..	..
Seven years .....	8	..	5	14	27	..	..	..
Seven years and six months .....	1	..	2	2	5	..	..	..
Eight years .....	6	..	1	4	11	..	..	..
Eight years and six months .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Nine years .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Nine years and three months .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ten years .....	14	2	1	43	58	2	..	2
Eleven years .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Twelve years .....	2	..	..	3	5	..	..	..
Twelve years and six months .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Twelve years and ten months .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Thirteen years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Thirteen years and six months .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fourteen years .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Fifteen years .....	4	..	1	19	24	..	..	..
Sixteen years .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Eighteen years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty years .....	4	..	..	14	18	..	..	..
Twenty-two years .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Twenty-four years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty-five years .....	1	..	2	2	5	..	..	..
Thirty years .....	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
Forty years .....	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Life .....	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Two years and two years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Three years and two years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Three years and three years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Four years and four years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Five years and one year .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Five years and three years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Five years and five years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Five years and five years and five years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Seven years and \$1,000 fine .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ten years and five years .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Ten years and eight years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ten years and seven years and five years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fifteen years and four years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fifteen years and ten years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fifteen years, and ten years, and ten years and five years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty years and five years .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Twenty years and seven years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty years and ten years .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Twenty years and twenty years .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total .....	201	13	68	564	833	13	..	..



## THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THREE HUNDRED  
THIRTY-THREE MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON  
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Number of Prisoners			Minimum Yrs. Mos.		Maximum Yrs. Mos.		Number of Prisoners			Minimum Yrs. Mos.		Maximum Yrs. Mos.	
1	1	..	1	3	3	..	7	..					
3	1	..	1	6	3	..	10	..					
1	1	..	1	8	1	6	9	..					
59	1	..	2	..	1	6	10	..					
5	1	..	3	..	10	..	8	..					
2	1	3	2	6	4	..	10	..					
2	1	3	3	..	1	..	12	..					
1	1	5	2	..	1	..	7	..					
5	1	6	2	..	1	6	15	..					
11	1	6	3	..	1	..	7	6					
4	1	6	4	..	4	..	8	..					
6	1	6	5	..	26	..	10	..					
1	1	6	10	..	2	..	10	..					
1	1	9	3	6	7	..	12	..					
3	2	..	3	..	1	6	15	..					
46	2	..	4	..	1	..	10	..					
16	2	..	5	..	2	..	14	2					
2	2	..	7	..	1	..	20	..					
1	2	3	4	6	3	6	15	..					
1	2	3	5	..	4	..	12	..					
41	2	6	5	..	1	..	16	..					
2	2	6	8	..	1	..	15	..					
1	2	6	10	..	12	..	20	..					
1	2	10	4	8	1	..	30	..					
3	3	..	5	..	1	..	40	..					
11	3	..	6	..	10	..	Life	..					
TOTAL INDETERMINATE SENTENCES													33

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THIRTY-FOUR FE-  
MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE  
SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Number of Prisoners		Minimum			Maximum		Number of Prisoners		Minimum			Maximum	
		Yrs.	Mos.	to	Yrs.	Mos.			Yrs.	Mos.	to	Yrs.	Mos.
1	.....	..	9		1	6	1	.....	3	..		15	..
1	.....	1	..		1	6	2	.....	3	6		7	..
2	.....	1	..		2	..	1	.....	4	..		10	..
1	.....	1	3		2	6	2	.....	5	..		10	..
1	.....	1	3		4	..	1	.....	5	..		10	..
1	.....	1	6		3	..	1	.....	6	..		15	..
2	.....	1	6		5	..	1	.....	7	6		15	..
3	.....	2	..		4	..	1	.....	7	6		20	..
2	.....	2	..		5	..	1	.....	10	..		20	..
1	.....	2	..		8	..	1	.....	25	..		40	..
4	.....	2	6		5	..	2	.....	20	..		Life	
1	.....	3	..		6	..							
TOTAL INDETERMINATE SENTENCES .....													34

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND  
SEVENTY-ONE MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON  
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Number of Prisoners			Minimum Yrs. Mos. to			Maximum Yrs. Mos.			Number of Prisoners			Minimum Yrs. Mos. to			Maximum Yrs. Mos.		
1	.....	1	..			1	6		2	.....	3	..			6	..	
14	.....	1	..			2	..		1	.....	3	..			7	..	
3	.....	1	..			3	..		1	.....	3	..			8	..	
1	.....	1	..			5	..		1	.....	3	..			10	..	
1	.....	1	1			2	..		1	.....	3	5			6	9	
2	.....	1	3			2	6		1	.....	3	6			5	..	
4	.....	1	3			3	.		2	.....	3	6			6	6	
1	.....	1	4			2	..		3	.....	3	6			7	..	
1	.....	1	4			2	6		1	.....	4	..			6	..	
1	.....	1	4			2	8		2	.....	4	..			7	..	
1	.....	1	4			3	..		2	.....	4	..			8	..	
2	.....	1	6			2	..		1	.....	4	3			8	..	
1	.....	1	6			2	6		14	.....	5	..			10	..	
14	.....	1	6			3	..		1	.....	6	..			12	..	
6	.....	1	6			5	..		3	.....	7	..			15	..	
2	.....	2	..			3	..		5	.....	7	6			15	..	
5	.....	2	..			4	..		1	.....	8	6			20	..	
1	.....	2	..			4	6		1	.....	9	..			18	..	
9	.....	2	..			5	..		2	.....	9	6			15	5	
1	.....	2	..			7	..		1	.....	10	..			12	..	
1	.....	2	..			10	..		1	.....	10	..			15	..	
1	.....	2	3			4	9		7	.....	10	..			20	..	
1	.....	2	4			5	..		2	.....	10	..			25	..	
2	.....	2	6			4	..		1	.....	10	..			50	..	
27	.....	2	6			5	..		5	.....	20	..			Life		
6	.....	3	..			5	..										
TOTAL INDETERMINATE SENTENCES .....																171	

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FIVE HUNDRED  
FIFTY-EIGHT MALES AND ONE FEMALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO SING  
SING PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Number of Prisoners	Minimum		to	Maximum		Number of Prisoners	Minimum		to	Maximum	
	Yrs.	Mos.		Yrs.	Mos.		Yrs.	Mos.		Yrs.	Mos.
30	1	..		2	..	1	5	..		14	..
7	1	..		2	6	5	5	..		15	..
4	1	..		3	..	1	5	..		20	..
2	1	..		4	..	9	6	..		12	..
4	1	..		5	..	1	6	..		15	..
2	1	1		2	2	3	6	6		12	..
1	1	1		2	6	4	6	6		15	..
2	1	2		2	..	1	6	6		20	..
1	1	2		2	4	1	7	..		10	..
1	1	2		2	5	5	7	..		14	..
89	1	3		2	6	9	7	..		15	..
2	1	3		5	..	3	7	..		20	..
2	1	4		3	..	51	7	6		15	..
15	1	6		3	..	2	8	..		10	..
4	1	6		3	6	6	8	..		16	..
1	1	6		4	..	3	8	..		20	..
8	1	6		5	..	2	8	6		20	..
1	1	6		6	..	1	9	..		14	..
1	1	7		5	..	2	9	..		18	..
1	1	8		3	6	1	9	..		20	..
1	1	9		3	..	2	10	..		15	..
1	1	9		4	..	58	10	..		20	..
1	1	9		6	..	1	15	..		20	..
1	1	9		7	..	4	20	..		40	..
2	1	..		4	..	1	25	..		50	..
2	1	..		5	..	22	20	..		Life	
1	2	..		3	..	2	..	..		Life	
53	2	..		4	..	20	& 1 Female			Execution	
1	2	..		4	9	2	1	..		2	..
81	2	..		5	..	and	2	6		5	..
2	2	..		7	..	1	5	..		10	..
6	2	..		10	..	and	2	6		5	..
1	2	3		4	6	and	2	6		5	..
1	2	3		5	..	1	3	6		7	6
2	2	4		5	..	and	2	6		5	..
1	2	5		4	..	and	2	6		5	..
1	2	6		4	6	2	2	6		5	..
134	2	6		5	..	and	\$1,000 Fine				
1	2	6		7	..	2	5	..		10	..
3	2	6		15	..	and	5	..		10	..
1	2	9		8	..	1	2	6		5	..
1	2	10		7	..	and	3	..		..	..
3	3	..		5	..	1	2	6		5	..
8	3	..		6	..	and	2	..		..	..
5	3	..		7	5	1	4	..		8	..
1	3	..		8	..	and	4	..		8	..
7	3	..		10	..	2	2	6		5	..
1	3	..		15	..	and	2	6		5	..
1	3	..		6	..	1	1	6		2	..
1	3	2		7	6	and	1	6		3	..
1	3	3		8	..	1	20	..		Life	
23	3	3		7	..	and	20	..		Life	
2	6	7		7	6	1	2	6		5	..
2	3	6		8	..	and	\$500 Fine				
4	3	6		10	..	2	10	..		20	..
4	3	9		7	6	and	10	..		20	..
1	3	9		10	..	2	1	..		2	..
2	4	..		7	..	and	\$500 Fine				
8	4	..		8	..	1	5	..		10	..
1	4	..		9	..	and	2	6		5	..
6	4	..		10	..	2	1	..		2	..
1	4	..		15	..	and	\$1,000 Fine				
1	4	11		10	..	2	10	..		20	..
1	2	3		12	..	and	5	..		10	..
2	4	4		10	..	1	1	3		2	6
2	4	6		9	..	and	1	..		2	..
1	4	6		10	..	1	2	6		5	..
1	4	6		18	..	and	Susp. sent.				
2	5	..		8	..	1	10	..		20	..
1	5	..		9	8	and	10	..		..	..
1	5	..		9	9	1	2	..		4	..
113	5	..		10	..	and	3	..		6	..
4	5	..		12	..						

TOTAL INDETERMINATE SENTENCES 858 MALES AND 1 FEMALE



SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF THE PRISONERS COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Sixteen years	..	..	..		5		5	..
Seventeen years	2	1	..		19		21	1
Eighteen years	10	1	2		50		62	1
Nineteen years	19	3	6		68		93	3
Twenty years	14	2	15		72		101	2
Twenty-one years	18	1	12		98		123	1
Twenty-two years	24	3	10		87		121	3
Twenty-three years	24	2	19		92		135	2
Twenty-four years	22	4	14		90		126	4
Twenty-five years	27	2	12		89		128	2
Twenty-six years	23	4	16		63		102	4
Twenty-seven years	30	..	5		69		104	..
Twenty-eight years	31	2	13		67		111	2
Twenty-nine years	32	3	9		51		92	3
Thirty years	19	..	11		54		84	..
Thirty-one years	17	2	9		39		65	2
Thirty-two years	11	1	10		52		73	1
Thirty-three years	10	1	9		33		52	1
Thirty-four years	15	2	6		46		67	2
Thirty-five years	20	..	8		40		68	..
Thirty-six years	10	2	6		24		40	2
Thirty-seven years	15	1	5		16		36	1
Thirty-eight years	10	1	4		23		37	1
Thirty-nine years	12	1	2		16		30	1
Forty years	8	2	2		20		31	2
Forty-one years	11	2	2		19		32	2
Forty-two years	9	..	1		16		26	..
Forty-three years	12	1	4		16		32	1
Forty-four years	16	..	4		11		31	..
Forty-five years	3	..	4		20		27	..
Forty-six years	5	..	2		10		17	..
Forty-seven years	3	2	2		4		9	2
Forty-eight years	2	..	1		13		16	..
Forty-nine years	4	..	2		14		20	..
Fifty years	7	..	..		8		15	..
Fifty-one years	6	..	1		4		11	..
Fifty-two years	6	..	3		1		10	..
Fifty-three years	1	..	2		1		4	..
Fifty-four years	4	..	..		*5		8	1
Fifty-five years	3	..	..		5		8	..
Fifty-six years	4	..	..		4		8	..
Fifty-seven years	..	..	1		3		4	..
Fifty-eight years	2	..	1		2		5	..
Fifty-nine years	1	..	..		3		4	..
Sixty years	2	..	..		2		4	..
Sixty-one years	1	..	1		5		7	..
Sixty-two years	2	..	..		1		3	..
Sixty-three years	..	..	1		..		1	..
Sixty-four years	1	..	..		1		2	..
Sixty-five years	1	..	..		1		2	..
Sixty-six years	..	..	1		..		1	..
Sixty-seven years	1	..	..		..		1	..
Seventy years	1	..	..		..		1	..
Seventy-two years	2	..	..		..		2	..
Seventy-four years	1	..	..		..		1	..
Seventy-nine years	..	1	..		..		..	1
TOTAL	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

## SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE, 30 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Accountants .....	4	..	1	17	22	..	..
Actors .....	..	1	..	8	8	..	1
Advertising men .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Architects .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Assemblers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Attendants .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Attorneys .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Auctioneers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Auditors .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Automobile mechanics .....	15	..	..	46	61	..	..
Bakers .....	9	..	1	19	29	..	..
Ball player .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bank teller .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bankers .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Barbers .....	20	..	9	15	44	..	..
Bartender .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bellboys .....	1	..	2	3	6	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	2	..	..	2	4	..	..
Boiler makers .....	1	..	2	2	5	..	..
Bookbinders .....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	5	2	1	18	24	2	..
Bootblacks .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Brass workers .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Brick layers .....	2	..	..	9	11	..	..
Brokers .....	..	1	..	7	7	1	..
Business men .....	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
Butchers .....	2	..	..	8	10	..	..
Butlers .....	1	..	..	4	5	..	..
Cabinet makers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Candy makers .....	1	..	2	2	5	..	..
Canvassers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cap makers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Car repairers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Carpenters .....	10	..	10	17	37	..	..
Cashiers .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Caterers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cattlemen .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cement workers .....	2	..	2	1	5	..	..
Chair makers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	22	..	19	119	160	..	..
Chiropractors .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cigarmakers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Civil engineers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Clerks .....	14	1	7	103	124	1	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. ....	..	..	2	13	15	..	..
Collector .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Compositor .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Conductors .....	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Contractors .....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Cooks .....	11	..	6	51	68	..	..
Cooper .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Coremaker .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cranemen .....	1	..	1	1	3	..	..
Cutters .....	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Decorators .....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Designers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Dishwashers .....	2	..	1	2	5	..	..
Domestics .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Draughtsmen .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Dressmaker .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Driller .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Drivers .....	1	..	8	19	28	..	..
Dyers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Electricians .....	8	..	4	22	34	..	..
Electrotypers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Elevatormen .....	1	..	..	8	9	..	..
Engineers .....	3	..	1	10	14	..	..
Expressmen .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Farmers .....	24	..	24	5	53	..	..
Finishers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Firemen .....	..	..	7	29	36	..	..
Florist .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Foremen .....	..	..	1	3	4	..	..

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc.—(Continued)

Fruit dealers	1	..	..	1	..
Furniture maker	..	..	..	1	1
Furriers	..	..	2	2	..
Gardeners	..	..	1	1	..
Grinders	2	..	..	2	..
Grocers	1	..	1	2	..
Helpers	..	..	64	64	..
Hostlers	..	..	2	2	..
Hospital orderlies	3	..	..	3	..
Hotel clerks	..	..	1	1	..
Hotel keepers	2	..	2	4	..
Housekeepers	..	16	1	Female	17
Houseworkers	..	9	3	3	9
Hucksters	1	..	..	1	..
Ice men	1	..	2	3	..
Illustrator	..	..	1	1	..
Inspectors	2	..	1	3	..
Insurance agents	2	..	1	3	..
Instrument makers	..	..	1	1	..
Investigator	..	..	1	1	..
Ironworkers	3	..	3	5	11
Janitors	..	..	1	7	8
Jeweler	1	..	..	1	..
Junkmen	..	..	2	2	..
Laborers	153	..	43	186	382
Lathers	..	..	3	3	..
Laundrymen	..	..	1	9	10
Laundress	..	1	..	..	1
Lineman	1	..	..	1	..
Liveryman	1	..	..	1	..
Longshoremen	..	..	18	18	..
Lumbermen	1	..	1	2	..
Lunch men	..	..	2	2	..
Machinists	16	..	14	30	..
Manager	..	..	1	8	9
Manicurist	..	1	..	..	1
Manufacturers	2	..	1	3	..
Marble workers	..	..	1	1	..
Masons	2	..	2	5	9
Meat cutters	1	..	..	1	..
Mechanical engineers	..	..	1	1	..
Mechanics	5	..	14	9	28
Merchants	2	..	5	7	..
Messengers	..	..	1	1	..
Metal workers	1	..	2	3	6
Midwife	..	1	..	..	1
Miller	..	..	1	1	..
Millhands	..	1	1	1	1
Milliners	..	1	..	..	1
Millwrights	1	..	1	1	3
Miners	1	..	2	3	..
Miscellaneous	6	1	21	27	1
Motormen	2	..	..	2	..
Moulders	7	..	2	9	..
Movers	..	..	1	1	..
Musicians	..	..	4	11	15
Newsdealers	..	..	1	1	..
Newspapermen	..	..	3	3	..
No occupation	..	2	1	2	3
Nurses	2	1	3	1	6
Office boys	..	..	..	1	1
Operators	..	..	..	1	1
Orderlies	..	..	1	1	2
Packers	..	..	..	2	2
Painters	31	..	5	64	100
Papermakers	1	..	1	2	2
Peddlers	1	..	1	5	7
Photographers	2	..	..	3	5
Physicians	1	..	..	2	3
Piano tuner	..	..	..	1	1
Pipecutters and fitters	..	..	..	7	7
Plasterers	..	..	2	10	12
Plumbers	2	..	3	32	38
Policemen	..	..	..	2	2
Polishers	..	..	1	1	2
Porters	2	..	3	18	23



## Showing Previous Occupations, etc.—(Continued)

Pressmen .....	1	..	..	3	4	..
Printers .....	4	..	..	31	35	..
Promoters .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pugilist .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Railroad men .....	8	..	1	3	12	..
Real Estate dealers .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Resturant keepers .....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Riggers .....	..	..	2	..	2	..
Roofers .....	..	..	..	5	5	..
Sailors .....	1	..	2	24	27	..
Salesmen .....	23	..	3	53	79	..
Saleswomen .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Saloonkeepers .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Secretaries .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	2	..	2	..
Shoe cutters .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shoemakers .....	2	..	..	11	13	..
Showmen .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Silversmiths .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Soldiers .....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Spring makers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stablemen .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Statistician .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Steamfitters .....	3	..	4	5	12	..
Steelworkers .....	1	..	2	..	3	..
Steeple jacks .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Stenographers .....	1	1	..	3	4	1
Stevedores .....	..	..	1	1	2	..
Stewards .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Storekeepers .....	..	..	1	3	4	..
Students .....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Tailors .....	9	..	7	45	61	..
Teachers .....	..	1	..	1	1	1
Teamsters .....	7	..	..	9	16	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Telephone operators .....	..	1	..	1	1	1
Tilesetters .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Tinsmiths .....	6	..	..	5	11	..
Toolmakers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Trimmers .....	3	..	..	..	3	..
Truckmen .....	1	..	..	8	9	..
Trunk makers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Typists .....	..	..	..	5	5	..
Upholsterers .....	1	..	1	2	4	..
Ushers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Valets .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Waiters .....	5	..	1	23	29	..
Watchmakers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Weavers .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Welders .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wheelwrights .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Window trimmers .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Wireworkers .....	..	..	..	5	5	..
Woodsmen .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Woodworkers .....	1	..	..	5	6	..
TOTAL .....	534	47	239	*1452	2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE  
PRISON TO WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
First time .....	458	43	200	*1189	1846	44
Second time .....	55	3	33	194	282	3
Third time .....	14	1	5	49	68	1
Fourth time and over .....	7	..	1	20	28	..
TOTAL .....	534	47	239	*1452	2224	48

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONFINED  
IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

	Auburn		Clinton Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Prisons .....	60	5	20	184	264	5
Penitentiaries .....	86	7	14	260	360	7
Reformatories .....	128	2	24	292	444	2
Refuges .....	16	..	5	50	71	..
Jails .....	201	8	9	120	330	8
Workhouses .....	29	6	4	154	187	6
Miscellaneous institutions .....	8	..	2	428	438	..
TOTAL .....	528	28	78	1488	2094	28

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, and the Number Employed on this Same Date.

MONTH	AUBURN						CLINTON				GREAT MEADOW				SING SING			
	1925			1926			1925		1926		1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male
July .....	1,373	83	1,366	81	1,324	85	1,308	83	1,375	1,043	1,448	996	598	590	777	769	1,466	1,324
August .....	1,253	86	1,234	84	1,197	86	1,284	82	1,352	1,044	1,402	997	655	606	866	855	1,393	1,292
September .....	1,239	84	1,224	82	1,281	86	1,268	79	1,355	1,174	1,360	906	625	620	883	868	1,369	1,284
October .....	1,223	82	1,209	79	1,270	83	1,255	82	1,326	1,191	1,350	887	586	579	846	833	1,396	1,289
November .....	1,223	82	1,211	80	1,301	81	1,287	75	1,321	1,196	1,353	988	594	532	854	843	1,406	1,267
December .....	1,263	78	1,259	76	1,297	85	1,283	76	1,304	957	1,311	852	626	621	922	818	1,393	1,271
January .....	1,249	76	1,244	74	1,260	89	1,243	80	1,299	946	1,427	973	702	698	932	821	1,392	1,281
February .....	1,250	79	1,240	74	1,300	91	1,284	85	1,373	943	1,357	933	684	661	1,012	819	1,397	1,300
March .....	1,278	80	1,276	76	1,331	95	1,313	86	1,373	947	1,435	961	702	688	988	842	1,414	1,317
April .....	1,300	82	1,290	80	1,415	94	1,398	90	1,428	1,076	1,480	1,080	686	682	1,007	867	1,471	1,380
May .....	1,288	83	1,276	81	1,422	96	1,411	91	1,436	1,110	1,524	1,048	755	751	1,047	897	1,406	1,289
June .....	1,291	84	1,281	83	1,455	105	1,440	93	1,426	1,086	1,450	996	738	736	1,071	1,046	1,385	1,285

\* Includes one female.



SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Married .....	298	22	76		583		957	22
Single .....	197	14	152		830		1179	14
Divorced .....	14	2	3		5		22	2
Widowed .....	25	9	8		*34		66	10
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Collegiate .....	19	1	..		67		86	1
Academic .....	90	1	4		136		230	1
Common School .....	327	41	191		581		1399	41
Can read and write .....	57	2	14		*216		286	3
Cannot read or write .....	35	1	11		114		160	1
Can read only .....	6	1	19		..		25	1
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Used liquor freely .....	63	6	12		..		75	6
Used liquor moderately .....	366	10	28		225		619	10
Did not use liquor .....	105	31	199		*1227		1530	32
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48
Used tobacco .....	521	5	228		1395		2135	5
Did not use tobacco .....	22	42	11		*57		89	43
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
White .....	502	34	214		*1192		1907	35
Negroes .....	28	13	21		255		304	13
Mongolian .....	..	..	3		4		7	..
Red .....	4	..	1		1		6	..
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Roman Catholic .....	295	18	149		787		1231	18
Greek Catholic .....	1	..	2		18		21	..
Protestant .....	227	28	81		*431		738	29
Hebrew .....	9	1	6		209		224	1
Pagan .....	..	..	1		2		3	..
None and Miscellaneous .....	2	..	..		5		7	..
TOTAL .....	534	47	239		*1452		2224	48

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

## NATIVE BORN

	Auburn		Clinton Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Alabama .....	2	..	1	4	7	..
Arizona .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Arkansas .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
California .....	..	..	..	9	9	..
Colorado .....	..	..	1	2	3	..
Connecticut .....	6	1	2	15	23	1
Delaware .....	1	..	..	2	3	..
District of Columbia .....	2	..	..	5	7	..
Florida .....	2	1	1	7	10	1
Georgia .....	2	..	..	28	30	..
Idaho .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Illinois .....	4	2	..	9	13	2
Indiana .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Iowa .....	1	..	1	2	4	..
Kansas .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kentucky .....	2	1	1	3	6	1
Louisiana .....	..	2	..	8	8	2
Maine .....	1	..	4	1	6	..
Maryland .....	2	1	14	11	27	1
Massachusetts .....	9	2	..	23	32	2
Michigan .....	6	1	2	3	11	1
Minnesota .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Mississippi .....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Missouri .....	5	..	..	8	13	..
Nebraska .....	3	..	..	..	3	..
New Hampshire .....	2	..	..	..	2	..
New Jersey .....	9	2	3	26	38	2
New York .....	276	11	139	*711	1125	12
North Carolina .....	1	..	1	23	25	..
Ohio .....	4	..	5	13	22	..
Oklahoma .....	..	1	..	2	2	1
Pennsylvania .....	47	3	8	28	83	3
Rhode Island .....	..	1	..	3	3	1
South Carolina .....	4	1	1	22	27	1
Tennessee .....	..	..	..	7	7	..
Texas .....	7	..	1	4	12	..
Vermont .....	3	1	1	..	4	1
Virginia .....	8	3	8	36	52	3
Washington .....	1	..	1	..	2	..
West Virginia .....	2	1	..	4	6	1
Wisconsin .....	3	..	..	4	7	..
Wyoming .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>416</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>*1034</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>36</b>

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

## TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

	Auburn		Clinton Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Canal Zone .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Virgin Islands .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Philippine Islands .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Porto Rico .....	..	..	..	13	13	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>..</b>

## FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Africa .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Algeria .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Argentine Republic .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Armenia .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Austria .....	4	1	..	37	41	1
Belgium .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Brazil .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Canada .....	19	2	6	11	36	2
Chile .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
China .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Columbia .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cuba .....	1	..	..	11	12	..
Denmark .....	1	..	..	2	3	..
Ecuador .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
England .....	3	..	1	21	25	..
Egypt .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Finland .....	..	..	1	1	2	..
France .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Germany .....	1	2	1	16	18	2
Greece .....	2	..	2	14	18	..
Hayti .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Holland .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hungary .....	..	1	1	10	11	1
Ireland .....	3	2	2	11	16	..
Italy .....	46	1	19	127	192	1
Lithuania .....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Mexico .....	4	1	..	2	6	1
Nova Scotia .....	..	..	1	1	2	..
Peru .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poland .....	19	2	2	20	41	2
Portugal .....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Roumania .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Russia .....	5	..	3	54	62	..
Scotland .....	1	..	..	4	5	..
Servia .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Spain .....	3	..	2	6	11	..
Sweden .....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Switzerland .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Syria .....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Turkey .....	..	..	..	2	2	..
West Indies .....	1	..	..	17	18	..
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>14</b>



NATIVITY RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
United States.....	416	35	197		1,033-1F		1,646	36
Territories and Possessions ..					20		20	
Foreign Born.....	118	12	42		398		558	12
Grand Total. ....	534	47	239		1,451-1F		2,224	48

Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Year

Ending June 30, 1925 and June 30, 1926.

MONTH	AUBURN				CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1925		1926		1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....					3	3	3	2	..	..	6	..	5	..
August.....	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..
September.....	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	3	..
October.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	4	..	4	..
November.....	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
December.....	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..
January.....	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	..	3	6	..	7	..
February.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
March.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..
April.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	2	..
May.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
June.....	3	..	1	..	3	3	..	2	2	2	8	..	8	..
Total.....	11	1	7	0	19	19	11	8	9	10	50	1	44	..

Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years

Ending June 30, 1926.

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
1917 .....	369	27	126	..	312	1,407	27
1918 .....	389	7	158	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919 .....	298	33	137	..	956	1,391	33
1920 .....	301	34	106	..	1,054-1F	1,461	35
1921 .....	383	33	119	..	1,264	1,766	33
1922 .....	479	36	193	..	1,457	2,129	36
1923 .....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35
1924 .....	487	27	256	..	1,086	1,829	27
1925 .....	508	33	231	..	1,217	1,956	38
1926 .....	534	47	239	..	1,448-1F	2,221	48

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Albany .....	..	4	101	..	..	..	101	4
Allegany .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Bronx .....	..	3	..	..	139	..	139	3
Broome .....	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Cattaraugus .....	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Cayuga .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Chautauqua .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Chemung .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Chenango .....	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
Clinton .....	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1
Columbia .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..
Cortland .....	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
Delaware .....	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Dutchess .....	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Erie .....	135	3	..	..	2	..	137	3
Essex .....	..	..	1	..	* 1	..	1	1
Franklin .....	..	2	15	..	..	..	15	2
Fulton .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Genesee .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Greene .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Herkimer .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Jefferson .....	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
Kings .....	..	2	..	..	22	..	22	2
Lewis .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Livingston .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Madison .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Monroe .....	67	2	..	..	1	..	68	2
Montgomery .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Nassau .....	..	1	..	..	55	..	55	1
New York .....	..	18	..	..	775	..	775	18
Niagara .....	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Oneida .....	33	1	..	..	..	..	33	1
Onondaga .....	56	2	..	..	..	..	56	2
Ontario .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Orange .....	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..
Orleans .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Oswego .....	30	2	..	..	..	..	30	2
Otsego .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Queens .....	..	2	..	..	88	..	88	2
Rensselaer .....	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..
Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..
Rockland .....	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
Saratoga .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Schenectady .....	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..
Schoharie .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Schuyler .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Steuben .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Suffolk .....	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..
Sullivan .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Tioga .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Tompkins .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Ulster .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Warren .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Washington .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Westchester .....	..	1	..	..	87	..	87	1
Wyoming .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Yates .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>534</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>*1452</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>49</b>		

\*Note: One female at Sing Sing.

# REFORMATORY

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

### ELMIRA

Number of prisoners in custody, June 30, 1925 .....	1231
Number of prisoners in custody, June 30, 1926 .....	1270
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	883
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	844
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	724
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	68
Number of prisoners on parole but not discharged on June 30, 1926 .....	806
Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	9
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	2
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	1271
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	1035
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	1205
Number of Federal prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926 ....	2
Number of Federal prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1926 ..	5
Number of Federal prisoners in custody June 30, 1926 .....	2

### CAPACITY OF INSTITUTION

Number of cells:	Total
Single: 1440	1440



SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED.

Abandonment .....	4	Grand larceny, 2nd degree and at-	
Abduction .....	8	tempted grand larceny, 2nd de-	
Abduction, and assault, 2nd degree .	1	gree .....	1
Assault, 1st degree .....	7	Grand larceny, 2nd degree and	
Assault, 2nd degree .....	21	forgery, 2nd degree .....	2
Assault, 3rd degree .....	1	Attempted grand larceny, 1st degree	4
Attempted assault, 2nd degree .....	5	Attempted grand larceny, 2nd degree	41
Arson, 2nd degree .....	1	Incest .....	1
Arson, 3rd degree .....	1	Juvenile delinquency .....	3
Bigamy .....	5	Attempted kidnapping .....	2
Burglary, 1st degree .....	1	Living on proceeds of prostitution	1
Burglary, 1st degree, grand larceny,		Manslaughter, 1st degree .....	1
1st degree, & criminally receiv-		Manslaughter, 2nd degree .....	2
ing stolen property, 1st degree	1	Operating motor vehicle while intox-	
Burglary, 2nd degree .....	3	icated .....	1
Burglary, 2nd degree, and grand lar-		Petit larceny, 2nd offense .....	31
ceny, 2nd degree .....	1	Petit larceny and vagrancy .....	1
Burglary, 3rd degree .....	116	Possessing burglar's tools .....	2
Burglary, 3rd degree (2 charges),		Possessing drugs .....	1
grand larceny, 2nd degree and		Rape, 1st degree .....	5
petty larceny .....	1	Rape, 1st degree and assault, 2nd	
Burglary, 3rd degree, and grand		degree .....	1
larceny, 1st degree .....	5	Rape, 2nd degree .....	29
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand lar-		Rape, 2nd degree and assault 2nd	
ceny, 2nd degree .....	32	degree .....	1
Burglary, 3rd degree & petit larceny	21	Attempted rape, 1st degree .....	3
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempted		Attempted rape, 2nd degree .....	3
burglary, 3rd degree .....	1	Robbery, 1st degree .....	26
Attempted burglary, 1st degree ....	2	Robbery, 1st degree; assault, 2nd	
Attempted burglary, 3rd degree ....	45	degree and grand larceny, 1st	
Carrying concealed weapons .....	5	degree .....	7
Criminally receiving stolen property,		Robbery, 1st degree and grand lar-	
1st degree .....	30	ceny, 1st degree .....	2
Criminally receiving stolen prop-		Robbery, 2nd degree .....	26
erty, 2nd degree .....	3	Robbery, 2nd degree and grand lar-	
Attempted criminally receiving stol-		ceny, 2nd degree .....	1
en property, 1st degree .....	2	Robbery, 3rd degree .....	43
Defrauding hotel keeper .....	1	Attempted robbery, 1st degree ....	5
Forgery, 2nd degree .....	20	Attempted robbery, 2nd degree ....	7
Forgery, 3rd degree .....	2	Attempted robbery, 3rd degree ....	11
Escaping custody .....	1	Sending false alarm of fire .....	1
Attempted forgery, 2nd degree ....	1	Sodomy .....	4
Attempted forgery, 3rd degree ....	1	Transporting girls for immoral pur-	
Grand larceny, 1st degree .....	39	poses .....	2
Grand larceny 1st degree and crim-		Unlawful entry .....	19
inally receiving stolen property,		Violation, Code of Criminal Pro-	
1st degree .....	1	cedure .....	1
Grand larceny, 1st degree and using		Violation, Penal Law .....	2
automobile unlawfully .....	4	Wayward minor .....	1
Grand larceny, 2nd degree .....	113		
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and crim-		Total .....	801
inally receiving stolen property	1		

SHOWING THE TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, UNDER DETERMINATE SENTENCES

One year .....	1
One year and one month .....	1
Total .....	2

SHOWING THE MAXIMUM TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926,  
UNDER INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

One year .....	2	Seven years and six months .....	7
Two years .....	4	Ten years .....	172
Two years and six months .....	95	Fifteen years .....	30
Three years .....	62	Twenty years .....	48
Five years .....	363	Twenty-five years .....	3
Seven years .....	8	Until 21 years of age .....	5
Total .....		Total .....	799

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Sixteen years .....	56	Twenty-four years .....	35
Seventeen years .....	120	Twenty-five years .....	22
Eighteen years .....	109	Twenty-six years .....	18
Nineteen years .....	133	Twenty-seven years .....	15
Twenty years .....	94	Twenty-eight years .....	16
Twenty-one years .....	70	Twenty-nine years .....	10
Twenty-two years .....	56	Thirty years .....	3
Twenty-three years .....	44	Total .....	801

• SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Accountants .....	1	Machinists .....	21
Actors .....	1	Masons .....	2
Agents .....	7	Mechanics .....	16
Bakers .....	12	Moulders .....	15
Barbers .....	16	Musicians .....	10
Bell-boys .....	1	Newspapermen .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	2	No occupation .....	5
Bookbinders .....	1	Office boys .....	1
Bookkeepers .....	3	Packers .....	3
Bootblacks .....	2	Painters .....	26
Bricklayers .....	1	Peddlers .....	1
Bus boys .....	12	Plasterers .....	1
Butchers .....	3	Plumbers .....	18
Cabinet makers .....	1	Policemen .....	1
Carpenters .....	19	Porters .....	4
Chauffeurs .....	45	Pressers .....	1
Clerks .....	67	Printers .....	19
Compositors .....	3	Sailors .....	5
Contractors .....	1	Salesmen .....	16
Cooks .....	9	Shoemakers .....	9
Drivers .....	10	Soldiers .....	8
Electricians .....	21	Stenographers .....	1
Engravers .....	3	Tailors .....	6
Errand boys .....	6	Tinsmiths .....	1
Farmers .....	31	Truckmen .....	12
Firemen .....	11	Upholsterers .....	1
Laborers .....	298	Waiters .....	7
Lathers .....	1	Woodworkers .....	2
Total .....		Total .....	301

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN  
THE INSTITUTION TO WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

First time .....	799
Second time .....	2
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONFINED  
IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Penitentiaries .....	20
Reformatories .....	145
Refuges .....	32
Jails .....	339
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>536</b>

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST WORKING  
DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND  
JUNE 30, 1926, AND THE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON THE SAME DATES.

	NO. IN CUSTODY		NO. EMPLOYED	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
July .....	1056	1230	1029	1178
August .....	1041	1197	1006	1188
September .....	1021	1122	972	1071
October .....	1008	1099	977	1047
November .....	1025	1147	979	1068
December .....	1048	1180	975	1099
January .....	1101	1237	1032	1155
February .....	1123	1245	1063	1211
March .....	1212	1258	1146	1177
April .....	1226	1234	1199	1152
May .....	1269	1217	1213	1168
June .....	1261	1249	1219	1169

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Married .....	108
Single .....	690
Divorced .....	3
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Collegiate .....	5
Academic .....	113
Common school .....	644
Can read and write .....	12
Cannot read or write .....	27
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>



SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Used liquor moderately .....	179
Did not use liquor .....	622
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>
Used tobacco .....	714
Did not use tobacco .....	87
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

White .....	723
Negroes .....	73
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Roman Catholic ..	463
Protestant .....	278
None .....	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>801</b>

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

UNITED STATES

Alabama .....	4	Nebraska .....	1
California .....	1	New Hampshire .....	1
Connecticut .....	7	New Jersey .....	19
District of Columbia .....	3	New York .....	529
Florida .....	1	North Carolina .....	4
Georgia .....	5	North Dakota .....	1
Illinois .....	3	Ohio .....	4
Indiana .....	2	Oklahoma .....	1
Iowa .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	44
Kentucky .....	1	South Carolina .....	6
Louisiana .....	2	Tennessee .....	3
Maine .....	1	Texas .....	3
Maryland .....	1	Utah .....	1
Massachusetts .....	17	Virginia .....	12
Michigan .....	7	West Virginia .....	2
Missouri .....	1	Wisconsin .....	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....			<b>689</b>

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS.

Porto Rico .....	5
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5</b>

## FOREIGN BORN

CITIZENS			ALIENS			CITIZENS			ALIENS		
Austria .....	4	1	Russia .....	5	7						
Brazil .....	1	..	Scotland .....	2	..						
Canada .....	7	6	Spain .....	..	1						
Cuba .....	2	..	Switzerland .....	1	..						
England .....	2	4	Turkey .....	1	2						
Germany .....	1	1	West Indies .....	1	..						
Ireland .....	1	..									
Italy .....	19	29	TOTAL .....	52	55						
Panama .....	3	1									
Poland .....	2	3	GRAND TOTAL ..		107						

## RECAPITULATION.

United States .....	689	
Territories and Possessions .....	5	
Foreign Born .....	107	
TOTAL .....	801	

## SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INSANITY OCCURRING DURING EACH MONTH IN THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND JUNE 30, 1926

	1925	1926		1925	1926
July .....	2	..	February .....	..	..
August .....	..	..	March .....	2	1
September .....	..	3	April .....	..	..
October .....	..	1	May .....	3	1
November .....	..	..	June .....	1	1
December .....	2	..			
January .....	4	2	Total .....	14	9

## SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED

Albany .....	21	Onondaga .....	13
Allegany .....	2	Ontario .....	5
Broome .....	22	Orange .....	3
Bronx .....	32	Oswego .....	4
Cattaraugus .....	2	Otsego .....	8
Cayuga .....	4	Queens .....	53
Chautauqua .....	8	Rensselaer .....	5
Chemung .....	12	Richmond .....	10
Chenango .....	5	Rockland .....	6
Clinton .....	3	St. Lawrence .....	9
Columbia .....	3	Saratoga .....	2
Cortland .....	4	Schnectady .....	9
Delaware .....	1	Schoharie .....	1
Dutchess .....	4	Schuyler .....	1
Erie .....	103	Seneca .....	1
Essex .....	1	Steuben .....	5
Franklin .....	5	Suffolk .....	1
Fulton .....	2	Sullivan .....	4
Gene ee .....	3	Tioga .....	10
Greene .....	1	Tompkins .....	6
Herkimer .....	3	Ulster .....	12
Jefferson .....	12	Warren .....	12
Kings .....	42	Washington .....	3
Lewis .....	7	Wayne .....	1
Livingston .....	2	Westchester .....	17
Madison .....	1	Yates .....	2
Monroe .....	37		
Montgomery .....	3	TOTAL .....	799
New York .....	198	United States Court Western Dist-	
Niagara .....	6	rict of New York .....	2
Nassau .....	32		
Oneida .....	16	GRAND TOTAL .....	801

# INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

## NAPANOCH

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Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1925 .....	524
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926 .....	596
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	220
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	148
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	112
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	25
Number of prisoners on parole but not discharged, on June 30, 1926 .....	234
Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	7
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	2
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	662
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	507
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	563

## CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION

Number of cells:	Total
Single 496	496



SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED

Arson, 2nd degree .....	1	Impairing the morals of minors ....	1
Arson, 3rd degree .....	4	Injuring property .....	1
Attempted arson, 1st degree .....	1	Intoxication .....	3
Assault, 1st degree .....	1	Indecent exposure .....	1
Assault, 2nd degree .....	2	Petit larceny .....	6
Assault, 3rd degree .....	3	Rape, 1st degree .....	1
Burglary, 3rd degree .....	26	Attempted rape, 1st degree .....	4
Attempted burglary, 3rd degree ...	4	Robbery, 1st degree .....	2
Disorderly conduct .....	4	Robbery, 2nd degree .....	2
Carrying concealed weapons .....	1	Robbery, 3rd degree .....	2
Forgery, 2nd degree .....	1	Attempted robbery, 3rd degree ....	2
Grand larceny, 1st degree .....	5	Sodomy .....	8
Grand larceny, 2nd degree .....	12	Unlawful entry .....	1
Attempted grand larceny, 2nd degree	3	Vagrancy .....	9
Kidnapping .....	1		
		TOTAL .....	112

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Sixteen years .....	12	Thirty years .....	4
Seventeen years .....	16	Thirty-one years .....	1
Eighteen years .....	13	Thirty-two years .....	3
Nineteen years .....	12	Thirty-three years .....	2
Twenty years .....	7	Thirty-five years .....	2
Twenty-one years .....	3	Thirty-six years .....	1
Twenty-two years .....	5	Thirty-seven years .....	2
Twenty-three years .....	7	Forty years .....	1
Twenty-four years .....	3	Fifty years .....	1
Twenty-five years .....	4	Fifty-five years .....	1
Twenty-six years .....	2	Sixty-two years .....	1
Twenty-seven years .....	3	Sixty-six years .....	1
Twenty-eight years .....	1		
Twenty-nine years .....	4	Total .....	112

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Barbers .....	2	Mechanics .....	2
Bell boys .....	1	Metal workers .....	1
Bootblacks .....	1	Motormen .....	1
Butehers .....	1	No occupation .....	5
Carpenters .....	1	Orderlies .....	1
Chaufeurs .....	1	Painters .....	1
Coopers .....	1	Printers .....	4
Dishwashers .....	1	Salesmen .....	1
Electricians .....	4	Stablemen .....	1
Embroiderers .....	1	Students .....	1
Errand boys .....	6	Teamsters .....	2
Farmers .....	15	Weavers .....	1
Firemen .....	1		
Laborers .....	55	TOTAL .....	112

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE  
INSTITUTION TO WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

First time .....	112
TOTAL .....	112

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY  
CONFINED IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisons .....	4	Workhouses .....	4
Penitentiaries .....	7	Miscellaneous .....	30
Reformatories .....	16		
Jails .....	8	TOTAL .....	69

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST WORKING DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND JUNE 30, 1926. AND THE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON THE SAME DATES.

	NO. IN CUSTODY		NO. EMPLOYED	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
July .....	428	524	396	517
August .....	426	542	394	533
September .....	438	552	404	540
October .....	437	547	408	531
November .....	447	535	418	524
December .....	457	542	424	534
January .....	453	539	423	529
February .....	450	555	419	544
March .....	466	574	438	563
April .....	488	602	461	589
May .....	494	595	461	586
June .....	507	602	474	587

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Married .....	5
Single .....	106
Widowed .....	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>112</b>

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Can read and write .....	32
Cannot read or write .....	29
Can read only .....	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>112</b>

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Used liquor freely .....	22
Used liquor moderately .....	24
Did not use liquor .....	66
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>112</b>

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

White .....	102
Negroes .....	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>112</b>

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

Roman Catholic .....	51
Protestant .....	51
Hebrews .....	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>112</b>

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

## UNITED STATES

Connecticut .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	5
Illinois .....	1	South Carolina .....	1
Massachusetts .....	2	Tennessee .....	1
Michigan .....	1	Texas .....	1
New Jersey .....	3	Vermont .....	1
New York .....	90		
		TOTAL .....	107

## FOREIGN BORN

Germany .....	1	Russia .....	1
Greece .....	1		
Ireland .....	2	TOTAL .....	5

## RECAPITULATION

United States .....	107
Foreign Born .....	5
TOTAL .....	112

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, WERE CONVICTED.

Broome .....	1	Oneida .....	1
Bronx .....	1	Onondaga .....	9
Chautauqua .....	1	Orange .....	2
Chemung .....	3	Otsego .....	1
Columbia .....	1	Queens .....	1
Erie .....	3	Rensselaer .....	3
Genesee .....	1	Rockland .....	7
Kings .....	2	Steuben .....	3
Livingston .....	3	Suffolk .....	5
Madison .....	1	Sullivan .....	4
Monroe .....	5	Ulster .....	3
Nassau .....	3	Warren .....	2
New York .....	40	Westchester .....	5
Niagara .....	1		
		Total .....	112



## PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1925			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	107	4	111	111	4	115
Erie .....	584	62	646	581	46	627
Monroe .....	206	4	210	232	12	244
Onondaga .....	181	8	189	171	7	178
Westchester .....	244	.	244	272	..	272
Total....	1322	78	1400	1367	69	1436

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1926			Number of Prisoners Discharged during the year ending June 30 1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	713	31	744	709	31	740
Erie .....	5865	251	6116	5868	267	6135
Monroe .....	1283	53	1336	1257	45	1302
Onondaga .....	953	37	990	963	38	1001
Westchester .....	1098	..	1098	1070		1070
Total .....	9912	372	10284	9867	381	10248

**Total Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.**

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	2	..	2			
Erie .....	--	..	--			
Monroe .....		..	..			
Onondaga .....	6	..	6			
Westchester .....	1	..	1			
Total .....	9	..	9			

**Number of Prisoners who Died During the Year Ending June 30, 1926**

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	2	.	2			
Erie .....	6	1	7			
Monroe .....	3	--	3			
Onondaga .....	1	--	1			
Westchester .....	10	--	10			
Total .....	22	1	23			

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1926.**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	162	10	172
Erie .....	685	60	745
Monroe .....	245	14	259
Onondaga .....	202	7	209
Westchester .....	282	..	282
Total .....	1576	91	1667

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1926.**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	76	3	79
Erie .....	445	49	494
Monroe .....	170	9	179
Onondaga .....	113	7	120
Westchester .....	222	..	222
Total .....	1026	68	1094

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1926.**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	109	6	115
Erie .....	575	46	621
Monroe .....	201	11	212
Onondaga .....	163	6	169
Westchester .....	252	..	252
Total .....	1300	69	1369

**Cell Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells**

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany .....	295	..	295
Erie .....	870	..	870
Monroe .....	600	..	600
Onondaga .....	4	306	310
Westchester .....	263	6	269
Total .....	2032	312	2344





Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Endangering child's life or health.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...
Endangering child's morals.....	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	3	...	19	...
Escaping from prison or jail.....	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	26	1
Extortion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Forgery first degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Forgery, second degree.....	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	19	...
Forgery third degree.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fugitive from justice.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fraudulently concealing personal property and assets.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	19	...
Grand larceny.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Grand larceny first degree.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Grand larceny 1st. degree and burglary 3rd.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand larceny 2nd. degree and burglary 3rd. degree.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Grand larceny second degree.....	1	...	2	...	4	...	9	...	19	...	36	...
Grand larceny and breaking jail.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Grand larceny 3rd degree.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand larceny first degree attempt.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Grand larceny second degree, attempt.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Habitual drunkard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Impersonating an officer.....	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Indecent exposure.....	...	...	17	...	7	...	4	...	8	...	36	...
Injuring property.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
Injuring railroad property.....	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Inmate of disorderly house.....	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3
Intoxication.....	277	13	1110	90	543	20	334	22	253	...	2517	145
Keeping gambling house.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Keeping disorderly house.....	...	...	2	...	3	6	2	1	2	...	10	6
Living on proceeds of prostitution.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Maintaining nuisance.....	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Malicious mischief.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	13	1
Manslaughter.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Manslaughter 2nd degree.....	...	...	114	...	37	1	6	...	1	...	156	1
Non-support.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Omitting to provide for child.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...
Obtaining money by fraudulent check.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Perjury.....	55	1	357	19	1	5	95	2	74	...	1	27
Petit larceny.....	...	...	...	...	95	1	...	...	...	...	676	...
Petit larceny attempt.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Possessing burglars tools.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...
Possessing dangerous weapons.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
Possessing obscene matter.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Possessing stolen goods.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rape 1st degree.....	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	...
Rape 2nd degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	...
Rape attempt 2nd degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Rape attempt, first degree.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Receiving stolen property.....	...	...	13	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...
Receiving stolen property 1st degree.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	1
Receiving stolen property 2nd degree.....	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Residing in house of prostitution.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Reckless driving.....	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Resisting an officer.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Riding on railroad trains illegally.....	23	...	7	...	2	...	7	...	13	...	52	...
Robbery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Robbery 1st degree.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Selling narcotics.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sending false alarm of fire.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Smuggling.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Sodomy.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Sodomy attempt.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Soliciting for immoral purposes.....	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Speeding automobile.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Tramps.....	142	...	8	...	178	...	100	...	33	...	461	...
Trespassing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	14	1
Unlawful entry.....	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	25	...
Unlawful intrusion.....	...	...	51	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	1
Vagrancy.....	73	...	751	53	125	7	25	1	97	...	1051	61
Violation of City ordinance.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	41	2	1	...	45	2
" Village ordinance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" Criminal code.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
" Drug law.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
" Education law.....	...	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	18	...	10	1
" Factory law.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" Health law.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
" Highway law.....	....	....	147	....	8	....	77	1	5	....	237	1
" Military law.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
" Motor vehicle law.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	34	....
" Parole law.....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	2	....	7	....
" Penal law.....	2	8	....	7	17	1	20	2	35	....	111	18
" Personal property law.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
" Probation law.....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	31	....
" Prohibition law.....	30	....	13	....	18	....	....	....	8	....	69	....
" Immigration law.....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	2
" Mann Act.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
" National motor vehicle theft law.....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
" U. S. Statutes.....	....	....	10	....	12	....	75	....	99	....	196	....
Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1093	....	9895	372



## SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under six months .....	615	28	5064	180	1056	35	730	33	753	..	8218	276
Six months and under one year .....	64	2	529	67	175	18	123	4	234	..	1125	91
One year and under two years .....	8	1	110	4	44	..	66	..	91	..	319	5
Two years and under three years .....	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Total .....	*687	31	\$5734	251	†1275	53	**919	37	†1078	..	9693	372

\*ALBANY: In addition, 22 men were received under fines of from \$500 to \$2,500; two men were received under sentence of 60 days and \$1,000 fine; and one man was received under sentence of 30 days and \$2,000 fine. Information from penitentiary officials was to the effect that these were all federal prisoners and were released at the end of thirty days after expiration of definite term of sentence upon taking the pauper's oath.

‡ERIE: 3,176 males and 63 females were received under fines of from \$5 to \$500. These have been included in this table at the rate of one day for each dollar fine. One male was received under sentence of 30 days and \$1,000 fine and one male was received under sentence of 1 year and \$3,000 fine; 112 males were held for failure to give bonds.

†MONROE: One male was received under fine of \$505. This has been included in this table at the rate of 1 day for each dollar of fine. Six males were received under sentence of one year and \$500 fine, and two males were received under sentence of 6 months and \$1,000 fine.

\*\*ONONDAGA: Sixteen males were received under fines of from \$175 to \$500. These have been included in this table at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine. In addition 25 males were received under fines of from \$600 to \$1,500; 9 males were received under sentence of from 1 to 6 months and fines of from \$1,000 to \$10,000. These were probably all federal prisoners and the fines were doubtless remitted upon their taking the pauper's oath at the end of thirty days after the end of the definite term of sentence.

†WESTCHESTER: In addition, 20 men were received under sentences of from 2 months to one year together with fines of from \$350 to \$2,000. It is probable that these were Federal prisoners and were released at the end of thirty days, after expiration of the definite terms of sentence, upon taking the pauper's oath.

## SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sixteen years .....	..	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	22	..
Seventeen years .....	2	..	18	1	9	..	11	..	12	..	52	1
Eighteen years .....	5	2	39	3	15	..	17	..	27	..	103	5
Nineteen years .....	13	..	91	3	13	1	31	..	33	..	181	4
Twenty years .....	16	..	77	5	16	2	31	..	37	..	177	7
Twenty-one years .....	16	1	122	11	28	..	28	..	37	..	231	12
Twenty-two years .....	13	3	130	6	23	1	36	..	34	..	236	10
Twenty-three years .....	17	2	116	8	31	2	36	..	29	..	229	12
Twenty-four years .....	20	..	142	10	37	3	33	..	28	..	260	13
Twenty-five years .....	14	..	144	9	24	1	27	1	33	..	242	11
Twenty-six years .....	9	3	160	10	32	2	25	..	22	..	248	15
Twenty-seven years .....	25	1	125	8	26	..	40	..	38	..	254	9
Twenty-eight years .....	16	2	161	12	25	..	27	1	34	..	263	15
Twenty-nine years .....	21	1	132	5	22	3	23	2	43	..	241	11
Thirty years .....	22	..	233	4	26	1	17	2	31	..	329	7
Thirty-one years .....	16	..	145	7	32	3	21	..	27	..	241	10
Thirty-two years .....	14	1	165	4	47	1	26	4	29	..	281	10
Thirty-three years .....	20	..	109	9	26	1	30	..	35	..	220	10
Thirty-four years .....	25	1	141	8	25	2	24	2	38	..	213	13
Thirty-five years .....	25	1	224	11	42	6	27	..	28	..	346	18
Thirty-six years .....	16	1	118	13	33	1	22	2	32	..	221	22
Thirty-seven years .....	18	1	108	4	32	..	33	1	34	..	225	6
Thirty-eight years .....	25	2	258	11	49	2	24	2	35	..	391	17
Thirty-nine years .....	18	..	183	7	29	2	22	4	26	..	273	13
Forty years .....	19	1	211	7	41	5	16	3	33	..	320	16
Forty-one years .....	12	..	163	7	25	1	22	1	13	..	235	9

## SHOWING THE AGES, etc. (continued)

Forty-two years .....	25	1	245	6	41	1	17	4	22	..	350	12
Forty-three years .....	24	..	220	9	36	..	20	..	26	..	326	9
Forty-four years .....	20	..	129	4	26	1	15	2	25	..	215	7
Forty-five years .....	14	3	160	7	39	..	20	..	30	..	263	10
Forty-six years .....	6	..	131	4	15	3	15	..	12	..	182	7
Forty-seven years .....	21	..	119	4	35	..	16	..	18	..	209	4
Forty-eight years .....	20	..	186	3	33	1	14	3	20	..	223	7
Forty-nine years .....	13	..	162	5	35	..	18	..	21	..	249	5
Fifty years .....	14	..	120	7	38	..	10	..	16	..	198	7
Fifty-one years .....	14	..	55	1	25	..	8	..	8	..	110	1
Fifty-two years .....	8	..	73	3	32	1	13	1	10	..	136	5
Fifty-three years .....	12	..	95	..	27	..	8	..	6	..	148	..
Fifty-four years .....	4	..	71	3	18	2	10	1	11	..	114	6
Fifty-five years .....	11	..	107	..	16	1	13	1	13	..	160	2
Fifty-six years .....	12	..	74	..	20	1	7	..	18	..	131	1
Fifty-seven years .....	6	..	50	1	11	1	7	..	6	..	80	2
Fifty-eight years .....	12	..	57	2	11	1	8	..	4	..	92	3
Fifty-nine years .....	9	..	51	..	9	..	16	..	7	..	92	..
Sixty years .....	9	1	46	1	14	..	5	..	5	..	79	2
Sixty-one years .....	3	3	34	..	11	..	7	..	9	..	64	3
Sixty-two years .....	2	..	53	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	71	..
Sixty-three years .....	8	..	35	..	8	..	6	..	6	..	63	..
Sixty-four years .....	5	..	15	..	9	..	3	..	3	..	35	..
Sixty-five years .....	6	..	15	1	9	..	7	..	1	..	38	1
Sixty-six years .....	4	..	16	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	31	..
Sixty-seven years .....	1	..	14	..	6	..	2	..	5	..	28	..
Sixty-eight years .....	3	..	13	..	7	..	7	..	5	..	35	..
Sixty-nine years .....	2	..	9	2	3	..	5	..	3	..	22	2
Seventy years .....	5	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	28	..
Seventy-one years .....	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	8	..
Seventy-two years .....	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	9	..
Seventy-three years .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Seventy-four years .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Seventy-five years .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	14	..
Seventy-six years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Seventy-seven years .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seventy-eight years .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seventy-nine years .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Eighty years .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Eighty-one years .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Eighty-two years .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Eighty-three years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Eighty-four years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Eighty-nine years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
TOTAL .....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372

## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	9	..
Actors .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agents .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Artist .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assemblers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Attendants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Auto mechanics .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bakers .....	8	..	52	..	10	..	8	..	3	..	81	..
Barbers .....	10	..	49	..	14	..	19	..	7	..	99	..
Bartenders .....	2	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Blacksmiths .....	8	..	28	..	6	..	3	..	10	..	55	..
Boatman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Boiler makers .....	..	..	38	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	52	..
Bookbinder .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	18	..
Bootblacks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	12	..
Brickmakers .....	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
Brokers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Brushmakers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Buffers .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

Butchers	3	28	6	11	8	56	..
Butlers	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Button makers	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Cabinet makers	..	12	4	..	..	16	..
Canemakers	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Car builders	..	10	..	..	2	12	..
Carpenters	7	157	20	14	37	235	..
Carriage makers	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
Caulkers	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Cement workers	..	..	..	1	3	4	..
Chambermaids	..	62	1	..	..	63	..
Chauffeurs	14	152	22	10	77	275	..
Checkers	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Chefs	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Chemists	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Cigar makers	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Clerks	6	1	49	13	4	35	107 1
Cloakmaker	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Clothing cleaners, press- ers, etc.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Coal passers	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Collectors	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Concrete workers	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Cooks	20	2	163	20	13	23	239 ?
Coopers	..	8	1	2	..	11	..
Coremakers	..	17	4	8	..	29	..
Cranemen	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Cutters	..	..	2	..	4	6	..
Deckhands	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Decorators	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dentist	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Detectives	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Dishwashers	..	4	..	..	9	13	..
Domestics	..	..	20	37	..	57	..
Draughtsmen	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Drivers	..	2	10	..	..	12	..
Druggists	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Electricians	3	35	8	5	6	57	..
Elevator operators	..	..	1	..	5	5	1
Engineers	1	31	5	5	5	47	..
Errand boys	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Farmers	19	52	71	21	16	179	..
Finishers	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Firemen	36	396	23	9	21	485	..
Fisherman	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Florists	2	..	6	..	..	8	..
Foremen	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Fruit dealers	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Furriers	..	2	..	..	4	6	..
Gardeners	..	3	5	..	8	16	..
Glass blowers	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Glassworkers	..	1	5	..	1	7	..
Glaziers	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Glovemakers	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grinders	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Grocers	..	..	2	..	2	4	..
Guards	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Harness makers	..	7	4	..	..	11	..
Hatters	..	..	1	..	3	4	..
Horsemen	..	2	..	..	3	5	..
Horseshoers	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hostler	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hotel keepers	..	3	7	5	1	16	..
Houseworkers	21	110	30	..	6	6	161
Hucksters	..	12	2	..	..	14	..
Ice-men	..	3	1	..	..	4	..
Inspectors	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Ironworkers	7	49	13	..	6	75	..
Janitors	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Jewelers	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Junkman	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Kitchen men	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Knitters	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Laborers	418	2990	643	658	413	5122	..
Lathers	..	8	3	..	3	14	..
Laundrymen	..	5	..	..	1	6	..



## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

Laundresses .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lawyers .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Leather workers .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Letter carriers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Linemen .....	1	..	4	..	7	..	2	..	17
Liveryman .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Longshoremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Lumbermen .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Machinists .....	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	4	23
Managers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
Manufacturers .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Masons .....	1	..	2	..	9	..	12	..	31
Mattress makers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meat cutters .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Mechanical Engineer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanics .....	10	..	178	..	21	..	17	..	252
Merchants .....	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	8
Messengers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Metal workers .....	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	9
Milkman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Millhands .....	9	..	19	..	..	..	8	..	36
Millwrights .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Miners .....	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous .....	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	18
Motion picture operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Motormen .....	..	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	19
Moulders .....	3	..	89	..	4	..	..	4	100
Musicians .....	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	10
Newspapermen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nurseryman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nurses .....	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Oilers .....	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1	15
Operators .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8
Orderlies .....	3	..	13	..	1	..	..	5	22
Packers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5
Painters .....	21	..	176	..	37	..	15	..	44
Paperhangers .....	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	6
Papermakers .....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pavers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peddlers .....	1	..	7	..	4	..	..	8	20
Photographers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Piano makers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Piledriver .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pipecutter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pipefitters .....	..	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	24
Plasterers .....	..	..	11	..	..	..	5	..	16
Plumbers .....	1	..	24	..	8	..	5	..	8
Polishers .....	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	9
Porters .....	..	..	55	..	12	..	..	11	78
Pressers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Pressmen .....	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	8
Printers .....	5	..	19	..	5	..	..	3	32
Pugilists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Railroad men .....	3	..	96	..	9	..	7	..	2
Real estate dealers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Restaurant keepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Riggers .....	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	11
Riveters .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Roofers .....	2	..	12	..	3	..	..	1	18
Rubber workers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sailors .....	8	..	162	..	14	..	7	..	5
Salesmen .....	6	..	51	..	7	..	13	..	27
Shipbuilders .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	6
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Shoe cutters .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Shoe makers .....	6	..	10	..	..	..	15	..	9
Soldiers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	5
Spinners .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Stablemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Steamfitters .....	5	..	17	..	6	..	7	..	5
Steel workers .....	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	9
Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stewards .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Stonecutters .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Stonemasons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Storekeepers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Students .....	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	5

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

Tailors .....	3	..	23	..	12	..	15	..	4	..	57	..
Tanners .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters .....	11	..	184	..	28	..	19	..	23	..	215	..
Telephone operators .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tellers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tilemakers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tilesetter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Time keeper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tinsmiths .....	2	..	23	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	32	..
Toolmakers .....	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Tree surgeons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Trimmers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Trackman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Typists .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Umbrella menders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	14	..
Waiters .....	11	..	76	..	18	..	6	..	20	..	126	..
Waitresses .....	..	2	..	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82
Watchmen .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Weavers .....	8	..	2	..	15	..	2	..	4	..	31	..
Wireworkers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
TOTAL, .....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926,  
were detained in the institution in which they were confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	400	23	2994	106	1080	30	519	14	813	..	5806	173
Second time.....	78	4	1048	54	90	19	172	7	135	..	1623	84
Third time.....	51	3	532	24	41	2	79	7	54	..	757	36
Fourth time and over.....	184	1	1274	67	72	2	183	9	96	..	1809	79
Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	101	4	480	43	165	7	117	7	133	..	996	61
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	8	..	65	2	36	5	45	..	82	..	236	7
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	..	..	21	1	8	..	4	..	..	..	33	1
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	2	..	15	..	23	..	5	..	57	..	102	..
Total.....	111	4	581	46	232	12	171	7	272	..	1367	69



	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	668	30	5644	245	1183	52	804	37	845	..	9144	364
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926, sentenced for more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	14	1	95	6	21	1	73	..	107	..	320	22
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	..	..	46	..	43	..	1	..	..	..	90	..
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1926, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	31	..	63	..	36	..	75	..	146	..	351	..
Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1926 .....	24	..	23	1	21	1	10	..	7	..	86	2
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1926 from other causes than lack of work .....	6	..	23	1	5	1	10	..	7	..	51	2
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	68 dys	79 dys	75 dys	90 dys	60 dys	60 dys	81 dys	62 dys	3 mo.	18 dys	.....	.....
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located .....	66	2	581	46	154	6	81	2	155	..	1037	56
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1926, sentenced from other counties .....	45	2	..	..	78	6	90	5	60	..	273	13
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	207	2	76	..	254	3	238	..	99	..	873	5
Contract price per week for board of Federal prisoners ..	\$4.20		\$4.90		\$4.20		\$4.20		\$6.30		.....	
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties .....	\$5.00				\$7.00		\$4.00		\$4.20 & \$6.30		.....	

**Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day of Each Month During the Years Ending  
June 30, 1925 and June 30, 1926.**

MONTH	ALBANY COUNTY								ERIE COUNTY								MONROE COUNTY							
	Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed			
	1925		1926		1925		1926		1925		1926		1925		1926		1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July	129	5	113	4	97	9	80	4	505	43	581	44	432	41	556	42	185	9	205	4	170	9	185	4
Aug.	125	6	96	4	100	6	75	4	540	43	703	33	402	40	675	31	172	12	198	6	150	12	177	6
Sept.	111	9	107	5	100	9	80	5	455	41	710	36	412	39	690	34	174	8	177	12	150	8	151	12
Oct.	118	5	90	5	100	5	75	5	461	36	511	43	434	33	480	40	149	5	185	12	100	5	150	11
Nov.	99	5	85	5	90	5	75	5	492	45	557	49	446	42	510	47	170	5	199	9	100	5	148	9
Dec.	159	4	89	8	120	4	80	2	515	35	538	35	480	31	501	33	177	5	236	9	70	5	136	5
Jan.	217	8	112	7	120	8	85	7	550	41	625	40	517	37	500	40	183	9	212	6	70	9	128	5
Feb.	203	6	136	10	120	6	85	10	639	40	613	40	630	38	601	45	208	13	230	10	70	13	129	8
Mar.	176	5	156	9	120	5	92	9	647	41	555	39	603	36	541	37	211	11	228	14	70	11	130	13
April	133	4	126	9	103	4	80	6	576	31	632	48	549	29	601	41	200	12	226	14	100	12	188	14
May	82	6	97	6	72	6	75	6	526	46	628	48	494	43	605	46	182	11	177	11	100	11	160	10
June	71	4	101	2	66	4	75	2	584	62	638	56	547	58	600	53	200	14	212	13	100	14	182	12





Social Relation of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30 1926.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	117	27	1824	137	320	37	380	85	445	....	3086	236
Single .....	696	4	3782	82	872	12	673	2	583	....	6406	100
Widowed .....	....	....	230	27	82	4	....	....	69	....	371	31
Divorced.....	....	....	12	5	9	....	....	....	11	....	32	5
Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	....	9895	372

Education of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	660	31	5258	228	1198	48	887	36	1014	....	9017	343
Cannot read or write.....	53	....	590	23	79	2	66	1	85	....	872	26
Can read only.....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	6	3
Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	....	9895	372

Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely .....	575	25	No record	..	1222	49	756	34	762	..	3315	108
Used liquor moderately .....	90	4	..	..	42	....	....	....	14	..	146	4
Did not use liquor.....	48	2	..	..	19	4	197	3	322	..	586	9
Total.....	713	31	..	..	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	4047	121

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used tobacco .....	658	31	No Record	..	1234	26	901	11	1043	..	3336	68
Did not use tobacco .....	55	..	..	..	49	27	52	26	55	..	211	53
Total .....	713	31	..	..	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	4047	121

## Color of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White .....	629	15	5023	166	1227	44	848	33	950	..	8677	258
Negroes .....	84	16	790	74	56	8	87	4	147	..	1164	102
Mongolian .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Red .....	..	..	34	11	..	1	18	..	..	..	52	12
Total .....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372

## Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic .....	469	12	3584	116	694	25	566	23	640	..	5953	176
Greek Catholic .....	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	2
Protestant .....	234	19	2127	121	579	27	378	14	372	..	8690	181
Hebrew .....	4	..	41	4	10	1	9	..	81	..	145	5
Pagan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
None or Miscellaneous .....	6	..	76	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	84	8
Total .....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	..	9895	372



Nativity of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926—United States.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	5	...	34	1	6	1	7	...	...	...	52	2
Arizona.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Arkansas.....	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	2
California.....	3	...	27	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	34	2
Colorado.....	...	...	16	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	20	...
Connecticut.....	36	...	26	...	10	1	6	...	28	...	106	1
Delaware.....	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	15	...
District of Columbia	3	...	24	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	30	1
Florida.....	1	...	17	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	24	1
Georgia.....	3	...	65	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	81	7
Idaho.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Illinois.....	13	...	70	2	14	2	12	...	2	...	111	4
Indiana.....	3	...	20	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	26	1
Iowa.....	...	...	10	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	16	1
Kansas.....	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Kentucky.....	4	...	50	7	4	...	7	...	...	...	65	7
Louisiana.....	1	...	15	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	21	...
Maine.....	8	...	15	2	6	...	5	...	2	...	36	2
Maryland.....	6	...	54	...	8	1	6	...	1	...	75	2
Massachusetts.....	76	1	146	2	45	...	20	...	17	...	304	3
Michigan.....	...	...	119	3	12	...	4	...	...	...	140	3
Minnesota.....	5	...	22	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	29	...
Mississippi.....	1	...	28	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	33	...
Missouri.....	2	...	23	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	38	1
Montana.....	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nebraska.....	3	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	16	...

Nativity of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1926—United States—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nevada.....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
New Hampshire.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
New Jersey.....	41	...	49	1	20	...	...	...	16	...	155	1
New York.....	210	19	1973	112	639	24	31	...	643	...	3992	186
North Carolina.....	6	2	73	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	84	8
North Dakota.....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Ohio.....	9	...	147	7	20	1	...	...	...	...	192	8
Oklahoma.....	3	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	15	...
Oregon.....	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Pennsylvania.....	25	1	329	14	108	9	...	...	10	...	488	24
Rhode Island.....	3	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	30	...
South Carolina.....	9	...	47	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
South Dakota.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tennessee.....	2	...	74	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	85	4
Texas.....	4	...	19	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	33	1
Vermont.....	12	1	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	28	4
Virginia.....	12	5	8	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	41	8
Washington.....	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
West Virginia.....	2	...	32	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	39	4
Wisconsin.....	1	...	20	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	29	1
Wyoming.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total.....	522	30	3652	188	973	41	728	31	742	...	6617	290

## NATIVITY--TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Philippine Islands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Porto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...

Nativity—Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Africa.....	1	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	12	...
Argentina Republic...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Austria.....	2	...	197	5	14	1	21	...	22	...	256	6
Australia.....	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
Belgium.....	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Bohemia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
British Guiana.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bulgaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada.....	13	...	184	7	28	2	27	...	6	...	258	1
Chili.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	9
Cuba.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Czecho-Slovakia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Denmark.....	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	12	...
Egypt.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
England.....	8	...	87	5	13	...	11	...	11	...	130	5
Finland.....	13	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	50	...
France.....	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	1
Germany.....	6	...	124	11	22	1	9	...	11	...	171	12
Greece.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
Holland.....	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	12	...
Hungary.....	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	54	...
Ireland.....	82	1	361	5	71	2	48	8	74	...	636	11
Italy.....	8	...	163	1	73	1	41	...	74	...	359	2
Japan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lithuania.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway.....	1	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	7	...
	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	68	...



Nativity—Foreign Born—(Concluded)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Zealand.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nova Scotia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Palestine.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poland.....	34	...	501	20	27	3	36	8	21	...	619	26
Portugal.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	20	...
Roumania.....	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	8	...
Russia.....	9	...	213	6	12	...	...	...	41	...	284	6
Scotland.....	3	...	91	1	11	1	7	...	8	...	120	2
Servia.....	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Spain.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	10	...
Sweden.....	4	...	57	1	15	...	8	...	3	...	87	1
Switzerland.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Turkey.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
Venezuela.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
West Indies.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	14	...
Total.....	191	1	2196	63	310	12	225	6	353	...	3275	82

Recapitulation

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States.....	522	30	3652	188	973	41	728	31	742	...	6617	290
Territories and possessions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Foreign born.....	191	1	2196	63	310	12	225	6	353	...	3275	82
Grand Total.....	713	31	5848	251	1283	53	953	37	1098	...	9895	372



## Showing the Counties, etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Queens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saratoga.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Schenectady.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Schoharie.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Ulster.....	32	11	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	32	11
Warren.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...
Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	...	16	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	822	...
Total.....	713	31	5848	261	1283	53	953	37	1098	...	9895	372



RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	\$ 7,094 94	\$ 4,692 48	\$ 11,381 71	\$ 9,783 94	\$ 8,757 00	\$ 41,710 07
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	5,561 43	.....	18,564 42	10,650 52	8,803 15	43,579 52
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	1,434 00	791 40	1,268 00	3,272 00	22,413 08	29,178 48
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	.....	5,374 86	.....	.....	59,727 82	65,102 68
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1926 .....	67,000 00	.....	31,901 90	77,461 92	.....	176,363 82
Income from all other sources .....	.....	13,578 10	28,830 19	516 62	52,411 09	96,336 00
Total .....	\$ 81,090 37	\$ 24,436 84	\$ 91,946 22	\$ 101,685 00	\$ 152,112 14	\$ 451,270 57

EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies .....	\$ 43,484 46	\$126,015 29	\$ 42,007 78	\$ 31,789 18	\$ 119,428 71	\$ 367,725 42
For salaries .....	26,345 10	109,918 78	26,158 35	36,327 73	41,870 49	239,620 45
For other expenditures for maintenance .....	5,688 62	44,230 69	33,213 37	8,461 12	7,307 87	98,901 67
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	.....	15,228 24	.....	26,106 97	1,979 74	43,314 95
Total .....	\$ 80,518 18	\$295,393 00	\$ 101,479 50	\$ 101,685 00	\$ 170,586 81	\$ 749,562 49

## COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1926.

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	25	4	46	....	....	....	....	....	71	4
Allegany.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Bronx.....	61	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	69	1
Broome.....	12	....	53	4	....	....	....	....	65	4
Cattaraugus..	4	....	21	1	1	....	....	....	26	1
Cayuga.....	9	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	15	2
Chautauqua..	7	....	18	....	....	....	1	....	26	....
Chemung.....	8	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	23	1
Chenango.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Clinton.....	24	1	10	....	....	3	....	....	34	4
Columbia.....	1	1	10	1	....	....	1	....	12	2
Cortland.....	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Delaware.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Dutchess.....	9	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Erie.....	110	8	4	....	....	....	1	....	115	8
Essex.....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
Franklin.....	19	....	14	3	....	....	....	....	33	3
Fulton.....	2	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Genesee.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Greene.....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Herkimer.....	8	2	7	1	....	....	....	....	15	3
Jefferson.....	7	2	11	1	....	....	....	....	18	3
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	16	....
Lewis.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Livingston...	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	1
Madison.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	5	....
Monroe.....	43	1	4	1	....	....	1	....	48	2
Montgomery..	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Nassau.....	9	1	15	9	....	....	1	....	25	10
New York....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	18	1
Niagara.....	13	....	49	5	....	....	....	....	62	5
Oneida, Rome	16	....	35	1	....	....	1	....	52	1
Oneida, Utica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Onondaga.....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Ontario.....	4	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
Orange.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goshen.....	4	....	32	6	....	....	....	....	36	6
Orange Ne'gh	4	....	15	....	1	....	....	....	20	....
Orleans.....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	10	1
Oswego.....	4	1	12	3	....	....	....	....	16	4
Otsego.....	1	....	11	1	....	....	....	....	12	1
Putnam.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....
Rensselaer...	10	2	27	1	....	....	....	....	37	3
Richmond....	14	....	22	....	....	....	1	....	37	....
Rockland....	5	....	17	2	....	....	....	....	22	2
St. Lawrence.	11	....	13	4	....	....	....	....	24	4
Saratoga.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Schenectady..	8	1	36	2	....	....	....	....	44	3
Schoharie...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Seneca, Ovid.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, W'loo	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Steuben.....	15	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	22	....
Suffolk.....	9	....	22	1	....	....	1	....	32	1
Sullivan.....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Tioga.....	1	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	1
Tompkins....	6	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	10	1
Ulster.....	7	....	14	2	....	....	....	....	21	2
Warren.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
Washington..	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Wayne.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Westchester..	9	....	....	2	1	1	3	....	13	4
Wyoming.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Yates.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Total.....	51	29	685	54	3	5	50	1	1289	89

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND  
TRANSFERS TO STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To State Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	2808	74	2820	74	..	..	1	..
Allegany .....	85	6	84	6	..	..	..	..
Bronx .....	2292	98	2299	101	..	..	6	..
Broome .....	1373	32	1386	28	1	..	2	..
Cattaraugus .....	461	14	454	14	..	..	6	..
Cayuga .....	522	15	518	13	..	..	2	..
Chautauqua .....	559	28	561	31	..	..	6	1
Chemung .....	1158	61	1153	62	..	..	20	3
Chenango .....	170	7	166	7	..	..	..	..
Clinton .....	521	32	503	30	..	..	..	..
Columbia .....	353	27	359	25	..	..	..	..
Cortland .....	354	23	365	25	..	..	2	..
Delaware .....	74	2	88	2	..	..	1	..
Dutchess .....	797	43	794	44	1	..	5	1
Erie .....	4339	535	4305	532	1	..	6	..
Essex .....	156	5	158	7	..	..	..	..
Franklin .....	475	37	492	36	1	..	1	..
Fulton .....	164	10	156	10	..	..	1	..
Genesee .....	336	8	340	9	..	..	..	..
Greene .....	1287	12	1285	13	..	..	1	..
Hamilton .....	3	1	4	1	..	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	292	45	284	44	..	..	1	..
Jefferson .....	600	33	610	30	..	..	1	..
Kings .....	237	4	237	5	..	..	..	..
Lewis .....	181	7	187	7	..	..	1	..
Livingston .....	131	8	130	7	..	..	2	1
Madison .....	140	5	144	5	..	..	1	..
Monroe .....	1950	213	1951	213	..	..	5	..
Montgomery .....	276	3	280	3	1	..	..	..
Nassau .....	968	70	966	69	..	..	6	..
New York .....	386	4	390	3	..	..	..	..
Niagara .....	990	56	991	54	..	..	1	..
Oneida—Rome .....	819	41	809	41	..	..	1	..
Oneida—Utica .....	1105	63	1151	66	..	..	..	..
Onondaga .....	365	35	362	35	..	..	..	..
Ontario .....	238	19	233	19	..	..	6	..
Orange—Goshen .....	499	30	510	28	1	..	1	..
*Orange—Newburgh .....	368	10	348	10	..	..	..	..
Orleans .....	69	4	61	3	..	..	..	..
Oswego .....	422	48	431	46	..	..	..	..
Otsego .....	151	3	152	2	..	..	2	..
Putnam .....	129	..	126	..	..	..	1	..
Queens .....	57	2	58	2	..	..	1	..
Rensselaer .....	1186	114	1221	117	..	..	2	..
Richmond .....	1159	87	1173	88	1	..	1	..
Rockland .....	292	15	288	14	..	..	1	..
St. Lawrence .....	380	28	389	28	1	..	..	..
Saratoga .....	171	8	174	8	..	..	..	..
Schenectady .....	1086	71	1084	68	..	..	1	..
Schoharie .....	19	..	19	..	..	..	1	..
Schuyler .....	165	6	170	6	..	..	1	..
Seneca—Ovid .....	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	211	8	206	8	..	..	..	..
Steuben .....	327	9	332	9	..	..	2	1
Suffolk .....	386	16	385	17	..	1	..	..
Sullivan .....	243	11	242	11	..	..	3	1
Tioga .....	158	10	173	9	..	..	1	..
Tompkins .....	286	25	287	24	..	..	3	1
Ulster .....	602	56	606	55	..	..	10	..
Warren .....	149	3	150	3	..	..	3	..
Washington .....	173	5	175	5	..	..	2	..
Wayne .....	62	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester .....	1405	150	1405	149	..	..	2	..
Wyoming .....	69	4	65	4	..	..	..	..
Yates .....	73	1	69	1	..	..	2	..
TOTAL .....	37,283	2,401	37,395	2,386	8	1	125	10

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.



SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF  
INMATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Highest No.		Lowest No.		Average No.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	113	6	43	..	75	1
Allegany .....	9	3	..	..	4	..
Bronx .....	139	9	63	..	90	4
Broome .....	91	4	43	..	66	..
Cattaraugus .....	41	3	10	..	25	1
Cayuga .....	62	4	5	..	19	..
Chautauqua .....	57	3	17	..	29	..
Chemung .....	31	5	5	1	17	1
Chenango .....	14	2	1	..	6	..
Clinton .....	38	3	16	1	20	2
Columbia .....	33	2	11	1	28	..
Cortland .....	34	4	9	1	27	3
Delaware .....	19	1	2	..	7	..
Dutchess .....	45	2	6	..	21	..
Erie .....	176	22	83	2	119	3
Essex .....	45	4	2	..	17	..
Franklin .....	71	10	21	1	46	5
Fulton .....	16	1	3	..	8	..
Genesee .....	25	1	2	..	9	..
Greene .....	36	2	..	..	9	..
Hamilton .....	2	1	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	28	7	5	1	17	2
Jefferson .....	51	2	12	3	38	2
Kings .....	21	1	7	..	16	..
Lewis .....	14	..	..	..	6	..
Livingston .....	11	1	..	..	5	1
Madison .....	14	1	3	..	12	..
Monroe .....	98	10	35	2	67	6
Montgomery .....	42	2	6	..	21	..
Nassau .....	67	14	21	1	44	7
New York .....	31	1	14	..	23	..
Niagara .....	87	7	40	..	66	4
Oneida—Rome .....	81	5	27	..	59	2
Oneida—Utica .....	98	10	17	..	53	3
Onondaga .....	49	2	5	..	24	1
Ontario .....	38	2	9	2	17	1
Orange—Goshen .....	70	8	21	3	25	3
*Orange—Newburgh .....	29	1	9	..	16	..
Orleans .....	12	1	..	..	5	..
Oswego .....	59	13	15	2	34	4
Otsego .....	19	1	6	..	12	..
Putnam .....	21	..	..	..	9	..
Queens .....	6	1	1	..	..	..
Rensselaer .....	75	7	37	3	51	3
Richmond .....	64	5	22	..	39	2
Rockland .....	30	2	12	..	21	1
St. Lawrence .....	52	5	24	..	35	2
Saratoga .....	30	2	5	..	12	1
Schenectady .....	89	7	35	..	58	2
Schoharie .....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Schuyler .....	8	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca—Ovid .....	3	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	16	1	3	..	9	..
Steuben .....	35	3	13	..	22	1
Suffolk .....	53	3	28	1	41	1
Sullivan .....	22	2	3	1	13	1
Tioga .....	24	1	7	..	13	..
Tompkins .....	22	2	3	..	12	1
Ulster .....	36	5	15	..	22	1
Warren .....	29	2	2	..	10	..
Washington .....	44	2	5	..	22	1
Wayne .....	4	1	..	..	..	..
Westchester .....	63	14	14	1	40	5
Wyoming .....	7	1	..	..	2	..
Yates .....	11	1	..	..	4	..
TOTAL .....	2774	248	823	27	1637	83

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	520	46	2238	28	..	..	..	..	2808	74
Allegany .....	48	1	34	5	3	..	..	..	85	6
Bronx .....	1082	67	1197	28	11	3	2	..	2292	98
Broome .....	601	26	772	6	..	..	..	..	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	147	10	300	4	14	..	..	..	461	14
Cayuga .....	205	10	294	5	19	..	4	..	522	15
Chautauqua .....	375	16	166	9	8	2	10	1	559	28
Chemung .....	479	39	644	18	28	2	7	2	1158	61
Chenango .....	77	4	88	3	4	..	1	..	170	7
Clinton .....	209	12	309	19	3	..	..	1	521	32
Columbia .....	98	11	255	16	..	..	..	..	353	27
Cortland .....	145	15	174	8	25	..	10	..	354	23
Delaware .....	34	..	40	2	..	..	..	..	74	2
Dutchess .....	247	15	550	28	..	..	..	..	797	43
Erie .....	1948	323	2371	201	20	11	..	..	4339	535
Essex .....	73	2	80	1	3	2	..	..	156	5
Franklin .....	204	25	242	10	27	2	2	..	475	37
Fulton .....	87	5	77	5	..	..	..	..	164	10
Genesee .....	121	5	211	3	4	..	..	..	336	8
Greene .....	109	3	1178	9	..	..	..	..	1287	12
Hamilton .....	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Herkimer .....	121	22	171	23	..	..	..	..	292	45
Jefferson .....	434	30	166	3	..	..	..	..	600	33
Kings .....	89	3	84	1	..	..	64	..	237	4
Lewis .....	68	5	113	2	..	..	..	..	181	7
Livingston .....	47	5	84	3	..	..	..	..	131	9
Madison .....	39	2	82	2	16	..	3	1	140	5
Monroe .....	795	126	1155	87	..	..	..	..	1950	213
Montgomery .....	71	2	203	1	..	..	..	..	274	3
Nassau .....	485	37	482	25	1	8	..	..	968	70
New York .....	323	4	63	..	..	..	..	..	386	4
Niagara .....	313	36	677	20	..	..	..	..	990	56
Oneida—Rome .....	205	24	614	17	..	..	..	..	819	41
Oneida—Utica .....	453	39	652	24	..	..	..	..	1105	63
Onondaga .....	158	29	207	6	..	..	..	..	365	25
Ontario .....	93	13	137	5	1	..	7	1	235	19
Orange—Goshen .....	182	19	299	9	18	2	..	..	499	30
*Orange—Newburgh .....	159	6	206	4	3	..	..	..	368	10
Orleans .....	14	3	54	1	1	..	..	..	69	4
Oswego .....	209	34	201	12	12	1	..	1	422	48
Otsego .....	61	3	90	..	..	..	..	..	151	3
Putnam .....	20	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	129	..
Queens .....	45	2	9	..	..	..	3	..	57	2
Rensselaer .....	404	78	776	33	6	3	..	..	1186	114
Richmond .....	393	49	736	25	30	13	..	..	1159	87
Rockland .....	117	11	144	3	29	..	2	1	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	170	22	199	5	10	1	..	..	379	23
Saratoga .....	45	3	122	2	4	3	..	..	171	8
Schenectady .....	455	32	618	33	11	6	2	..	1086	71
Schoharie .....	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	68	4	96	1	1	1	..	..	165	6
Seneca—Ovid .....	12	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	74	4	130	4	7	..	..	..	211	8
Steuben .....	151	7	176	2	..	..	..	..	327	9
Suffolk .....	93	7	287	9	6	..	..	..	386	16
Sullivan .....	90	7	129	4	20	..	4	..	243	11
Tioga .....	56	3	102	7	..	..	..	..	158	10
Tompkins .....	124	14	161	11	1	..	..	..	286	25
Ulster .....	223	30	368	24	11	2	..	..	602	56
Warren .....	48	2	101	1	..	..	..	..	149	3
Washington .....	65	3	103	2	3	..	2	..	173	5
Wayne .....	24	1	36	..	2	..	..	..	62	1
Westchester .....	615	101	790	49	..	..	..	..	1405	150
Wyoming .....	23	1	42	3	4	..	..	..	69	4
Yates .....	26	..	42	1	5	..	..	..	73	1

TOTAL ..... 14480 1458 22305 873 372 62 123 8 37280 2401

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	2472	69	336	5	..	..	2808	74
Allegany .....	85	6	..	..	..	..	85	6
Bronx .....	2278	88	14	10	..	..	2292	98
Broome .....	1319	28	52	4	2	..	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	433	12	28	2	..	..	461	14
Cayuga .....	519	15	3	..	..	..	522	15
Chautauqua .....	551	28	..	..	8	..	559	28
Chemung .....	1133	59	8	1	17	1	1158	61
Chenango .....	158	7	12	..	..	..	170	7
Clinton .....	500	32	19	..	2	..	521	32
Columbia .....	342	27	8	..	3	..	353	27
Cortland .....	347	23	..	..	7	..	354	23
Delaware .....	70	2	4	..	..	..	74	2
Dutchess .....	764	42	33	1	..	..	797	43
Erie .....	4266	514	62	17	11	4	4339	535
Essex .....	135	4	21	1	..	..	156	5
Franklin .....	402	36	52	..	21	1	475	37
Fulton .....	164	10	..	..	..	..	164	10
Genesee .....	328	8	8	..	..	..	336	8
Greene .....	1215	12	72	..	..	..	1287	12
Hamilton .....	3	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
Herkimer .....	285	45	7	..	..	..	292	45
Jefferson .....	591	33	9	..	..	..	600	33
Kings .....	231	3	6	1	..	..	237	4
Lewis .....	168	7	13	..	..	..	181	7
Livingston .....	127	8	4	..	..	..	131	8
Madison .....	140	5	..	..	..	..	140	5
Monroe .....	1839	199	111	14	..	..	1950	213
Montgomery .....	274	3	..	..	..	..	274	3
Nassau .....	868	63	100	7	..	..	968	70
New York .....	378	4	8	..	..	..	386	4
Niagara .....	899	47	91	9	..	..	990	56
Oneida—Rome .....	815	41	4	..	..	..	819	41
Oneida—Utica .....	1075	56	30	7	..	..	1105	63
Onondaga .....	340	34	24	1	1	..	365	35
Ontario .....	226	18	12	1	..	..	238	19
Orange—Goshen .....	450	30	49	..	..	..	499	30
*Orange—Newburgh .....	358	10	9	..	1	..	368	10
Orleans .....	65	4	4	..	..	..	69	4
Oswego .....	411	46	9	..	2	2	422	48
Otsego .....	141	3	10	..	..	..	151	3
Putnam .....	129	..	..	..	..	..	129	..
Queens .....	56	2	1	..	..	..	57	2
Rensselaer .....	1118	109	68	5	..	..	1186	114
Richmond .....	1110	87	49	..	..	..	1159	87
Rockland .....	265	15	25	..	2	..	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	344	28	26	..	9	..	379	28
Saratoga .....	163	7	8	1	..	..	171	8
Schenectady .....	1071	70	15	1	..	..	1086	71
Schoharie .....	18	..	1	..	..	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	159	5	6	1	..	..	165	6
Seneca—Ovid .....	20	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	205	8	6	..	..	..	211	8
Steuben .....	315	8	12	1	..	..	327	9
Suffolk .....	331	15	55	1	..	..	386	16
Sullivan .....	200	11	43	..	..	..	243	11
Tioga .....	155	10	3	..	..	..	158	10
Tompkins .....	276	25	10	..	..	..	286	25
Ulster .....	522	50	57	6	23	..	602	56
Warren .....	144	3	5	..	..	..	149	3
Washington .....	146	5	27	..	..	..	173	5
Wayne .....	57	..	5	1	..	..	62	1
Westchester .....	1317	146	88	4	..	..	1405	150
Wyoming .....	67	3	2	1	..	..	69	4
Yates .....	73	1	..	..	..	..	73	1
TOTAL .....	35426	2290	1745	103	109	8	37280	2401

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.



SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	Used liquor freely		Used liquor moderately		Did not use liquor		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....					NO RECORD			
Allegany .....					NO RECORD			
Bronx .....	8	7	25	1	2259	90	2292	98
Broome .....					NO RECORD			
Cattaraugus .....	149	1	182	1	130	12	461	14
Cayuga .....	300	..	98	2	124	13	522	15
Chautauqua .....	15	..	465	18	79	10	559	28
Chemung .....	501	7	450	20	207	34	1158	61
Chenango .....	61	2	40	..	69	5	170	7
Clinton .....					NO RECORD			
Columbia .....	300	18	42	6	11	3	353	27
Cortland .....	123	7	178	3	53	13	354	23
Delaware .....					NO RECORD			
Dutchess .....	317	34	402	8	78	1	797	43
Erie .....	324	46	649	71	3366	418	4339	535
Essex .....	145	2	..	..	11	3	156	5
Franklin .....	103	..	141	5	231	32	475	37
Fulton .....					NO RECORD			
Genesee .....	130	1	206	..	..	7	336	8
Greene .....					NO RECORD			
Hamilton .....	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	1
Herkimer .....	47	3	19	2	226	40	292	45
Jefferson .....					NO RECORD			
Kings .....	..	..	225	2	12	2	237	4
Lewis .....	88	1	75	..	18	6	181	7
Livingston .....	75	3	46	2	10	3	131	8
Madison .....	79	2	4	..	57	3	140	5
Monroe .....					NO RECORD			
Montgomery .....	217	..	..	..	57	3	274	3
Nassau .....	608	25	..	..	360	45	968	70
New York .....					NO RECORD			
Niagara .....					NO RECORD			
Oneida—Rome .....	751	23	1	..	67	13	819	41
Oneida—Utica .....	422	32	510	23	173	8	1105	63
Onondaga .....	232	16	..	..	133	19	365	35
Ontario .....	79	3	91	..	68	16	238	19
Orange—Goshen .....	309	19	..	..	190	11	499	30
*Orange—Newburgh .....	..	..	218	4	150	6	368	10
Orleans .....	13	..	47	..	9	4	69	4
Oswego .....	241	13	1	..	180	35	422	48
Otsego .....	78	2	52	1	21	..	151	3
Putnam .....	20	..	10	..	99	..	129	..
Queens .....	2	..	51	..	4	2	57	2
Rensselaer .....	434	80	652	29	50	5	1186	114
Richmond .....	6	..	650	47	503	40	1159	87
Rockland .....	11	..	221	1	60	14	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	214	15	..	..	165	13	379	28
Saratoga .....	133	..	..	3	38	5	171	8
Schenectady .....					NO RECORD			
Schoharie .....	8	..	10	..	1	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	54	2	85	2	26	2	165	6
Seneca—Ovid .....	12	..	5	..	4	..	21	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	91	2	32	2	88	4	211	8
Steuben .....					NO RECORD			
Suffolk .....	45	..	265	7	76	9	386	16
Sullivan .....	92	4	125	5	26	2	243	11
Tioga .....	68	3	47	..	43	7	158	10
Tompkins .....	160	2	120	20	6	3	286	25
Ulster .....	124	..	460	54	18	2	602	56
Warren .....	81	..	52	..	16	3	149	3
Washington .....	110	2	..	..	63	3	173	5
Wayne .....					NO RECORD			
Westchester .....					NO RECORD			
Wyoming .....	29	..	..	..	40	4	69	4
Yates .....	35	..	21	1	17	..	73	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7496</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>6974</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>9692</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>24162</b>	<b>1696</b>

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

## SHOWING THE COLOR OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	White		Colored		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	2558	50	250	24	2808	74
Allegany .....	85	6	..	..	85	6
Bronx .....	2029	72	203	26	2292	98
Broome .....	1298	27	75	5	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	434	13	27	1	461	14
Cayuga .....	518	15	4	..	522	15
Chautauqua .....	545	28	14	..	559	28
Chemung .....	1125	55	33	6	1158	61
Chenango .....	167	7	3	..	170	7
Clinton .....	506	32	15	..	521	32
Columbia .....	273	12	80	15	353	27
Cortland .....	348	23	6	..	354	23
Delaware .....	72	2	2	..	74	2
Dutchess .....	713	36	84	7	797	43
Erie .....	3875	437	464	98	4339	535
Essex .....	154	5	2	..	156	5
Franklin .....	441	30	34	7	475	37
Fulton .....	163	10	1	..	164	10
Genesee .....	315	8	21	..	336	8
Greene .....	1202	7	85	5	1287	12
Hamilton .....	3	1	..	..	3	1
Herkimer .....	288	45	4	..	292	45
Jefferson .....	600	33	..	..	600	33
Kings .....	235	4	2	..	237	4
Lewis .....	181	7	..	..	181	7
Livingston .....	120	8	11	..	131	8
Madison .....	132	5	8	..	140	5
Monroe .....	1833	170	117	43	1950	213
Montgomery .....	273	3	1	..	274	3
Nassau .....	870	50	98	20	968	70
New York .....	383	3	3	1	386	4
Niagara .....	920	50	70	6	990	56
Oneida—Rome .....	759	31	60	10	819	41
Oneida—Utica .....	1089	61	16	2	1105	63
Onondaga .....	335	31	30	4	365	35
Ontario .....	230	19	8	..	238	19
Orange—Goshen .....	418	16	81	14	499	30
*Orange—Newburgh .....	294	4	74	6	368	10
Orleans .....	66	4	3	..	69	4
Oswego .....	416	47	6	1	422	48
Otsego .....	149	3	2	..	151	3
Putnam .....	129	..	..	..	129	..
Queens .....	54	2	3	..	57	2
Rensselaer .....	1118	89	68	25	1186	114
Richmond .....	1038	40	121	47	1159	87
Rockland .....	230	8	62	7	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	354	23	25	..	379	23
Saratoga .....	160	7	11	1	171	8
Schenectady .....	1050	64	36	7	1086	71
Schoharie .....	13	..	6	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	161	6	4	..	165	6
Seneca—Ovid .....	21	..	..	..	21	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	202	8	9	..	211	8
Steuben .....	125	1	202	8	327	9
Suffolk .....	295	15	91	1	386	16
Sullivan .....	231	11	12	..	243	11
Tioga .....	141	10	17	..	158	10
Tompkins .....	277	25	9	..	286	25
Ulster .....	489	30	113	26	602	56
Warren .....	148	3	1	..	149	3
Washington .....	173	5	..	..	173	5
Wayne .....	61	1	1	..	62	1
Westchester .....	1135	75	270	75	1405	150
Wyoming .....	69	4	..	..	69	4
Yates .....	70	1	3	..	73	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>34219</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>37280</b>	<b>2401</b>

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926 inclusive.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

..COUNTY	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	1811	64	997	10	2808	74
Allegany .....	80	6	5	..	85	6
Bronx .....	1522	55	770	43	2292	98
Broome .....	1081	24	292	8	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	369	13	92	1	461	14
Cayuga .....	403	9	119	6	522	15
Chautauqua .....	378	20	181	8	559	28
Chemung .....	1149	60	9	1	1158	61
Chenango .....	153	6	17	1	170	7
Clinton .....	368	25	153	7	521	32
Columbia .....	295	25	58	2	353	27
Cortland .....	302	20	52	3	354	23
Delaware .....	69	2	5	..	74	2
Dutchess .....	672	38	125	5	797	43
Erie .....	2887	393	1452	142	4339	535
Essex .....	126	5	30	..	156	5
Franklin .....	328	29	147	8	475	37
Fulton .....	141	10	23	..	164	10
Genesee .....	204	8	132	..	336	8
Greene .....	989	10	293	2	1287	12
Hamilton .....	3	1	..	..	3	1
Herkimer .....	211	36	81	9	292	45
Jefferson .....	556	33	44	..	600	33
Kings .....	115	2	122	2	237	4
Lewis .....	139	7	42	..	181	7
Livingston .....	111	6	20	2	131	8
Madison .....	114	3	26	2	140	5
Monroe .....	1387	172	563	41	1950	213
Montgomery .....	269	3	5	..	274	3
Nassau .....	589	52	379	18	968	70
New York .....	129	1	257	3	386	4
Niagara .....	644	34	346	22	990	56
Oneida—Rome .....	580	37	239	4	819	41
Oneida—Utica .....	739	49	366	14	1105	63
Onondaga .....	297	27	68	8	365	35
Ontario .....	201	12	37	7	238	19
Orange—Goshen .....	432	26	67	4	499	30
*Orange—Newburgh .....	322	10	46	..	368	10
Orleans .....	56	4	13	..	69	4
Oswego .....	334	41	88	7	422	48
Otsego .....	149	3	2	..	151	3
Putnam .....	98	..	31	..	129	..
Queens .....	29	1	28	1	57	2
Rensselaer .....	944	99	242	15	1186	114
Richmond .....	864	69	295	18	1159	87
Rockland .....	238	13	54	2	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	294	24	85	4	379	28
Saratoga .....	145	8	26	..	171	8
Schenectady .....	769	58	317	13	1086	71
Schoharie .....	19	..	..	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	138	5	27	1	165	6
Seneca—Ovid .....	21	..	..	..	21	..
Seneca—Waterloo .....	173	7	38	1	211	8
Steuben .....	303	8	24	1	327	9
Suffolk .....	254	14	132	2	386	16
Sullivan .....	158	9	85	2	243	11
Tioga .....	147	10	11	..	158	10
Tompkins .....	238	20	48	5	286	25
Ulster .....	504	56	98	..	602	56
Warren .....	139	3	10	..	149	3
Washington .....	127	5	46	..	173	5
Wayne .....	46	..	16	1	62	1
Westchester .....	985	120	420	30	1405	150
Wyoming .....	55	3	14	1	69	4
Yates .....	71	1	2	..	73	1
TOTAL .....	27,463	1,914	9,817	487	37,280	2,401

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.



SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or Misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1950	38	743	34	42	1	73	1	2808	74
Allegany.....	18	2	67	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	6
Bronx.....	1286	47	452	32	533	18	21	1	2292	98
Broome.....	656	18	702	14	2	.....	13	.....	1373	32
Cattaraugus.....	221	7	229	7	3	.....	8	.....	461	14
Cayuga.....	296	10	223	4	.....	1	3	.....	522	15
Chautauqua.....	209	7	345	21	2	.....	3	.....	559	28
Chemung.....	565	22	588	37	3	1	2	1	1158	61
Chenango.....	32	3	137	4	1	.....	.....	.....	170	7
Clinton.....	304	18	198	12	4	2	15	.....	521	32
Columbia.....	170	11	183	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	27
Cortland.....	126	8	214	14	13	.....	1	1	354	23
Delaware.....	13	.....	58	2	.....	.....	3	.....	74	2
Dutchess.....	467	18	310	25	8	.....	12	.....	797	43
Erie.....	2760	282	1408	246	69	4	102	3	4339	535
Essex.....	81	3	59	2	3	.....	13	.....	156	5
Franklin.....	298	24	166	9	14	4	7	.....	475	37
Fulton.....	62	2	99	8	2	.....	1	.....	164	10
Genesee.....	184	3	151	5	1	.....	.....	.....	336	8
Greene.....	797	5	477	7	9	.....	4	.....	1287	12
Hamilton.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Herkimer.....	182	27	108	18	.....	.....	2	.....	292	45
Jefferson.....	362	19	238	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	33
Kings.....	101	1	51	.....	81	3	4	.....	237	4
Lewis.....	86	1	90	6	.....	.....	5	.....	181	7
Livingston.....	61	4	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	8
Madison.....	73	3	66	2	.....	.....	1	.....	140	5
Monroe.....	1087	100	792	102	51	7	20	4	1950	213
Montgomery.....	228	2	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	3
Nassau.....	605	24	327	41	27	4	9	1	968	70
New York.....	108	2	60	1	215	1	3	.....	386	4
Niagara.....	553	24	420	31	10	1	7	.....	990	56
Oneida-Rome.....	583	22	232	19	4	.....	.....	.....	819	41
Oneida-Utica.....	842	42	256	21	7	.....	.....	.....	1105	93
Onondaga.....	192	18	166	17	.....	.....	7	.....	365	35
Ontario.....	117	8	116	11	.....	.....	5	.....	238	19
Orange-Goshen.....	213	6	263	24	13	.....	10	.....	499	80
*Orange-Newburgh.....	151	3	215	7	.....	.....	2	.....	368	10
Orleans.....	40	1	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	4
Oswego.....	228	24	194	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	48
Otsego.....	39	3	111	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	161	3
Putnam.....	88	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	.....
Queens.....	30	.....	12	.....	12	2	3	.....	57	2
Rensselaer.....	838	60	318	52	19	2	11	.....	1186	114
Richmond.....	741	33	366	53	47	1	5	.....	1159	87
Rockland.....	151	3	132	12	6	.....	3	.....	292	15
St. Lawrence.....	186	13	190	15	1	.....	2	.....	379	28
Saratoga.....	120	3	51	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	8
Schenectady.....	685	34	376	36	19	1	6	.....	1086	71
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Schuyler.....	47	1	117	5	.....	.....	1	.....	165	6
Seneca-Ovid.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	97	2	113	6	1	.....	.....	.....	211	8
Steuben.....	125	1	202	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	9
Suffolk.....	219	12	161	4	6	.....	.....	.....	386	16
Sullivan.....	68	4	73	3	76	4	26	.....	243	11
Tioga.....	42	2	114	8	2	.....	.....	.....	158	10
Tompkins.....	130	8	144	17	.....	.....	3	.....	286	25
Ulster.....	232	14	334	42	26	.....	10	.....	602	56
Warren.....	83	.....	62	3	1	.....	3	.....	149	3
Washington.....	89	4	79	1	4	.....	1	.....	173	5
Wayne.....	16	1	44	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	63	1
Westchester.....	815	55	539	91	37	1	14	8	1405	150
Wyoming.....	26	1	42	3	1	.....	.....	.....	69	4
Yates.....	24	.....	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Total.....	21,220	1,114	14,536	1,214	1,376	58	448	15	37,280	2,401

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

SHOWING THE AGES OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

COUNTY	Under sixteen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	..	..	246	2	697	29	1865	43	2808	74
Allegany .....	..	..	18	1	19	2	48	3	85	6
Bronx .....	2	..	552	17	910	45	828	36	2292	98
Broome .....	..	..	100	3	381	10	892	19	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	3	..	28	4	103	6	327	5	461	14
Cayuga .....	..	..	68	4	149	6	305	5	522	15
Chautauqua .....	..	..	47	4	148	11	364	13	659	28
Chemung .....	..	..	97	7	346	31	715	23	1158	61
Chenango .....	6	..	34	1	46	2	84	4	170	7
Clinton .....	3	..	55	7	155	12	308	13	521	32
Columbia .....	..	..	22	6	151	16	180	5	353	27
Cortland .....	..	..	42	2	111	7	201	14	354	23
Delaware .....	..	..	6	2	29	..	39	..	74	2
Dutchess .....	6	..	101	12	230	11	460	20	797	43
Erie .....	..	..	810	122	1775	238	1754	175	4339	535
Essex .....	..	..	21	..	75	1	60	4	156	5
Franklin .....	4	3	72	10	162	10	237	14	475	37
Fulton .....	1	..	9	4	36	..	118	6	164	10
Genesee .....	..	..	39	2	87	4	210	2	336	8
Greene .....	2	..	30	4	278	3	968	5	1287	12
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	3	1
Herkimer .....	..	..	23	18	94	20	175	7	292	45
Jefferson .....	..	..	59	..	163	13	378	20	600	33
Kings .....	..	..	60	..	60	2	117	2	237	4
Lewis .....	..	..	22	1	48	3	111	3	181	7
Livingston .....	..	..	16	..	40	7	75	1	131	8
Madison .....	..	..	9	1	29	2	102	2	140	5
Monroe .....	..	..	277	57	697	88	976	68	1950	213
Montgomery .....	..	..	25	1	50	1	199	1	274	3
Nassau .....	..	..	125	15	328	28	515	27	968	70
New York .....	..	..	36	..	103	..	247	4	386	4
Niagara .....	..	..	133	3	203	16	654	37	990	56
Oneida-Rome .....	..	..	67	9	158	11	594	21	819	41
Oneida-Utica .....	..	..	128	8	289	19	688	36	1'05	63
Onondaga .....	..	..	81	2	115	19	169	14	365	35
Ontario .....	..	..	25	3	65	8	148	8	238	19
Orange Goshen .....	8	..	74	4	172	14	245	12	499	30
*Orange Newburgh .....	10	..	50	..	138	6	170	4	368	10
Orleans .....	..	..	3	..	16	4	50	..	69	4
Oswego .....	..	..	45	14	101	12	276	22	422	48
Otsego .....	1	..	24	..	46	2	80	1	151	3
Putnam .....	..	..	1	..	9	..	119	..	129	..
Queens .....	..	..	3	..	13	..	41	2	57	2
Rensselaer .....	..	..	161	10	376	51	649	53	1186	114
Richmond .....	..	..	277	26	528	35	354	26	1159	87
Rockland .....	2	..	30	3	114	6	146	5	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	46	7	143	6	190	15	379	28
Saratoga .....	..	..	12	..	39	4	120	4	171	8
Schenectady .....	..	..	141	10	305	35	640	26	1086	71
Schoharie .....	..	..	2	..	7	..	10	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	..	..	15	..	35	3	115	3	165	6
Seneca-Ovid .....	..	..	4	..	7	..	10	..	21	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	..	..	18	..	56	5	137	3	211	..
Steuben .....	..	..	37	2	92	3	198	4	327	9
Suffolk .....	..	..	65	6	133	5	198	5	386	16
Sullivan .....	..	..	33	2	70	2	140	7	243	11
Tioga .....	..	..	30	3	54	2	74	5	158	10
Tompkins .....	..	..	28	7	64	5	194	13	286	25
Ulster .....	..	..	70	18	196	25	334	13	602	56
Warren .....	..	1	18	1	30	1	101	1	149	3
Washington .....	..	..	15	2	50	1	108	2	173	5
Wayne .....	..	..	2	..	21	..	39	1	62	1
Westchester .....	..	..	230	21	521	71	654	58	1405	150
Wyoming .....	..	..	2	2	12	..	55	2	69	4
Yates .....	..	..	15	1	12	..	46	..	73	1
Total .....	48	4	4,933	472	11,691	978	20,608	947	37,280	2,401

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	M	F		M	F
Accountants .....	29	1	Lithographers .....	7	..
Actors .....	21	9	Liverymen .....	1	..
Agents .....	40	..	Locksmiths .....	3	..
Architects .....	6	..	Longshoremen .....	29	..
Artists .....	3	..	Lumber dealers .....	1	..
Ash collector .....	1	..	Lumbermen .....	30	..
Assistant postmaster .....	1	..	Lunchmen .....	17	..
Attendant .....	1	..	Machinists .....	619	..
Assemblers .....	16	..	Maids .....	..	8
Authors .....	..	2	Mail clerks .....	5	..
Auctioneers .....	2	..	Managers .....	47	..
Auditors .....	1	..	Manicurists .....	..	1
Auto dealers .....	14	..	Manufacturers .....	20	1
Auto mechanics .....	1	..	Marble workers .....	12	..
Awning makers .....	3	..	Marines .....	1	..
Bakers .....	181	1	Masons .....	251	..
Ball players .....	2	..	Mattress makers .....	1	..
Bankers .....	12	..	Meat cutters .....	18	..
Barbers .....	222	1	Mechanical engineers .....	9	..
Bartenders .....	58	..	Mechanics .....	762	..
Basket makers .....	4	..	Merchants .....	315	1
Baymen .....	3	..	Messengers .....	40	..
Bellboys .....	26	..	Metal workers .....	55	..
Billposters .....	2	..	Meter worker .....	1	..
Blacksmiths .....	156	..	Milkmen .....	15	..
Boarding house keepers .....	9	1	Millhands .....	108	37
Boat builders .....	4	..	Milliners .....	7	5
Boatmen .....	32	..	Millwrights .....	33	..
Boiler makers .....	62	..	Miners .....	98	..
Bookbinders .....	5	..	Miscellaneous .....	76	6
Bookkeepers .....	74	5	Motion picture operators ..	11	..
Bootblacks .....	19	..	Motormen .....	36	..
Bottlers .....	2	..	Moulders .....	173	..
Boxers .....	6	..	Movers .....	3	..
Boxmakers .....	8	1	Musicians .....	76	3
Brewer .....	1	..	Newsboys .....	7	..
Bricklayers .....	138	..	Newsdealers .....	7	..
Brickmakers .....	5	..	Newspapermen .....	16	..
Bridgebuilders .....	6	..	No occupation .....	520	78
Brokers .....	21	..	Nurserymen .....	8	..
Broommakers .....	2	..	Nurses .....	11	19
Brushmakers .....	4	..	Office boys .....	7	..
Builders .....	26	..	Oilers .....	29	..
Butchers .....	152	..	Operators .....	102	18
Butlers .....	12	..	Opticians .....	7	..
Button makers .....	6	..	Orderlies .....	18	..
Cabinet makers .....	34	..	Packers .....	16	7
Candy makers .....	18	3	Painters .....	922	..
Canvassers .....	3	..	Paperhangers .....	60	..
Car builders .....	8	..	Papermakers .....	31	..
Carder .....	1	..	Pattern makers .....	4	..
Carpenters .....	700	..	Pavers .....	2	..
Carpet layers .....	9	..	Peddlers .....	108	..
Carriage makers .....	1	..	Photographers .....	21	..
Cartoonists .....	1	..	Physicians .....	18	..
Cashiers .....	8	8	Piano makers .....	4	..
Casters .....	2	..	Piano tuners .....	1	..
Cattlemen .....	5	..	Piledrivers .....	4	..
Caulkers .....	1	..	Pilots .....	1	..
Caterers .....	1	..	Pipecutters .....	2	..
Cement workers .....	8	..	Pipe fitters .....	47	..
Chair caners .....	1	..	Plasterers .....	57	..
Chair makers .....	3	..	Platers .....	3	..
Chambermaids .....	..	15	Plumbers .....	199	..
Chauffeurs .....	1602	..	Policemen .....	16	..
Cheesemakers .....	5	..	Polishers .....	36	..
Chefs .....	1	..	Porters .....	99	..
Chemists .....	17	..	Potters .....	2	..
Chiroprpodists .....	1	..	Pressers .....	25	..
Cigar makers .....	40	2	Pressmen .....	16	..
Civil engineers .....	11	..	Printers .....	133	1
Clergymen .....	5	1	Prohibition agent .....	1	..
Clerks .....	610	39	Promoter .....	1	..
Cloakmakers .....	26	..	Publishers .....	2	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers,			Quarryman .....	1	..



## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. ....	7	..	Railroad men .....	245	..
Coal passers .....	3	..	Real estate dealers .....	47	..
Collar workers .....	3	12	Restaurant keepers .....	101	3
Collectors .....	18	..	Riggers .....	36	..
Commercial travelers .....	2	..	Riveters .....	10	..
Confectioners .....	6	..	Roofers .....	70	..
Concrete workers .....	17	..	Ropemakers .....	2	..
Conductors .....	5	..	Rubber workers .....	16	..
Contractors .....	39	..	Sailmakers .....	2	..
Cooks .....	487	36	Sailors .....	252	..
Coopers .....	16	..	Sales managers .....	1	..
Coremakers .....	42	..	Salesmen .....	880	..
Cranemen .....	14	..	Saleswomen .....	..	17
Curriers .....	1	..	Saloon keepers .....	2	..
Cutlers .....	9	..	Saw filers .....	2	..
Cutters .....	11	..	Saw makers .....	3	..
Deck hands .....	13	..	Sawyers .....	4	..
Decorators .....	18	..	School boys .....	65	..
Demonstrators .....	..	1	School girls .....	..	11
Dentists .....	6	..	Seamstresses .....	..	5
Designers .....	6	..	Shipbuilders .....	16	..
Detectives .....	7	..	Ship carpenter .....	1	..
Dishwashers .....	36	6	Shirt ironers .....	5	..
Divers .....	4	..	Shirtmakers .....	8	3
Domestics .....	2	262	Shoe cutters .....	6	..
Draughtsmen .....	15	..	Shoe finishers .....	1	..
Dredgemen .....	5	..	Shoemakers .....	212	1
Dressmakers .....	15	12	Shoe workers .....	..	2
Drillers .....	11	..	Showmen .....	18	..
Drivers .....	170	..	Signalmen .....	5	..
Druggists .....	15	..	Sign painter .....	1	..
Dyers .....	7	..	Silversmiths .....	2	..
Electricians .....	261	..	Signers .....	2	1
Electrotypers .....	3	..	Slater .....	1	..
Elevator operators .....	18	..	Slatemakers .....	10	..
Embalmers .....	1	..	Soapmaker .....	1	..
Embroiderers .....	1	2	Soldiers .....	87	..
Engineers .....	170	..	Solicitors .....	7	..
Engravers .....	3	..	Spinners .....	21	..
Errand boys .....	15	..	Stablemen .....	4	..
Expressmen .....	8	..	Stagehands .....	2	..
Farmers .....	1224	..	State troopers .....	3	..
Finishers .....	18	..	Steamfitters .....	103	..
Firemen .....	378	..	Steelworkers .....	82	..
Fishermen .....	36	..	Steeple jacks .....	2	..
Florists .....	19	..	Stenographers .....	27	29
Foremen .....	89	..	Stevedores .....	3	..
Fruit dealers .....	18	..	Stewards .....	15	..
Furriers .....	55	2	Stokers .....	2	..
Galvanizer .....	1	..	Stonecutters .....	21	..
Gardeners .....	82	..	Stonemasons .....	18	..
Gasfitter .....	1	..	Storekeepers .....	49	..
Gateman .....	1	..	Stove moulder .....	1	..
Glassblowers .....	7	..	Students .....	125	9
Glass cutter .....	1	..	Superintendents .....	23	..
Glass workers .....	21	..	Tailors .....	194	..
Glaziers .....	22	..	Tailoresses .....	..	9
Glovecutters .....	4	..	Tanners .....	5	..
Glove finishers .....	6	2	Teachers .....	18	3
Governess .....	..	1	Teamsters .....	224	..
Grinders .....	22	..	Telegraphers .....	11	..
Grocers .....	27	1	Telephone operators .....	9	9
Grooms .....	5	..	Testers .....	16	..
Guards .....	4	..	Tile makers .....	4	..
Guides .....	3	..	Tile setters .....	15	..
Hackmen .....	8	..	Timekeepers .....	9	..
Hair dressers .....	..	5	Tinsmiths .....	74	..
Harness makers .....	5	..	Tooldresser .....	1	..
Hatters .....	14	..	Toolmakers .....	47	..
Helpers .....	171	2	Trappers .....	4	..
Horsemen .....	13	..	Trimmers .....	6	..
Horseshoers .....	4	1	Trunkmen .....	130	..
Hospital attendants .....	..	4	Truckmaker .....	1	..
Hospital orderlies .....	6	..	Umbrella menders .....	6	..
Hostlers .....	12	..	Undertakers .....	6	..

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

Hotel clerks .....	4	..	Upholsterers .....	44	1
Hotel keepers .....	65	4	Ushers .....	2	..
Housekeepers .....	..	794	U. S. rangers .....	1	..
Houseworkers .....	3	696	Valet .....	1	..
Hucksters .....	36	..	Varnishers .....	16	..
Icemen .....	38	..	Veterinaries .....	5	..
Immigration officers .....	1	..	Vulcanizer .....	1	..
Inspectors .....	40	2	Waiters .....	288	..
Insurance agents .....	17	..	Waitresses .....	..	132
Investigators .....	5	..	Warper .....	1	..
Ironworkers .....	296	..	Washers .....	8	..
Janitors .....	59	..	Watchmakers .....	7	..
Jewelers .....	42	..	Watchmen .....	38	..
Jockeys .....	3	..	Weavers .....	74	3
Junkmen .....	41	..	Welders .....	24	..
Kitchen men .....	3	..	Wheelwrights .....	2	..
Knitters .....	8	..	Whitewashers .....	2	..
Laborers .....	18561	11	Window cleaner .....	1	..
Lacemakers .....	..	1	Window trimmers .....	9	..
Lathers .....	51	..	Wireworkers .....	13	..
Laundrymen .....	28	..	Woodsmen .....	20	..
Laundresses .....	..	32	Woodworkers .....	63	..
Lawyers .....	10	..	Woolsorter .....	..	1
Leather workers .....	30	..	Wrestlers .....	1	..
Letter carriers .....	5	..			
Linemen .....	59	..			
			TOTAL .....	37,280	2,401

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

County	Male	Female	Total	County	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	198	3	201	Oneida—Utica ..	94	3	97
Allegany .....	1	..	1	Onondaga .....	32	2	34
Bronx .....	11	..	11	Ontario .....	28	1	29
Broome .....	88	3	91	Orange—Goshen ..	..	..	..
Cattaraugus .....	6	..	6	Orange—Newburgh ..	..	..	..
Cayuga .....	114	2	116	Orleans .....	1	..	1
Chautauqua .....	25	2	27	Oswego .....	22	1	23
Chemung .....	44	3	47	Otsego .....	3	..	3
Chenango .....	10	1	11	Putnam .....	..	..	..
Clinton .....	380	24	404	Queens .....	..	..	..
Columbia .....	..	..	..	Rensselaer .....	119	2	121
Cortland .....	58	3	61	Richmond .....	58	..	58
Delaware .....	1	..	1	Rockland .....	..	..	..
Dutchess .....	6	..	6	St. Lawrence ....	89	5	94
Erie .....	664	34	698	Saratoga .....	21	1	22
Essex .....	80	1	81	Schenectady .....	151	6	157
Franklin .....	220	23	243	Schoharie .....	..	..	..
Fulton .....	11	1	12	Schuyler .....	3	2	5
Genesee .....	38	..	38	Seneca—Ovid .....	..	..	..
Greene .....	1	..	1	Seneca—Waterloo ..	9	..	9
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	Steuben .....	21	1	22
Herkimer .....	15	1	16	Suffolk .....	3	..	3
Jefferson .....	150	9	159	Sullivan .....	..	..	..
Kings .....	2	..	2	Tioga .....	3	..	3
Lewis .....	20	..	20	Tompkins .....	14	2	16
Livingston .....	..	..	..	Ulster .....	6	..	6
Madison .....	4	..	4	Warren .....	10	..	10
Monroe .....	182	15	197	Washington .....	33	..	33
Montgomery .....	20	1	21	Wayne .....	3	..	3
Nassau .....	..	..	..	Westchester .....	..	..	..
New York .....	14	..	14	Wyoming .....	1	1	2
Niagara .....	75	11	96	Yates .....	..	..	..
Oneida—Rome ..	55	3	58				
				TOTAL .....	3217	167	3384

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DETENTION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	1530	5	1451	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2981	74
Allegany .....	37	3	43	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	85	6
Bronx .....	388	20	1882	77	2	..	20	1	..	..	2292	98
Broome .....	926	24	390	8	..	..	..	..	57	..	1373	32
Cattaraugus .....	261	10	95	1	1	..	4	1	100	2	461	14
Cayuga .....	206	3	290	12	3	..	4	..	19	..	522	15
Chautauqua .....	427	19	160	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	31
Chemung .....	661	29	472	32	4	..	3	..	18	..	1158	61
Chenango .....	63	..	100	6	..	..	2	..	5	1	170	7
Clinton .....	521	29	190	24	..	3	..	..	..	..	711	56
Columbia .....	287	13	120	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	408	27
Cortland .....	173	13	117	12	..	..	..	..	75	2	365	27
Delaware .....	54	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	90	2
Dutchess .....	316	12	546	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	43
Erie .....	360	45	3820	475	48	11	111	4	..	..	4339	535
Essex .....	69	3	77	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	156	5
Franklin .....	140	6	321	27	1	1	1	..	12	3	475	37
Fulton .....	79	2	81	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	164	10
Genesee .....	88	..	233	8	..	..	..	..	15	..	336	8
Greene .....	156	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	1106	9	1287	12
Hamilton .....	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Herkimer .....	176	14	109	27	..	4	3	..	4	..	292	45
Jefferson .....	127	10	297	21	..	..	..	..	176	2	600	33
Kings .....	79	..	..	..	12	..	128	4	18	..	237	4
Lewis .....	35	1	142	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	181	7
Livingston .....	64	1	64	5	1	2	..	..	2	..	131	8
Madison .....	100	3	34	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	140	5
Monroe .....	129	3	758	204	18	5	45	1	..	..	1950	213
Montgomery .....	202	..	85	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	288	3
Nassau .....	557	43	148	13	9	7	2	..	252	7	968	70
New York .....	42	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	330	4	386	4
Niagara .....	629	37	350	19	..	..	11	..	..	..	990	56
Oneida, Rome .....	692	14	159	26	1	2	9	..	..	..	861	42
Oneida, Utica .....	665	14	434	47	8	3	23	1	21	1	1151	66
Onondaga .....	..	..	363	35	..	..	2	..	..	..	365	35
Ontario .....	93	6	128	12	..	1	..	..	17	..	238	19
Orange-Goshen .....	277	17	217	10	4	3	1	..	..	..	499	30
*Orange-N'burgh .....	168	6	196	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	368	10
Orleans .....	63	2	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	71	4
Oswego .....	186	12	270	47	..	..	2	..	3	1	461	60
Orsego .....	94	2	52	1	2	..	1	..	5	..	154	3
Putnam .....	127	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..
Queens .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	39	2	58	2
Rensselaer .....	392	9	790	105	4	..	..	..	..	..	1186	114
Richmond .....	521	15	678	71	2	2	9	..	..	..	1210	88
Rockland .....	143	5	149	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	15
St. Lawrence .....	189	12	189	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	380	28
Saratoga .....	151	4	10	4	..	..	2	..	8	..	171	8
Schenectady .....	645	35	421	33	7	2	13	..	..	1	1086	71
Schoharie .....	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Schuyler .....	52	..	112	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	165	6
Seneca, Ovid .....	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	..
Seneca, Waterloo .....	59	2	110	6	2	..	..	..	40	..	211	8
Steuben .....	188	3	111	5	1	..	5	..	24	1	327	9
Suffolk .....	206	8	95	7	..	1	2	..	83	..	386	16
Sullivan .....	155	1	112	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	11
Tioga .....	106	7	49	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	158	10
Tompkins .....	107	6	165	17	2	..	..	..	12	2	286	25
Ulster .....	174	22	518	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	56
Warren .....	87	..	42	1	3	..	..	..	5	2	149	3
Washington .....	171	2	23	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	194	5
Wayne .....	30	..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1
Westchester .....	..	31	1363	103	23	16	19	..	..	..	1405	150
Wyoming .....	28	2	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	4
Yates .....	43	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	1
Total .....	14715	587	20 37	1736	181	71	456	12	2480	41	38169	2447

\*From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.



## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of days' work per- formed for labor of during year prisoners	Amount received
Albany .....	Repairing buildings, institution work ....	....	....
Allegany .....	Institution work, care of grounds and garden .....	....	....
Bronx.....	Institution work .....	2190	....
Broome .....	Farming .....	7197	....
Cattaraugus .....	Building and grounds, and county fair grounds .....	....	....
Cayuga .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Chautauqua .....	Care of buildings and grounds and garden- ing .....	2825	\$500.00
Chemung .....	Institution work, county buildings and grounds .....	....	....
Chenango .....	Care of county buildings and grounds ..	....	....
Clinton .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Columbia .....	Institution work and painting jail .....	....	....
Cortland .....	Institution work, care of county buildings and grounds .....	....	....
Delaware .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Dutchess .....	Institution work and painting .....	2794	....
Erie .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Essex .....	Building and grounds .....	....	....
Franklin .....	Institution work .....	....	....
Fulton .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Genesee .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Greene .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Hamilton .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Herkimer .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Jefferson .....	Buildings and grounds and farming ....	1260	....
Kings .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Lewis .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Livingston .....	Buildings and grounds .....	200	....
Madison .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Monroe .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Montgomery .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Nassau .....	Farming, caring for buildings and grounds .....	every week day	....
New York .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Niagara .....	Institution, road and farm work .....	1860	....
Oneida-Rome .....	Farming and institution work .....	6711	....
Oneida Utica .....	Institution work .....	1644	....
Onondaga .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Ontario .....	County buildings, institution work and at county farm .....	3549	....
Orange-Goshen .....	Buildings and grounds and farming ....	6415	....
*Orange-Newburgh .....	Buildings and grounds .....	1168	....
Orleans .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Oswego .....	Farming, repairing buildings, care of grounds and institution work .....	....	....
Otsego .....	County farm county buildings and grounds, institution work .....	2225	....
Putnam .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Queens .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Rensselaer .....	Institution work .....	....	....
Richmond .....	Gardening, institution work .....	2190	....
Rockland .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
St. Lawrence .....	Farming, institution work .....	4765	....
Saratoga .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Schenectady .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Schoharie .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Schuyler .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Seneca-Ovid .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Steuben .....	Care of buildings and grounds .....	1825	....
Suffolk .....	Institution work, unloading coal and road work .....	5110	....
Sullivan .....	Care of buildings and grounds .....	990	....
Tioga .....	Farming, care of buildings and grounds ..	1045	....
Tompkins .....	Road work .....	85	....
Ulster .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Warren .....	Care of buildings and grounds and garden- ing .....	....	....
Washington .....	Care of buildings and grounds .....	....	....

## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT, etc. (continued)

Wayne .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Westchester .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Wyoming .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
Yates .....	Unemployed .....	....	....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		56,047	\$ 500

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

## RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, ETC.

COUNTY	Salary received by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of boarding prisoners for the year
Albany .....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4.76	\$ 18,863.20
Allegany .....	1,700.00	.....	.....
Bronx .....	10,000.00	8.501/3	10,438.10
Broome .....	3,500.00	5.145	17,706.15
Cattaraugus .....	2,900.00	3.123	4,153.59
Cayuga .....	3,000.00	2.60	2,370.54
Chautauqua .....	5,000.00	1.90	2,868.51
Chemung .....	4,500.00	2.50	2,430.00
Chenango .....	2,500.00	3.56	1,567.31
Clinton .....	1,700.00	3.40	9,743.86
Columbia .....	3,000.00	3.86	6,931.00
Cortland .....	2,300.00	2.50	2,846.23
Delaware .....	2,000.00	4.76	1,732.64
Dutchess .....	4,000.00	3.03	3,640.79
Erie .....	5,000.00	2.52	16,608.00
Essex .....	1,500.00	2.82	3,624.93
Franklin .....	2,000.00	**6.58	2,965.91
Fulton .....	4,500.00	3.71	1,631.34
Genesee .....	1,600.00	4.90	2,331.70
Greene .....	2,500.00	5.00	4,757.14
Hamilton .....	1,500.00	14.00	448.00
Herkimer .....	3,000.00	2.94	2,865.44
Jefferson .....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Kings .....	15,000.00	4.76	3,411.03
Lewis .....	1,800.00	2.45	750.50
Livingston .....	2,000.00	2.31	674.19
Madison .....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Monroe .....	4,000.00	4.20	14,067.60
Montgomery .....	4,200.00	6.09	2,723.12
Nassau .....	8,000.00	4.06	11,089.26
New York .....	12,000.00	3.34	4,042.69
Niagara .....	3,500.00	2.13	7,671.51
Oneida—Rome) .....	6,000.00	1.22	4,504.59
Oneida—Utica) .....		1.68	3,571.90
Onondaga .....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Ontario .....	2,000.00	3.15	2,971.80
Orange—Goshen .....	4,000.00	3.30	7,984.41
*Orange—Newburgh .....	.....	2.91	2,256.90
Orleans .....	2,000.00	2.95	739.94
Oswego .....	3,000.00	2.40	6,160.97
Otsego .....	2,000.00	1.78	2,362.28
Putnam .....	1,200.00	5.60	2,777.80
Queens .....	10,000.00	5.25	795.75
Rensselaer .....	4,000.00	4.20	11,793.60
Richmond .....	6,000.00	3.68	7,528.10
Rockland .....	2,000.00	3.48	3,725.26
St. Lawrence .....	1,750.00	3.67	7,014.99
Saratoga .....	2,400.00	**3.57	3,027.60
Schenectady .....	3,000.00	1.51	4,663.23
Schoharie .....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	1,200.00	5.15	680.00
Seneca—Ovid .....	.....	4.20	51.60
Seneca—Waterloo .....	2,000.00	4.20	1,990.20
Steuben .....	2,500.00	2.42	2,860.46
Suffolk .....	3,500.00	3.74	8,270.40
Sullivan .....	1,700.00	.....	.....
Tioga .....	1,750.00	5.79	4 142.83
Tompkins .....	2,400.00	3.29	2,270.63
Ulster .....	3,500.00	3.15	3,799.35
Warren .....	2,200.00	4.50	2,250.50
Washington .....	2,000.00	2.28	2,400.19
Wayne .....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Westchester .....	10,000.00	3.12	7,212.69
Wyoming .....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Yates .....	1,000.00	6.09	1,309.00

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

\*\* Estimated.

**Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk  
and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1926.**

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1508	31	....	....	238	5	....	....
Allegany.....	35	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Bronx.....	7	6	....	....	15	6	....	....
Broome.....	754	9	....	....	36	3	....	....
Cattaraugus.....	280	4	....	....	4	4	....	....
Cayuga.....	222	2	....	....	6	....	1	....
Chautauqua.....	275	3	3	....	21	2	22	10
Chemung.....	653	9	2	....	87	23	....	....
Chenango.....	54	2	1	....	3	....	....	....
Clinton.....	51	....	9	....	3	1	....	....
Columbia.....	44	....	....	....	61	....	....	....
Cortland.....	111	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware.....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutchess.....	231	10	1	....	134	7	....	....
Erie.....	324	46	....	....	23	4	....	....
Essex.....	18	1	....	....	....	....	2	....
Franklin.....	55	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Fulton.....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Genesee.....	141	....	6	1	13	3	....	....
Greene.....	185	1	2	....	7	....	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Herkimer.....	82	1	....	....	1	2	....	....
Jefferson.....	195	3	....	....	4	....	....	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis.....	47	1	....	....	29	2	....	....
Livingston.....	51	2	....	....	7	....	....	....
Madison.....	29	2	13	....	40	1	....	....
Monroe.....	421	34	....	....	301	92	....	....
Montgomery.....	103	....	3	....	11	....	....	....
Nassau.....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara.....	861	24	4	....	28	3	4	....
Oneida-Rome.....	382	12	....	....	34	13	....	....
Oneida-Utica.....	347	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
Onondaga.....	18	6	6	....	4	9	....	....
Ontario.....	79	3	....	....	6	1	....	....
Orange-Goshen.....	103	9	3	....	13	1	23	2
*Orange-Newburgh.....	56	5	....	....	....	....	9	1
Orleans.....	32	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
Oswego.....	84	6	....	....	28	1	....	....
Otsego.....	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Putnam.....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer.....	214	11	....	....	202	68	41	9
Richmond.....	17	2	....	....	26	38	....	....
Rockland.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Lawrence.....	65	2	....	....	4	....	....	....
Saratoga.....	67	2	....	....	25	1	....	....
Schenectady.....	319	20	....	....	75	18	....	....
Schoharie.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	118	1	1	....	8	1	1	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	96	1	....	....	7	1	....	....
Steuben.....	124	1	....	....	7	....	....	....
Suffolk.....	50	....	4	....	13	....	....	....
Sullivan.....	5	....	....	....	10	....	75	2
Tioga.....	60	3	3	....	6	....	....	....
Tompkins.....	21	1	....	....	6	1	139	8
Ulster.....	252	10	....	....	12	....	....	....
Warren.....	75	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Washington.....	57	....	....	....	16	....	....	....
Wayne.....	16	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Westchester.....	183	31	73	....	59	21	5	1
Wyoming.....	39	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
Yates.....	34	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Total.....	9743	318	138	1	1665	338	323	33

\* From September 11, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.



## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1925								Number of Admissions During the Year		Number of Discharges During the Year		Number of Deaths During the Year	
	Awaiting Trial				Convicted of Crime		Witnesses							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	249	..	202	..	67	..	518	..	26486	49	26448	49	..	..
Second District Prison.....	..	29	..	26	..	..	..	55	6148	3744	6148	3734	..	1
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3625	152	3625	152	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3427	294	3427	294	..	..
Fifth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3934	257	3934	257	..	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	963	23	963	23	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14534	377	14533	377	..	..
Eighth District Prison.....	30	..	24	..	..	..	54	..	302	14	302	14	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4355	328	4355	328	..	..
Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3545	36	3545	36	..	..
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	65	..	63	..	..	..
New York County Penitentiary.....	..	..	1070	36	..	..	1070	36	3534	91	3278	80	14	1
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	493	238	..	..	493	238	10090	1311	10138	1244	22	8
Correction Hospital.....	..	..	125	..	..	..	125	..	511	..	386	..	..	..
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	..	..	843	..	..	..	843	..	1811	..	1800	..	17	..
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	..	..	523	..	..	..	523	..	2336	..	2343	..	1	..
Construction Camp, Greycourt.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	87	..	94	..	..	..
New York City Reformatory.....	..	..	362	..	..	..	362	..	842	..	769	..	4	..
N. Y. C. Reformatory Branch, Warwick.....	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	..	115	..	106	..	..	..
Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt.....	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	113	..	240	..	234	..	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	168	8	131	34	..	..	299	42	13208	1158	13204	1144	4	..
City Prison, Queens.....	37	1	49	17	..	..	86	18	2626	232	2606	233	..	..
Total.....	484	38	3864	464	71	..	4419	502	102538	8306	102067	8199	65	10

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6433	28	.....	.....	20053	21	26486	49
Second District Prison.....	2964	2405	.....	.....	3184	1339	6148	3744
Third District Prison.....	2403	120	.....	.....	1222	32	3625	152
Fourth District Prison.....	2117	243	.....	.....	1310	51	3427	294
Fifth District Prison.....	2023	183	.....	.....	1911	74	3934	257
Sixth District Prison.....	954	23	.....	.....	9	.....	963	23
Seventh District Prison.....	7556	260	.....	.....	6978	117	14534	377
Eighth District Prison.....	274	12	.....	.....	28	2	302	14
Twelfth District Prison.....	2456	203	.....	.....	1899	125	4355	328
Traffic Detention.....	3034	12	.....	.....	511	24	3545	36
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	63	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	65	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	1889	76	.....	.....	1645	15	3534	91
New York Workhouse.....	6991	1265	.....	.....	3099	45	10090	1311
Correction Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511	.....	511	.....
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1811	.....	1811	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2336	.....	2336	.....
Construction Camp, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	87	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	491	.....	.....	.....	351	.....	842	.....
Women's Farm Colony, Branch Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	12609	972	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	240
City Prison, Queens.....	2442	114	.....	.....	539	186	13208	1568
Total.....	54759	5917	.....	.....	47779	2389	102538	8906





**Number of Federal Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1926.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison Manhattan .....	1116	....	1116
Second District Prison .....	....	33	33
Workhouse .....	....	1	1
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	661	68	729
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1777</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1879</b>

**SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	2776	12	3580	10	68	4	9	2	6433	28
Second District Prison .....	1327	1223	1575	1101	55	69	7	12	2964	2405
Third District Prison .....	622	84	1776	32	4	2	1	2	2403	120
Fourth District Prison .....	1134	161	971	71	10	10	2	1	2117	243
Fifth District Prison .....	892	115	1116	59	15	8	....	1	2023	183
Sixth District Prison .....	479	19	465	3	10	1	....	....	954	23
Seventh District Prison .....	*2455	158	5006	77	83	24	7	1	7556	260
Eighth District Prison .....	201	7	68	3	5	2	....	....	274	12
Twelfth District Prison .....	1213	124	1200	60	40	17	3	2	2456	203
Traffic Detention Prison .....	1317	3	1697	7	16	2	4	....	3034	12
Detention, Witnesses .....	20	....	42	....	1	....	....	....	63	....
N. Y. County Penitentiary .....	763	42	1095	31	27	1	4	2	1889	76
New York Workhouse .....	†2604	738	4210	375	163	143	14	10	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory .....	32	....	459	....	....	....	....	....	491	....
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	\$5571	525	6877	328	202	108	19	11	12669	972
City Prison, Queens .....	1045	68	1365	37	29	8	3	1	2442	114
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22451</b>	<b>3279</b>	<b>31502</b>	<b>2194</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54759</b>	<b>5917</b>

\* Includes six who refused to give information.

† Includes two who refused.

§ Includes one who refused.

**SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	6429	23	4	....	....	....	6433	28
Second District Prison .....	2960	2402	4	3	....	....	2964	2405
Third District Prison .....	2399	120	4	....	....	....	2403	120
Fourth District Prison .....	2114	243	3	....	....	....	2117	243
Fifth District Prison .....	2014	183	9	....	....	....	2023	183
Sixth District Prison .....	954	23	....	....	....	....	954	23
Seventh District Prison .....	*7583	260	17	....	....	....	7556	260
Eighth District Prison .....	274	12	....	....	....	....	274	12
Twelfth District Prison .....	2428	203	28	....	....	....	2456	203
Traffic Detention .....	3034	12	....	....	....	....	3034	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses .....	63	....	....	....	....	....	63	....
New York County Penitentiary .....	1885	76	4	....	....	....	1889	76
New York Workhouse .....	†6972	1259	19	7	....	....	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory .....	489	....	2	....	....	....	491	....
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	\$12660	966	9	6	....	....	12669	972
City Prison, Queens .....	2438	114	4	....	....	....	2442	114
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>54652</b>	<b>5901</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>54759</b>	<b>5917</b>

\* Includes six who refused to give information.

† Includes two who refused.

§ Includes one who refused.

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	....	....	1278	6	5155	22	6433	23
Second District Prison.....	1	....	1127	267	1836	2138	2964	2405
Third District Prison.....	7	....	1480	49	918	71	2403	120
Fourth District Prison.....	....	....	1606	141	511	102	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	5	..	647	82	1371	101	2023	183
Sixth District Prison.....	....	....	421	3	533	20	954	23
Seventh District Prison.....	*16	....	6103	231	1437	29	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	...	....	20	1	254	11	274	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	....	....	658	36	1598	167	2456	203
Traffic Detention.....	....	....	968	3	2126	9	3034	12
Detention Prison--Witnesses	....	....	57	....	6	..	63	....
New York Co. Penitentiary	4	....	722	33	1163	43	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	†28	6	4787	466	2176	794	6991	1266
N. Y. City Reformatory.....	....	....	189	....	302	....	491	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	§40	5	8577	366	4052	601	12669	972
City Prison, Queens.....	*2	....	1094	22	1346	92	2442	114
TOTAL.....	103	11	29874	1706	24782	4200	54759	5917

\* Includes six who refused to give information.

† Includes two who refused.

§ Includes one who refused.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6230	9	203	19	6433	28
Second District Prison.....	2925	1302	39	1103	2964	2405
Third District Prison.....	2342	29	61	91	2403	120
Fourth District Prison.....	2076	79	41	164	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	1975	92	48	91	2023	183
Sixth District Prison.....	421	3	533	20	954	23
Seventh District Prison....	*6764	236	792	24	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	273	1	1	11	274	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	2368	94	88	109	2456	203
Traffic Detention.....	3015	10	19	2	3034	12
Detention Prison--Witnesses	63	....	....	....	63	....
New York Co. Penitentiary.	1837	39	52	37	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	†6929	686	62	580	6991	1266
N. Y. City Reformatory....	345	....	146	....	491	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	§11741	431	928	541	12669	972
City Prison, Queens.....	*2018	19	424	95	2442	114
TOTAL.....	51322	3030	3437	2887	54759	591

\* Includes six who refused to give information.

† Includes two who refused.

§ Includes one who refused.

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705

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	5438	26	671	2	324	.....	6433	28
Second District Prison.....	2621	2006	340	399	3	.....	2946	2405
Third District Prison.....	2219	115	185	5	49	.....	2403	120
Fourth District Prison.....	2009	232	107	11	1	.....	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	1610	169	409	14	4	.....	2023	183
Sixth District Prison.....	832	20	122	3	.....	.....	954	23
Seventh District Prison.....	6739	189	782	71	35	.....	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	25	12	18	.....	.....	.....	274	13
Twelfth District Prison.....	100	49	1447	109	4	.....	2456	202
Traffic Detention.....	263	10	396	2	2	.....	3034	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	141	50	454	26	19	.....	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	599	903	950	363	48	.....	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory.....	42	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	491	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1143	767	1172	205	63	.....	12669	972
City Prison, Queens.....	2330	.....	208	42	4	.....	2442	114
Total.....	47017	4665	7286	1252	556	.....	51759	5917



SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		Misc. or None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	2917	11	60	...	1875	6	1367	9	177	...	37	...	6433	28
Second District Prison.....	1483	968	68	946	677	479	702	...	1	2	83	...	2964	2405
Third District Prison....	1241	76	19	...	109	28	958	15	47	...	29	...	1	2403
Fourth District Prison.....	1231	158	34	...	392	64	457	19	1	...	2	...	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	1192	119	4	...	236	45	588	18	1	...	2	...	2023	188
Sixth District Prison.....	473	11	10	...	186	3	285	9	...	...	...	...	964	23
Seventh District Prison....	3864	125	174	1	2284	100	1161	14	14	...	59	...	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	105	4	3	...	39	...	127	8	...	...	...	...	274	12
Twelfth District Prison .....	944	61	15	...	1078	129	378	13	2	...	...	...	2456	208
Traffic Detention.....	1228	3	16	...	800	7	964	2	...	...	36	...	3034	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses..	45	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	63	...
New York County Penitentiary..	1111	25	9	...	409	35	341	16	19	...	...	...	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	3881	665	88	2	1828	445	1141	149	37	...	16	...	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory....	340	...	...	...	73	...	74	...	...	...	4	...	491	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	7069	552	23	4	2544	276	2904	137	62	...	67	...	266	972
City Prison, Queens.....	1336	64	4	...	706	40	372	10	4	...	20	...	2442	114
Total.....	28460	2842	527	953	13245	1657	11818	419	365	2	844	44	54759	5917

**SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	3292	17	3141	11	6433	28
Second District Prison.....	1829	1433	1185	972	2964	2405
Third District Prison.....	1232	57	1171	63	2403	120
Fourth District Prison.....	1276	149	841	94	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	1221	90	802	93	2023	183
Sixth District Prison.....	660	11	294	12	954	23
Seventh District Prison.....	†4375	195	3181	65	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	158	4	116	8	274	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	1907	152	549	51	2456	203
Traffic Detention.....	2089	10	945	2	3034	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	21	....	42	....	63	..
New York County Penitentiary.....	1333	65	556	11	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	*4245	869	2746	397	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory.....	435	..	56	....	491	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	\$7028	548	5641	424	12669	972
City Prison, Queens.....	*1744	88	698	26	2442	114
Total.....	32345	3688	21914	2229	54759	5917

\* Includes six who refused to give information.

† Includes two refused.

§ Includes one who refused.

**SHOWING THE CITIZENS AND ALIENS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.**

	Citizens		Aliens		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
City Prison, Manhattan .....	3977	20	2456	8	6433	28
District Prisons:						
Second .....	2210	1802	754	603	2964	2405
Third .....	1421	59	982	61	2403	120
Fourth .....	1300	124	817	119	2117	243
Fifth .....	1230	96	793	87	2023	183
Sixth .....	845	16	109	7	954	23
Seventh .....	*5017	235	2539	25	7556	260
Eighth .....	190	9	84	3	274	12
Twelfth .....	1818	155	638	48	2456	203
Traffic Detention .....	2211	10	823	2	3034	12
Detention Prison, Witnesses .....	29	..	34	..	63	..
N. Y. County Penitentiary .....	454	61	1435	15	1889	76
New York Workhouse .....	†5078	970	1913	296	6991	1266
N. Y. City Reformatory .....	433	..	58	..	491	..
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	\$9817	760	2852	212	12669	972
City Prison, Queens .....	†1869	105	573	9	2442	114
TOTAL .....	37899	4422	16860	1495	54759	5917

† Includes 2 refused

§ Includes 1 refused

\* Includes 6 refused

SHOWING THE COMMITMENTS FOR INTOXICATION, DISORDERLY CONDUCT  
AND VAGRANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	636	1	115	3	87	6
Second District Prison.....	723	108	89	80	87	1281
Third District Prison.....	890	17	51	11	55	16
Fourth District Prison.....	354	56	44	97	28	33
Fifth District Prison.....	494	38	110	43	36	5
Sixth District Prison.....	229	14	26	3	2	3
Seventh District Prison.....	3346	54	816	15	184	28
Eighth District Prison.....	61	10	6	....	6	....
Twelfth District Prison.....	437	54	15	6	101	5
Traffic Detention.....	14	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	....	....	....	....	1	....
New York Workhouse.....	2063	138	939	246	491	565
New York City Reformatory.....	64	....	....	....	17	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1893	75	694	87	597	296
City Prison, Queens.....	392	10	71	8	84	31
Total.....	11596	575	2976	599	1776	2269

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan..	857	2	2849	15	2727	11	6433	28
Second District Prison.....	402	398	1341	1143	1221	864	2964	2405
Third District Prison.....	396	7	816	54	1191	59	2403	120
Fourth District Prison.....	229	15	775	105	1113	123	2117	243
Fifth District Prison.....	369	17	843	63	811	103	2023	183
Sixth District Prison.....	134	....	587	8	233	15	954	23
Seventh District Prison.....	795	23	2734	122	†4027	110	7556	260
Eighth District Prison.....	19	1	99	4	156	7	274	12
Twelfth District Prison.....	348	26	1177	102	931	75	2456	203
Traffic Detention.....	370	2	2097	7	567	3	3034	12
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	8	....	24	....	31	....	63	....
New York County Penitentiary.....	146	1	958	50	785	25	1889	76
New York Workhouse.....	544	32	2338	473	*4109	761	6991	1266
New York City Reformatory.....	404	....	87	....	....	....	491	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	2 26	157	5340	443	§5203	372	12669	972
City Prison, Queens.....	477	25	1112	40	*853	49	2442	114
Total.....	7624	711	23177	2629	23958	2577	54 59	5917

\* Includes 6 refused.

† Includes 2 refused.

§ Includes 1 refused.







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Cell capacity, .....	630
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, .....	647
Industries in, .....	27
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## PRISONERS :

Actual Commitments of, .....	627
Ages of, .....	637
Average number in custody, .....	630
Color of, .....	643



## CLINTON PRISON :

PRISONERS, *Continued* :

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Crimes for which convicted, .....	631
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Previously confined in institution, .....	641
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ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY, *Continued*:

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## GREAT MEADOW PRISON:

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Mineville, Lockup at, .....	465
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## MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Cell capacity, .....	659
Contract price for board of prisoners, .....	671
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, .....	680
Expenditures, .....	682

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY, *Continued*:

Inspection of, .....	257
Population of, .....12, 625, 628,	658

## PRISONERS:

Ages of, .....	664
Average number in custody, .....	659
Color of, .....	675
Crimes for which convicted, .....	660
Deaths of, .....	658
Education of, .....	674
For whom the State paid board, .....	671
Greatest number in custody, .....	659
Habits of life of, .....674,	675
Idle, .....	671
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, .....	672
Least number in custody, .....	659
Nativity of, .....	676
Previously detained in institution, .....	669
Previous occupations of, .....	665
Received and discharged, .....	658
Religious instruction of, .....	675
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located, .....	671
Sentenced from other counties, .....	671
Social relations of, .....	674
Terms of sentence of, .....664, 669, 670,	671
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Niagara Falls City Jail, .....	518
North Creek, Lockup at, .....	592
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Northport, Lockup at, .....	579
North Tarrytown, Lockup at, .....	608
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## ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Cell capacity, .....	659
Contract price for board of prisoners, .....	671
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, .....	680

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY, *Continued*:

Expenditures, .....	682
General mention, .....	50
Inspection of, .....	260
Population of, .....12, 625, 628,	658

## PRISONERS:

Ages of, .....	664
Average number in custody, .....	659
Color of, .....	675
Crimes for which convicted, .....	660
Deaths of, .....	658
Education of, .....	674
For whom the State paid board, .....	671
Greatest number in custody, .....	659
Habits of life of, .....674,	675
Idle, .....	671
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, .....	673
Least number in custody, .....	659
Nativity of, .....	676
Previously detained in institution, .....	669
Previous occupation of, .....	665
Received and discharged, .....	658
Religious instruction of, .....	675
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located, .....	671
Sentenced from other counties, .....	671
Social relations of, .....	674
Terms of sentence of, .....664, 669, 670,	671
Transferred to State Hospitals, .....	658
Receipts, .....	682
Ontario Center, Lockup at, .....	596
Ontario County Jail, .....343,	344
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## SING SING PRISON :

Cell capacity, .....	630
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, .....	647
Industries in, .....	27
Inspection of, .....	105
Population of, .....12, 24, 27, 625, 628,	629

## PRISONERS :

Actual Commitments of, .....	646
Ages of, .....	637
Average number in custody, .....	630
Color of, .....	643
Crimes for which convicted, .....	631
Deaths, .....	629
Education of, .....	643
Electrocuted, .....	630
Greatest number in custody, .....	629
Habits of life of, .....	643
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, .....	642
Insane, .....	646
Least number in custody, .....	629
Maintenance of, .....	26
Nativity of, .....	644
Paroled, .....	630
Previously confined in institution, .....	641
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Previous occupations of, .....	638
Received and discharged, .....	629



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PRISONERS, *Continued*:

Religious instruction of, .....	643
Sentenced for life, .....	630
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Theresa, Lockup at, .....	487
Ticonderoga, Lockup at, .....	466
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Victor, Lockup at, .....	536

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Warsaw, Lockup at, .....	620
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Waterford, Lockup at, .....	565
Waterloo, Lockup, at, .....	569
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Waterville, Lockup at, .....	527
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Wayland, Lockup at, .....	574
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Weedsport, Lockup at, .....	415
Wellsville, Lockup at, .....	404
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## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Cell capacity, .....	659
Contract price for board of prisoners, .....	671
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted, .....	680
Expenditures, .....	682
General mention, .....48,	50
Inspection of, .....	263
Population of, .....12, 625, 628, 629,	658

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY, *Continued*:

## PRISONERS:

Ages of, .....	664
Average number in custody, .....	659
Color of, .....	675
Crimes for which convicted, .....	660
Deaths of, .....	658
Education of, .....	674
For whom the State paid board, .....	671
Greatest number in custody, .....	659
Habits of life of, .....	674, 675
Idle, .....	671
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month, .....	673
Least number in custody, .....	659
Nativity of, .....	676
Previously detained in institution, .....	669
Previous occupation of, .....	665
Received and discharged, .....	658
Religious instruction of, .....	675
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located, .....	671
Sentenced from other counties, .....	671
Social relations of, .....	674
Terms of sentence of, .....	664, 669, 670, 671
Transferred to State Hospitals, .....	658
Receipts, .....	682
Westfield, Lockup at, .....	421
West Winfield, Lockup at, .....	481, 482
Whitehall, Lockup at, .....	594
White Plains City Jail, .....	615
Whitesville, Lockup at, .....	404
Williamson, Lockup at, .....	599
Williamsville, Lockup at, .....	462
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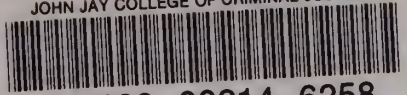








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